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THE
1938 CONVENTION
PROCEEDINGS BOOK



The convention opens in the Fox Theatre. (Moulin Photo)

PROCEEDINGS
TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA

JUNE 19-24, 1938

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
35 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

	BATTERY BUILDING	TAVISTOCK HOUSE
BÖRSENSTRASSE 21	BATTERY ROAD	TAVISTOCK SQUARE
ZURICH, SWITZERLAND	SINGAPORE, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	LONDON, W. C. 1, ENGLAND

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PRINTED IN THE U. S. A.

Preface

NO MATTER how memories fade and subsequent events overwhelm the scene, there will always be this printed memorial of the inspiring words, the constructive cooperation, the glad gaiety and charm, and the hearty friendships of the week of the 1938 Rotary convention in San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

This volume is not only an historical record, but it is a rich source of material for Rotary club programs. Some clubs make an annual practice of featuring at their mid-year meetings the speeches and the group discussions of the previous convention. The president assigns "roles" to the members, each one impersonating some character in the book. Then they really enjoy the president's address, the secretary's report, the international round table, the group discussions (or excerpts from them). They succeed in reenacting much of the convention many months after and many miles away from the convention scene.

Many features of the convention were organized at great expense. When the convention was over, they vanished into thin air. They were lost forever to human eyes and ears. At one time you sat in the midst of a garden of flowers chatting with your fellow Rotarians. Shortly, you and the garden were gone from the scene. One moment you sat in a gold and scarlet palace amidst 5000 people whose eyes and ears were focused on one man. Your soul was stirred. His words seemed unforgettable. Those thoughts and ideas you wished to remember always. And, a few moments later, that palace was empty. Your seat-mates were scattered to the ends of the earth. The thrilling voice, the memorable words were gone. You took up your routine life. You might never see the speaker again.

Yet—in this proceedings book, he lives on and on for you. His words are there more clearly and forcibly (if you read them attentively) than when he spoke them. Here, too, in this book are hundreds of things you could not personally have witnessed or heard during the convention week. It was too vast, too complicated, for you to contact all things and enjoy all events.

But now you have it all within the covers of this book. Here you can get a clearer, more comprehensive view and understanding of the convention than was possible when you were there. If you were there, with this book you can relive the golden moments of the week at San Francisco. If you were not there, study the book carefully and it will make the San Francisco convention a living, breathing reality to you. Perhaps it will inspire you to be among those in attendance at the next Rotary convention.

May the perusal of this book be profitable, as well as pleasurable, to you all!

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The Growth of Rotary

By countries and geographical regions. Listed by date of first club admitted.	Total Clubs 1 July 1937	Net Gain 1937-38	Total Clubs 1 July 1938
Totals	**4,335**	**379**	**4,714**

	1937-38 Gain or Loss	Total Clubs 1 July 1938
United States	259	3,024
Canada	13	146
Ireland	...	2
England	14	403
Northern Ireland	...	4
Scotland	1	24
Hawaii	2	5
Cuba	...	38
Wales	3	24
Puerto Rico	2	7
Uruguay	1	11
Philippines	1	5
Panama	...	3
China	2	24
India	8	20
Argentina	25	57
Japan	7	40
Spain	...	24
France	9	82
Mexico	3	46
Australia	6	65
Union of South Africa	1	12
New Zealand	...	23
Peru	10	35
Newfoundland	...	1
Denmark	3	34
Norway	...	19
Netherlands	3	31
Brazil	1	51
Chile	18	78
Belgium	...	17
Italy	2	34
Bermuda	...	1
Switzerland	1	24
Guatemala	−1	1
Alaska	...	2
Czechoslovakia	1	47
Austria	−11	0
Hungary	...	12
Portugal	1	5
Sweden	9	40
Finland	1	7
Colombia	1	18
Balearic Islands	. .	1
Costa Rica	...	1
El Salvador	−1	2
Ecuador	2	8
Bolivia	5	11
Netherlands Indiës	6	23
Germany	−42	0
Paraguay	. .	2
Manchuria (Manchukuo)	...	4
Greece	...	3
Egypt	3	6
Palestine	...	3
Yugoslavia	1	32
Nicaragua	...	2
Roumania	...	9
Honduras	1	2
Ceylon	1	2
Luxembourg	...	1
Burma	...	2
Federated Malay States	...	5
Morocco—French Zone	...	2
Southern Rhodesia	...	2
Algeria	1	4
Kenya	...	1
Straits Settlements	...	3
Estonia	1	3
Siam	...	1
Hong Kong	...	1
Poland	...	8
Danzig (Free City)	−1	0
Lebanon	...	1
Morocco—International Zone	..	1
Latvia	...	1
Morocco—Spanish Zone	...	1
Bulgaria	1	6
Canary Islands	...	2
Lithuania	1	2
Iceland	...	1
Tunisia	...	1
Fiji Islands	...	1
Sarawak	...	1
Curacao	...	1
Monaco	...	1
Syria	1	1
Venezuela	1	1
Alexandretta	1	1
Sudan	1	1

Club Program Material

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for Club Officers and Committees

The following index references, in addition to the general index at the back of the Proceedings, are listed here under committee headings for the purpose of making it more convenient for club officers and committees to find material which may be of special use to them in their work. In each report, address, or other item will be found statements or comments which will serve to suggest club programs or committee activities.

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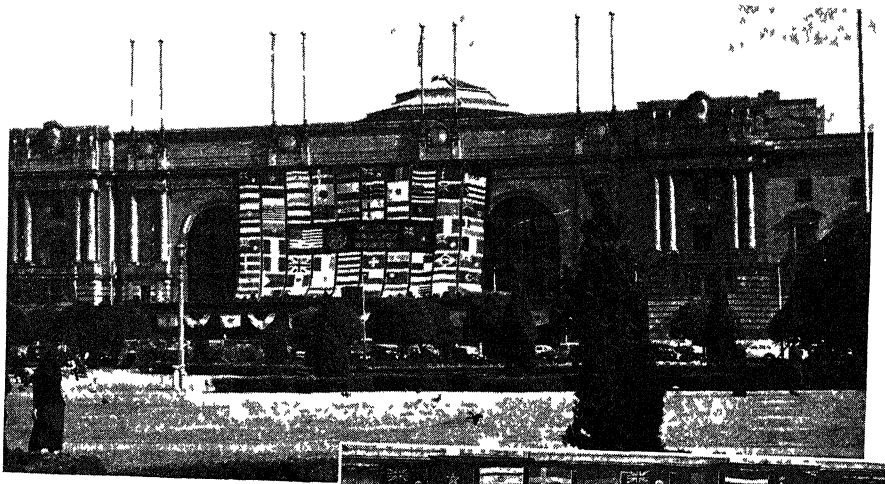
The Convention in Figures

REGISTRATION

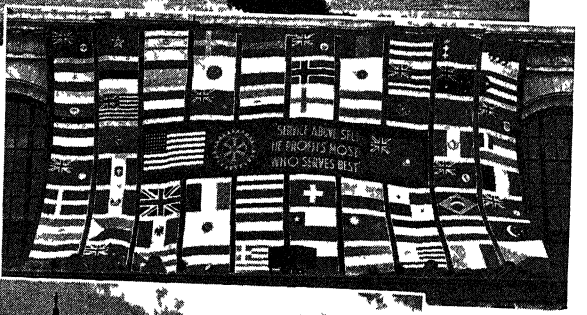
TOTAL REGISTRATION 10,409

Alaska	1	India	4
Algeria	1	Japan	6
Argentina	1	Jugoslavia	1
Australia	19	Mexico	54
Belgium	3	Netherlands	4
Bermuda	3	Netherlands Indiës	1
Bolivia	1	New Zealand	23
Brazil	3	North Ireland	2
Bulgaria	1	Norway	1
Burma	1	Panama	3
Canada	228	Peru	13
Chile	9	Poland	2
China	13	Portugal	3
Colombia	1	Puerto Rico	1
Cuba	27	Roumania	2
Czechoslovakia	1	El Salvador	5
Denmark	2	Scotland	7
Ecuador	2	Straits Settlements	3
Egypt	1	Sweden	1
Ireland	1	Switzerland	2
England	72	Union of South Africa	6
Finland	1	United States of America	9,002
France	6	Uruguay	4
Hawaii	16	Wales	3
Hong Kong	1		
Hungary	1	Total Registration	10,409

Total number of clubs represented 3,696
Percentage of total number of clubs represented 78.82%
Number of officers of Rotary International present 68
Number of delegates and proxies present 4,259
Total vote in convention 4,327

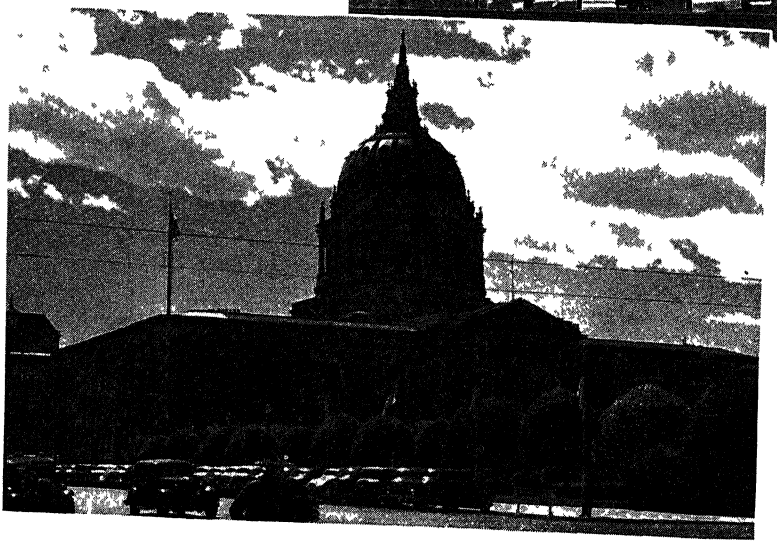


The civic auditorium in which were located the House of Friendship, convention headquarters and secretariat offices.



(S. F. Chronicle)
Rotary's flag of flags.

San Francisco's imposing City Hall.



Highlights Of The Convention

A Brief Introduction to the Proceedings

Golden California, led by San Francisco's famous Rotary Club Number 2, called for the 29th annual convention of Rotary International, and from fifty-five different countries and geographical regions, from all five continents, came the eager delegates—by planes, trains, steamships, flying boats and motor caravans. Written representations came from many other regions located too far away for delegates to make the trip.

Just as bees swarm to a new hive, or birds rebuild their nests, so Rotarians of the world make annual pilgrimage to their far-famed "House of Friendship." It is erected in June, in some hospitable city, where they are assured of abundant welcome and the enchantment of new scenes and old friendships, warmly renewed. Last year it was on the Mediterranean Sea. The year before, it was on the Atlantic Ocean. This year, it was on the Pacific Ocean.

Despite depressions and distances, the San Francisco convention was an outstanding success. It registered 10,409 persons, Rotarians and their families, and delivered admission badges to nearly 400 young people under 16, many of whom will be Rotarians some day. The attendance ranks second only to the last Chicago convention.

Rotary Made Welcome

"The town is yours!" This was the sentiment expressed by Rotarian Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, for the City of San Francisco, and Governor Frank F. Merriam for the State of California, in their words of welcome. The magnificent Civic Center, located in the heart of San Francisco, was practically given over, on Monday, to the hosts of Rotary. The setting for all the convention sessions was a spacious and truly magnificent one. There, fronting the great central, flower-gardened plaza, and next door to the palatial City Hall itself, was the Municipal Auditorium, accommodating 15,000 people, which framed the House of Friendship and the secretariat offices, with all the conveniences and "services" necessary to a great and active multitude of guests. The Municipal Opera House, seating 3200, was set apart for formal concerts and musical programs. The classic Veterans' Building was opened for the important deliberations of the Council on Legislation. The luxurious Fox Theatre, seating 5000 comfortably, trimmed in gold and scarlet, was just next door for the plenary sessions, held every day but Tuesday. And with every division of the city government alert for their guidance, security and comfort, Rotary's delegates felt free to enjoy themselves to the uttermost.

Unofficial Receptions

For many overseas visitors, convention pleasures really began in cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis,

Kansas City, Salt Lake City, Denver, Los Angeles and many smaller California communities, where informal "open-house" was maintained at the local Rotary club, and sight-seeing tours were free to all visitors. Trans-continental special trains were often "held up" to receive Rotary's votaries with gifts of fresh fruit and flowers, and musical serenades, in honor of convention week.

In San Francisco, the main thoroughfare, Market Street, was gaily decorated and illuminated all week with special window displays and "Welcome to Rotary" signs. Almost every cross-wire carried fluttering Rotary flags and emblems. Streetcars carried the message that Rotary had arrived throughout the metropolitan area. Both the University of California and Leland Stanford University opened their doors to the visitors and entertained.

The Santa Cruz County Park Commission dedicated its largest and oldest sequoia sempervirens to Rotary International. And 280 Pacific slope Rotary clubs saw that all visitors found open-house hospitality and open-handed entertainment wherever they went. It was "the thrill of a lifetime" for thousands who were attending their first annual Rotary convention.

Features

The newspapers gave generously of their news columns in covering the events with reporters and photographers. The national broadcasting companies gave more "time" than ever before. The plenary sessions made way on Tuesday for the tremendously interesting "vocational and craft assemblies," forty of which commanded interest and attendance. An official motion picture was taken, covering the many diverse phases of the convention week. It will soon be available for distribution and exhibition among the clubs of the world, in various languages. Group assembly discussions of the "four-lane-highway" for Rotary's service program developed very keen interest. And the San Francisco Host Club's executive committee distinguished itself under the leadership of "Bru" Brunnier, one of the consulting engineers for "the greatest bridge in the world."

The House of Friendship

As usual Rotary's famous House of Friendship attracted great attention. San Franciscans and delegates alike viewed it with wonder. This year it was designed as a formal outdoor flower garden, brought indoors for the week, to make clubroom quarters for the visitors, who enjoyed its flashing colors, its plashing fountains, and the perfume of 3000 rose bushes which permeated the entire building with sweet odors. Huge banks of tinted hydrangeas and ancient boxwood hedges divided the area. Gorgeous cinerarias and Martha Washington geraniums vied with the gaily striped umbrellas and garden furniture in color.

A replica of the famous 12-ton fountain at Agua Caliente formed the central figure, surrounded by a generous fishpond with many goldfish and blooming water lilies. A dance floor, 50 feet in diameter, lay central about the fountain, separated from the garden only by eugenia trees.

High overhead a great canvas, bearing the blue and gold Rotary Wheel was stretched like a false ceiling so that arc-lights gave it dominance over the scene —while 1100 oriental lanterns of pink and rose-colored cloth, radiated from it like the petals of a huge blossom. Flags of all Rotary nations lined the lower edge of the four surrounding galleries, while topmost tiers were closed from view by living walls of redwood treetops, freshly cut in the sierras. The stage, where announcements were made, was banked with living redwood trees and a pittosporum hedge.

Adding to this exceptional beauty, came the "miracle" by which this 100-ton garden vanished one evening just before the grand march of the President's Ball, and reappeared again before sunrise, after the ball was over.

Especially noted also, was the "cascade of flags of all Rotary nations which rippled over the facade of the House of Friendship." It was a great composite banner, made of 69 separate national flags, against whose multi-colored stars and stripes and backgrounds, was centered the motto: "Service Above Self. He Profits Most Who Serves The Best." It attracted universal attention.

The Social Side

Since friendship and goodwill are foundation stones in Rotary's activities, and are preliminary to any cooperative activity, the getting acquainted process was featured early in the program. The delegates first came together socially, after registration, at the Sunday evening symphonic concert in the Opera House, where a Rotarian's young, 21-year-old daughter distinguished herself in piano concert, against the mighty background of the 81 piece San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

Monday afternoon, the delegates assembled according to world divisions for the purpose of getting organized, and assembly leaders gathered to plan their meetings. That evening, in the star-lit Civic Center, Mayor Rossi and his official family quickly made everybody "feel at home," in the hours devoted to "world wide fellowship."

City Hall kept open house for Rotarians. The great plaza was filled with soft band music. Strolling minstrels, city officials and the great army of Rotarians, with their families, all in gala attire, promenaded through the gardens. It was a scene never to be forgotten.

For the hundreds of youngsters, attending with their parents, a special social program was arranged. They had their "teas" and dances and receptions also. They were introduced to other Rotarian youngsters. They went sight-seeing constantly.

By Tuesday evening, the social program was in full swing, with a series of district banquets, and "international fellowship dinners," which came to a natural climax in the reception and ball given in honor of President and Madame Duperrey, the other officers of Rotary International, and their ladies. It was a grand and colorful scene, with the gardens of the House of Friendship temporarily banished and the flag-bordered polished floor given over to the formalities of that occasion. Wednesday night, the fellowship dinners were continued under the auspices of district groups within the United States and Canada. And it was next day that President Duperrey convulsed auditors by saying: "You behold a man who attended twelve banquets in one evening with but a single stomach. Yet I came home hungry, for while speaking I got nothing to eat."

Golfers and Ladies Day

Every evening there were a score or more social events arranged by various groups and circles. The social side constantly alternated with the more serious phases of the program. Tuesday, while the men were absent on the annual golfing tournament, the ladies were given their choice of three great tours, which devoted the afternoon to sight-seeing under expert guidance. Refreshments were served at Rotarian homes en route, and "ladies' day" was voted a great success.

OFFICERS *and* DIRECTORS ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

1937 1938



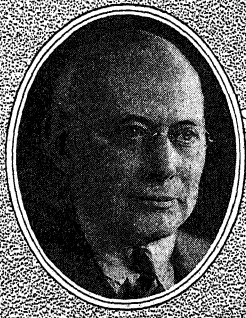
MAURICE DUPERREY
PARIS, FRANCE
PRESIDENT



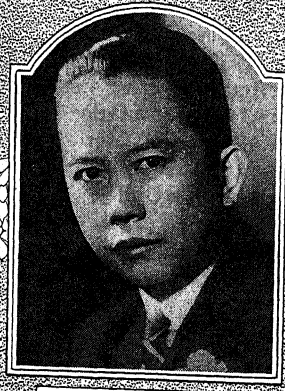
BRUCE WILLIAMS
JOPLIN, MISSOURI, U.S.A.
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT



ARMANDO DE ARRUDA PEREIRA
SAO PAULO BRAZIL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT



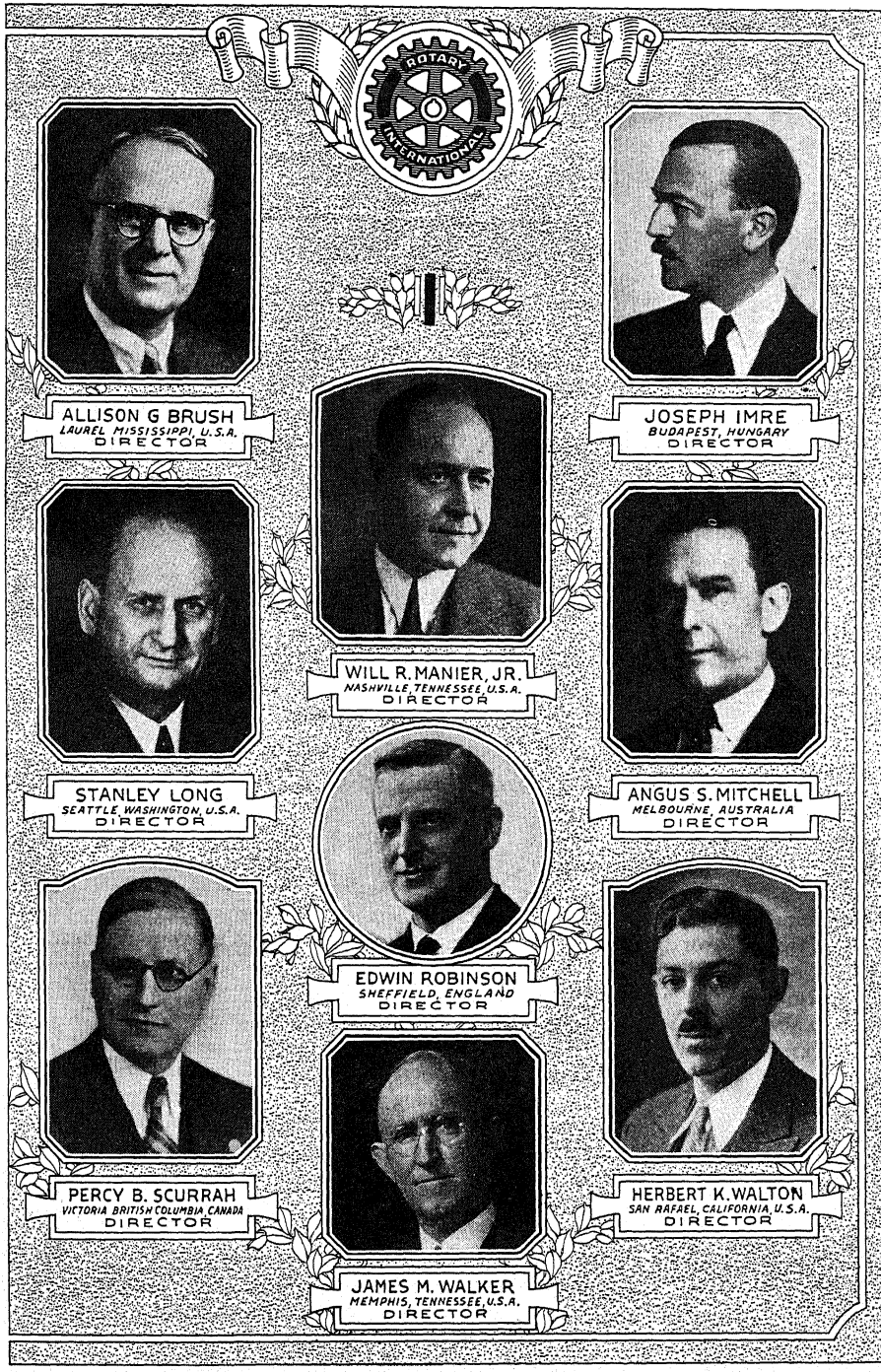
CHESLEY R. PERRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.
SECRETARY



CARLOS P. ROMULO
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT



RUFUS F. CHAPIN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.
TREASURER


ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
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LAUREL MISSISSIPPI, U.S.A.
DIRECTOR
JOSEPH IMRE
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY
DIRECTOR
WILL R. MANIER, JR.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, U.S.A.
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DIRECTOR
JAMES M. WALKER
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, U.S.A.
DIRECTOR

Group Assemblies

More than ever before, this convention emphasized the practical value of group assembly discussions, as a practical means for improving the technique of Rotarian "service." Over 400 attended the assembly on "public relations," led by Chairman Marvin Park, which packed the St. Francis' assembly room. The song leaders' assembly was a rousing affair, which chairman Arthur Shank declared "made the walls to bulge and the rafters to shake." Frank Barnes led the crippled children assembly meeting at the Sunshine School where, 14 years ago, Rotary started this service project in San Francisco.

Vocational Assemblies

On Tuesday, Rotarians "met by vocations" in 40 of these assembly groups. The groups assembled in some office, factory, or location where the atmosphere was most favorable to practical discussion. These heart-to-heart discussions of vocational problems and improved practices appealed to many young Rotarians as "a liberal education" in themselves. The large attendances recorded proved their popularity.

On Wednesday there were five group assemblies devoted to boys work; four devoted to club editors; thirteen that concentrated on club service; five assigned to community service; and ten devoted to discussion of international service policies. Youth service was featured in five other group assemblies. This division of the program concluded Thursday, with many groups of club presidents and club secretaries pooling their information and impressions, in an effort to solve common problems.

The Record of the Convention

The proceedings of the Council on Legislation will repay the careful reading of all who are interested in Rotary administration and government. For those who are fond of Rotary activities and the broad current issues, the main addresses, (all found in this volume in full,) and the international round table will have great value.

The business man can read and re-read Al Roth's presentation of the labor situation in "Men and Ships." Those with social service impulses gained a new idea from Mayor Burton's picture of how Cleveland is winning young gangsters for law and order. Those who worry about international problems can always remember Paul Harris' inspiring and sobering message.

Those who wish to know the inward workings of Rotary, can read Chesley R. Perry's annual report and learn a lot. Those with a mind for figures will like Treasurer Rufe Chapin's report. It's short and sweet. Lawyers will review with interest the crisp exposition and dialog of the group assembly on "Law," whether they were there or not. Similarly, the engineers, insurance men, club presidents and secretaries, those who specialize on any of the four "services," will find the reports of these discussions rich and profitable reading, in this volume.

Special Trips

The Boat Ride gave 7000 Rotarians on eight great ferryboats a splendid view of the world's two "greatest bridges"—one noted for the "longest single span," and the other for the greatest overall length. They saw Alcatraz and Angel Island at close range. They saw the picturesque city from the waterfront. The Trip to Chinatown was an especial delight to those unacquainted with

oriental places and faces, and the Chinese officials, and their oriental neighbors there, kept stores and places of entertainment open for Rotary till a late hour.

Newspaper Space

Outstanding in Rotary annals was the generous amount of reportorial attention and full page space given to convention week by the San Francisco newspapers. A total of 3862 column inches, devoted to Rotary news and photographs marked this as outstanding cooperation.

In addition, numerous wise editorials and witty cartoons added interest to the week. Further, scores of paid advertisements in the papers carried the "Welcome To Rotary" sentiment in large type, and thus added to the universal kindliness and courtesy of the populace.

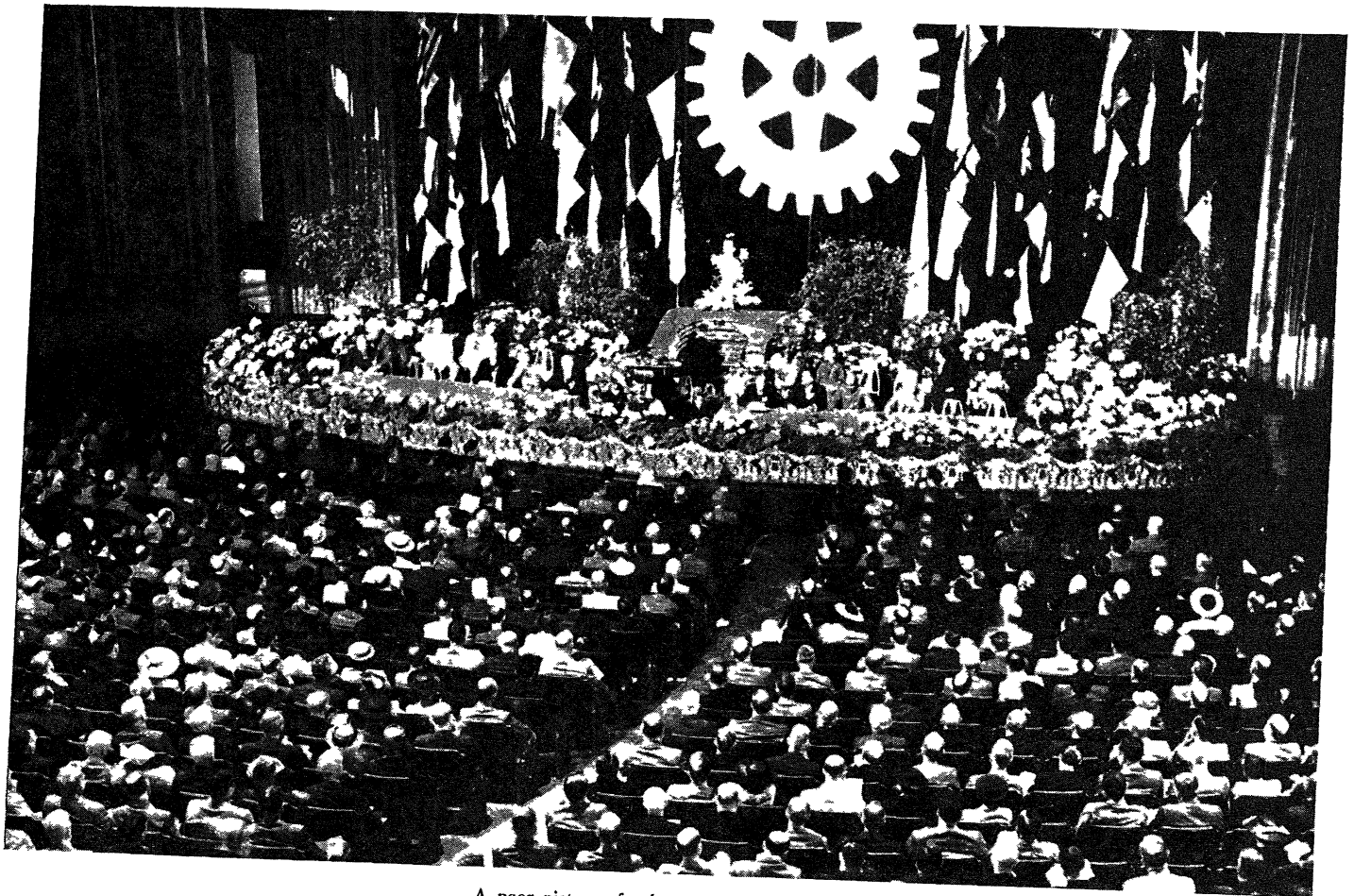
Radio Broadcasting

Through the courtesy of the three national radio broadcasting chains, Rotary was "on the air" a total of three and three quarter hours during the convention. President Duperrey's main address, "Around the World With Rotary," was the principal broadcast, lasting 45 minutes of N. B. C.'s hookup time. The Columbia system picked up other addresses and occasions which interested their audiences. The Mutual system featured the principals of Rotary's vocational assembly on agriculture, for a special farm-and-home program.

Messages to the Convention

Exceptionally warm and congratulatory were the messages to the convention received this year. From the White House came a letter (see page 574) signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt himself, with "best wishes for a successful gathering, fruitful of wise counsels and helpful deliberations." Albert Lebrun, president of France, and King Leopold III of Belgium, likewise sent warmest regards and remembrances. Every incoming mail brought other messages from absent Rotarians whose hearts were in the convention but who were kept away by force of circumstances.

* * * * *



A poor picture of a beautiful stage setting. (S. F. News Photo)

Addresses to the Convention

AROUND THE WORLD WITH ROTARY

By Maurice Duperrey, *President, Rotary International*

Your Honor, Ladies, Distinguished Guests and Fellow Rotarians: From all the continents of the world we Rotarians have converged on San Francisco to hold our annual convention in this interesting and charming city. I associate myself with the previous speakers who responded to the address of welcome, in thanking His Honor the Mayor of San Francisco, and in thanking all citizens of this city, for the splendid welcome they have prepared for us. I also associate myself with those speakers in felicitating and thanking the Rotary Club of San Francisco for the herculean task they have performed in organizing this convention.



We have come here from the four corners of the world for the 29th annual convention of Rotary International. It will not be until later in the week, when various committees make their detailed reports, that we will know exactly how many persons are in attendance at this convention, that we will know the number of countries from which they come, and the number of clubs represented. But we can safely assume that an excellent percentage of our 4700 clubs are represented here. The delegates of these clubs have come together to consider legislation, to adopt resolutions expressing the opinion of Rotary International, and to consider amendments to the constitution. Here at this convention, we will also elect our officers for the coming year—a president—a board of directors—a treasurer—and a governor for each one of the many Rotary districts throughout the entire world. I am sure that all the debates, all the activities in connection with the adoption of legislation, or with regard to the election of officers, will be carried on in the true Rotary spirit.

In a world which is filled with misunderstanding, distrust, intolerance, hypocrisy, jealousy, suspicion of the activities of others—Rotary stands out as a unique organization, based on good-will, understanding, tolerance, friendship and consideration of others. One of our objects is the fostering of good-will and understanding, and it is by exemplifying these attributes of Rotary, by showing that each individual among us is imbued with those characteristics, that we can best hope to exercise a calming influence in a chaotic world.

But we have not only come together for deliberative purposes, for purposes of legislation, or in order to elect officers. We have also assembled to renew Rotary friendships, and to establish new acquaintanceships which may ripen into friend-

ships. We are here to enjoy the fellowship which we are privileged to have through our membership in a vast international organization with clubs in 80 countries.

The daily contacts at the various sessions of the convention, and especially the associations at social functions, will give each and every one of us a splendid opportunity to make new acquaintances, new friends. And those of us who have traveled here from other countries have an opportunity not only in San Francisco, but also as we journey through this vast country, which is a continent in itself, to see the workings of new experiments in social legislation, and to observe their results.

However, there is still another side to an annual convention of Rotary International. We not only assemble for the purposes of deliberation and legislation, and to enjoy Rotary fellowship; we also come together to receive a renewed inspiration and to pledge ourselves once more to the ideal of service. Your convention committee has arranged for series of talks at the plenary sessions—talks which should encourage us to make use of every opportunity we have in and through Rotary, to be of still further service in our businesses and professions, to our communities, to our countries, and to the world at large.

A further inspiration will come from the various group meetings where we will also have an opportunity to exchange information, to learn how the problems of community service, or vocational service, or international service, have been successfully coped with in other communities of this country, or of other countries of the world, and to exchange ideas with regard to practical work Rotarians and Rotary clubs can do.

But we have not only come together to exchange information, to receive inspiration, to enjoy Rotary fellowship, to consider legislation and elect officers—we also, as wise business and professional men, should take inventory and consider the state of our organization.

As all of you know, the first Rotary club was organized in this country—at Chicago—in 1905. We are happy that the founder of Rotary is not only alive and well at the present day, but we are happy and proud that that man, Paul Harris, of Chicago, who organized the first Rotary club is present with us here at this convention, and that later we will have the privilege of hearing a message from him. (Applause)

In 1908, three years after the organization of the first Rotary club, a second club was formed here in this very city of San Francisco, and thus this community is one of the earliest pioneers in a movement which has spread over the face of the globe—not only this community, but we can well say the Pacific Coast, for clubs number 3 and number 4 were formed in Oakland and Seattle. Gradually, in succeeding years a few other clubs were organized and when there were 16 Rotary clubs in the United States, those clubs banded together into a national association. From such a small beginning Rotary has expanded into a world-wide organization with 4700 clubs in more than four score countries.

It was in 1912, when the Rotary Club at Winnipeg, Canada, and the one at London, England, banded together with the clubs of the United States of America, that the word "international" first appeared in the Rotary name. Possibly it was ambitious on the part of those men many years ago, to designate an organization consisting of only a few clubs in three countries, with the high-sounding adjective "international." But the story of Rotary since that day has been one of growing into its name—for today Rotary is truly "inter-national."

Have you ever paused to think how many people misuse or misunderstand the the word "international"? If from its derivation that word means anything, it means "between nations." The very derivation of the word pre-supposes the existence of nations and relations between them. However, in accordance with the ever-present tendency to use words loosely, some people have taken the word "international" and have given it a meaning directly contrary to its true meaning. They have endeavored to give it a connotation meaning "above nations" or "without nationalism."

Unfortunately many people abuse the word, using it in that sense—but we, in Rotary International, use the word "international" in the true sense of its derivation. We use it to mean "between nations." We recognize the existence of nations; we insist that a Rotarian must be loyal to his country, and that a man must be a good national in order to do proper international service.

For a little more than the first decade of its existence, Rotary was organized in only English speaking countries and thus it was that the precedents and procedures which grew up around the fundamental principles of Rotary, were ones peculiarly suited to Anglo-Saxon mentality. When the time came to carry Rotary to Latin, Asiatic, Germanic, Slavic and other lands, it was soon observed that Rotary could not be transplanted exactly as it existed in any particular country, but that in taking Rotary to some other country the fundamental and characteristic principles of the organization would have to be applied and adapted in a way natural to that country. It is that very adaptability of Rotary that has enabled its world-wide expansion.

Rotary is so simple that many people do not understand it, and some even misunderstand it. Rotary is not a philosophy. By that I mean that Rotary is not an all-embracing world point of view which answers every question which may arise, and which satisfies all the dictates of the heart and mind. Rotary is merely an association of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

There is nothing new about the principles of Rotary—they are old. Rotary has merely taken a few fundamental social and business principles on which all men can agree—and on the basis of that limited program, Rotary seeks to bring together men of varied interests, men who, while possibly disagreeing violently on basic principles outside of Rotary, nevertheless are in accord so far as the four limited objects of Rotary are concerned.

And that is why in Rotary we limit our activities to that restricted program—why we seek the things which bring men together, and endeavor to avoid the things which keep them apart. It is because of that, that Rotary appeals to men of good-will throughout the world, irrespective of any differences that they may have on basic principles or questions outside the Rotary program.

Although Rotary started in the United States of America, although for its first decade it was essentially Anglo-Saxon, Rotary, because of its simplicity and its adaptability is now just as much at home in Chile, and India, and France, and Egypt, and Mexico, and Sweden, and Malaya, and Brazil and the Union of South Africa, and several score other countries of the world, as it is in Canada or Great Britain or the United States.

During the year I have had the honor of serving as president of Rotary International, it has been my privilege to see Rotary in action in many parts of the world. The extensive traveling which I have been required to do has been most arduous, but the satisfaction that comes from the feeling of having been able to be of help has more than made up for the effort put forth.

In speaking to you today about the state of our organization, I will endeavor to give you some of the impressions I received on my travels. They are many and varied, these impressions, and they relate to every phase of life, but they are all dominated by the feeling that Rotary throughout the world is a moving force and an essential factor in human progress. In view of the results already achieved by our organization, and in view of the impressive spectacle of its development throughout the world, I foresee a magnificent future for Rotary, and I am convinced that its role in human relations will grow increasingly important —that the Rotary ideal, attracting the support of the best elements of every country, will penetrate deeply into the minds of men, and help to bring to a troubled world the peace for which we are all hoping.

Last summer, after the meeting of our board of directors in Zurich, Switzerland, my first journey took me to South America and Cuba, where I visited all the Republics with the exception of Bolivia and Paraguay. There I found a continent full of activity working vigorously to exploit its natural resources and to build up a modern industrial civilization. The economic crisis weighing so heavily on other parts of the globe exists there only as an unpleasant memory, and all these young countries are enjoying a splendid prosperity. Much attention has been paid to city planning and everywhere we found modern cities with wide avenues and all the attributes of an advanced civilization.

Rotary activity in South America is very intense. The clubs which are numerous and well organized, are composed of a highly select group of men. Rotarians occupy important positions in the various states. Among them we find outstanding personalities in the intellectual world and leaders in the world of business.

In every country I found the government strongly in favor of Rotary and it was most agreeable for me to observe how well the Rotarians of South America merited the confidence they enjoyed. During my journeyings in South America I had many opportunities to learn of the excellent work being accomplished in that continent through Rotary.

To give you a few examples of it, I remind you that during the Chaco War between Paraguay and Bolivia, Rotarians, with the full approval of their respective governments, arranged for the sending of blankets, chocolate, money, cigarettes, and letters from each warring country to prisoners of war in the other country. Again, with governmental approval, Rotarians of neutral countries arranged meetings in an endeavor to find a basis of mutual understanding. And when an armistice was finally signed, the Foreign Minister of the Argentine Republic publicly paid tribute to Rotary for the work it had accomplished in paving the way toward understanding and peace. (Applause)

When there was a certain tension between Uruguay and the Argentine, the Rotarians of those two countries did their best to wipe out the misunderstanding and to create good-will by arranging to effect an exchange of their sons at holiday time.

During that trip I was also very much impressed, when attending at the border of Chile and Peru, a ceremony which took place there between the clubs of Arica and Tacna. The Rotarians of those two clubs affixed a plate on a monument which was erected on the frontier of their two countries after the war and which is named "Concordia." On that plaque are engraved the following words, which I translate from Spanish:

"So long as the sun will shine,
So long as there is a star to guide us,
Friendship will endure between Chile and Peru."

Everywhere in South America our reception was most cordial and we met with sincere testimonials of friendship on every hand. As president of our world-wide organization I was received by the Heads of State in each country who did me the honor of expressing their sympathetic interest in Rotary.

After that visit to Latin America, I came to the North American continent and visited a number of Rotary clubs in the United States and Canada. Here in the land of Rotary's birth, President Roosevelt, an honorary Rotarian, talked to me at length of his great interest in Rotary and especially of the crippled children's work being done by Rotary clubs in America. In Canada, both His Excellency the Governor General, and the Prime Minister gave recognition to the high esteem in which Rotary is held in that Dominion.

There is no need to take up time to tell you how I found Rotary functioning here in North America. The activities of Rotarians and Rotary clubs in the United States and Canada are well known, and the magnificent development of Rotary in North America is world famous. Suffice to say that you Rotarians of North America, by your splendid Rotary work in all fields, have proved yourselves thoroughly worthy of the honor which is yours as the originators of our world-embracing movement. And from my personal experience, I can also testify to the fact that you have justly come by your universal reputation for hospitality and cordiality.

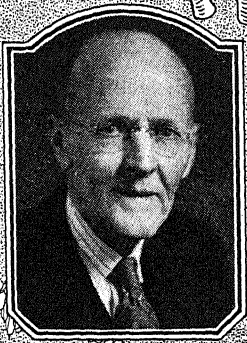
During my sojourn in America the latter part of October and early November, I attended various committee meetings and also the meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors. And in January the members of your board of directors came together from all over the world for one of its regular meetings at Chicago.

One of the matters discussed at those meetings was what, if anything, Rotary International could do in the present hostilities between two great nations in Asia—namely, China and Japan. There are many Rotary clubs in each of those two countries, and I am certain that the thoughts of Rotarians throughout the world have been with their fellow Rotarians in Japan and China. As you know, Rotary "affirms the duty of every citizen to address his activity toward the general interest and, first of all, toward the progress and prosperity of his country," and Rotary expects its members "while cooperating toward a cordial understanding, to be thoroughly loyal to the higher interests of their particular country."

So it is natural to expect that Japanese Rotarians will be carrying on as loyal Japanese, and Chinese Rotarians as loyal Chinese, just as you and I are each loyal citizens of our own countries. But what of cooperation toward international understanding? I am sure you know of the appeal for funds made to help the Rotary Club of Shanghai in carrying out its work for innocent sufferers. What a fine response there has been to that appeal, and what a splendid humanitarian work of relief has been accomplished with those funds. If you haven't read the story of that work I earnestly urge you to read the account written by Rotarian Morely and published in the April edition of "The Rotarian."

However, you might say, that humanitarian work of relief is all well and good—but you nevertheless want to know, what if anything is Rotary International doing in this situation. In reply I can tell you that as president of Rotary International I contacted and conferred with accredited representatives of both

CONVENTION SPEAKERS



PAUL P. HARRIS
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.



MAURICE DUPERREY
PARIS, FRANCE



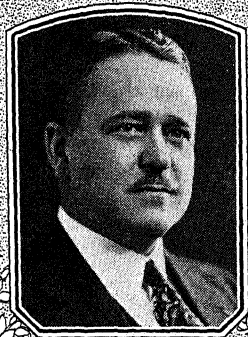
HAROLD H. BURTON
CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.



ALMON E. ROTH
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U.S.A.



WILL R. MANIER, JR.
NASHVILLE, TENN., U.S.A.



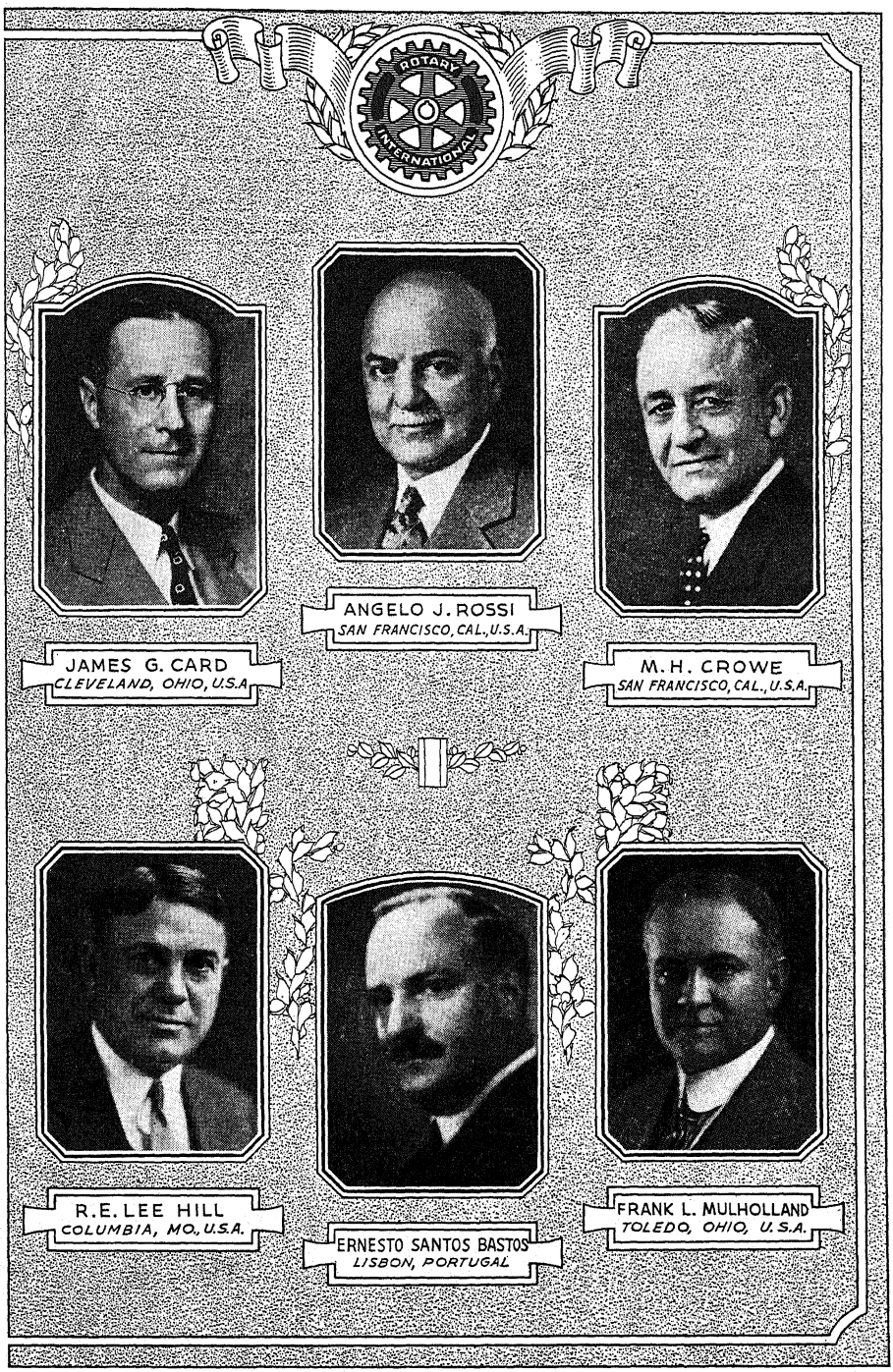
GEORGE C. HAGER
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.



T. C. THOMSEN
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK



WALTER D. HEAD
MONTCLAIR, N.J., U.S.A.


ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
JAMES G. CARD
CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.
ANGELO J. ROSSI
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U.S.A.
M. H. CROWE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U.S.A.
R.E. LEE HILL
COLUMBIA, MO., U.S.A.
ERNESTO SANTOS BASTOS
LISBON, PORTUGAL
FRANK L. MULHOLLAND
TOLEDO, OHIO, U.S.A.

China and Japan. To them and through them to their governments, Rotary offered its good offices in an endeavor to ascertain if there is any way in which Rotary could help establish good-will, understanding and peace between those two great nations. (Applause) When bitter fighting is in progress naturally passions are inflamed on both sides, and thus for the moment it unfortunately does not seem there is much that Rotary can do. We are continuing to maintain our contacts and to explore every possibility, and we can hope that when passions have died down, or when hostilities have ceased, Rotary will be able to help in providing opportunities for contacts which will tend to the development of good-will and understanding.

Another matter which received much consideration during those meetings was the question of the existence of Rotary in Germany and later in Austria. Under particularly difficult circumstances the Rotarians of that district were confronted with a choice between their ardent patriotism and their devotion to Rotary—and they have proved by their example that the first duty of every Rotarian is to be a loyal citizen of his own country, and that this is possible, even though one is devoted to the cause of international understanding. We sincerely regret that the Rotarians of Germany and Austria, in the face of circumstances, felt that the only decision they could take was to disband their Rotary clubs, and we are sorry that, through Rotary, men of good-will in fourscore countries of the world, no longer have the opportunity of close contacts with men of good-will in Germany. But even though the former members of Rotary clubs in Germany are no longer Rotarians, they are still our friends.

A third matter to which careful consideration was given revolved around the problems confronting Rotary as a result of the tragic civil war which is waging in Spain. Not only I as president, but the board of directors and the European advisory committee as well as individual Rotarians and various clubs in Europe gave much thought to these problems. While there is nothing that Rotary can do in the nature of intervention in that strife, we nevertheless can and we have relieved suffering. This humanitarian work was started in France shortly after the outbreak of fighting when Rotary clubs there provided relief for Rotarian refugees. That work was taken up by Rotary clubs in Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and other countries and then as the need for assistance increased an appeal was made to Rotarians of the world which resulted in the creation of a fund which is being most wisely administered by Mariano Font, a member of my own Rotary club. I would urge you all to read the account of that work as related in the June issue of "The Rotarian."

In March I made an extensive tour visiting Rotary clubs in my own European continent. First I visited Belgium where the Rotary club of Brussels had organized a splendid inter-city meeting and where I had the honor of a long private audience with His Majesty King Leopold who is honorary governor of the Rotary district, and who is deeply interested in Rotary. The next visit was to Italy where at Milano I was greeted by Rotarians from practically all the clubs in the Italian district. There in Italy, Rotary enjoys an exceptionally high standing. His Majesty, the King, is not only an honorary Rotarian but he is honorary governor of the district. Nine princes of the royal house are honorary Rotarians and leading men of Italy are glad that through the contacts and opportunities offered by Rotary, there is a possibility of developing mutual understanding.

In Jugoslavia we found an excellent group of well organized and active clubs. The Jugoslav abounds in enthusiasm and in the thoroughness with which he does

things. Later in my talk I will have occasion to refer to the splendid Rotary service performed by Rotarians of this country. At this point I merely mention that the Present Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Jugoslavia, Dr. Milan Stojadinović, is very well known in Rotary circles because he was not only governor of our district there, member of our European advisory committee, member of various international committees, but he was also a member of the board of directors of Rotary International.

Proceeding to Athens I visited the flourishing Rotary club in that city and had occasion, through various official receptions, to receive proof of the high esteem which Rotary enjoys there.

In Bulgaria there has been a splendid expansion of the Rotary idea and movement in recent years and I was most highly gratified by the information given to me of the splendid work done by Rotarians of that Kingdom. There I also had the honor of being received in private audience by His Majesty King Boris who, in an hour of charming conversation, assured me of his high regard for Rotary.

From Bulgaria, I crossed the Danube and traveled to Bucharest the capital of Romania. There I was impressed by the country's richness and natural resources, and particularly the magnificent development of its oil fields. Romania has a great future in store and the prospects are excellent for a splendid development of Rotary in that country. Journeying northward through mountainous regions, and across great plains of central Europe, I came to Warsaw, Poland.

Rotary in Poland is of comparatively recent creation and unfortunately there are some elements in the country who misunderstand its purposes. But there I had the honor of being received by the President of the Republic and I was pleased to find that governmental authorities in Poland have a fine appreciation of the true worth of Rotary. I believe Polish Rotarians are succeeding in clearing up any doubts which may exist concerning Rotary, and are now well on the way to eliminating the early opposition to the movement, so that Rotary will eventually enjoy a flourishing growth in that country.

On the homeward journey I visited clubs in Czechoslovakia and there found Rotary functioning excellently. The Rotary district in Czechoslovakia has more clubs than in any other district in Europe, and they are carrying on praiseworthy Rotary work, particularly in the field of youth. I was in Czechoslovakia just at the time of the Union of Austria with other Germanic lands in the German Reich. In fact, my itinerary called for an inter-city Rotary meeting in Vienna only a few days after the union. However, the events which absorbed all the thought, attention and activity of everyone in the country, made that Rotary meeting impossible. But nevertheless Rotary leaders there felt it was imperative for the president of the organization to confer with them and be informed of the situation.

So accompanied by Madame Duperrey, I flew to Vienna arriving at Aspern airport to find it under military occupation of 150 German planes. I also learned that almost all accommodations at the hotel where we had reserved rooms had been taken over for German officers. But we suffered no inconveniences—we were most courteously received; the authorities and the military were most polite. And although within the space of a few days we crossed the Austrian frontier four times we experienced absolutely no difficulties. Upon the union of Austria with Germany, the Rotary clubs in Austria followed the action which had been taken last October by the clubs in Germany. I am very deeply concerned at this

sad event as I personally have many friends in Germany and German Austria and shall never forget it was a German who nominated me at Nice for the presidency of Rotary International. As a veteran of the world war, I may say that I hate war more than I fear it, precisely because I have gone through it. I have always done my best to improve the relationship between my country and the German Reich and I regret that the opportunity to endeavor to do that through Rotary is no longer provided me.

The last stage of my European tour was a visit to Hungary. There the Regent of the Kingdom, Admiral Horthy, received me in audience and graciously offered me his assistance in facilitating the extension of Rotary in Hungary, a fact which should be of tremendous help to the growth of Rotary in that country.

In Rotary we try to bring together men who did not previously know one



"Alll Abooard" . . . for California. The "Rotary Special" starts westward from Chicago with its trainload of 1937-38 officials, district governors nominee, and prominent Rotarians.

another. Our very classification system results in the fact that our members are men of widely varied interests. And especially in a continent like Europe with its bitter memories, Rotary brings together many men who previously were enemies. Now, in trying to establish friendship with a person with whom you have not been on friendly terms, you will not make much progress if you immediately start in to discuss your differences and the reasons why you are enemies.

That is why we in Rotary seek to avoid those things which keep men apart and endeavor to emphasize the things which bring men together. And that is why in our inter-country Rotary contacts in Europe, as organized by the little inter-country committees, Rotarians are encouraged first to discuss the things they have in common—the mutual contribution made by leading men of each of the two countries in science, art, literature, etc. Experience proves that after such things have been sufficiently emphasized and a firm friendship has been established between the men concerned, then they can begin to discuss points on which they are in violent disagreement.

I think of the pioneer work done by Rotarians of my own country and Ro-

tarians in Italy in endeavoring to develop a better understanding between those two Latin countries. The Rotarians of Czechoslovakia and Hungary have a little committee to consider mutual problems and to devise suggestions whereby Rotarians can help improve the relations between those countries.

I think of the excellent work done by Rotarians in Hungary and Jugoslavia several years ago when great tension existed between those two countries and there was danger of war. In both countries there were those who were inciting passions, but Rotarians worked for understanding and played no small part in averting a break.

Similarly, the establishment of good relations between Bulgaria and Jugoslavia after a generation of war and enmity is directly traceable to the fact that men who now occupy leading positions in the affairs of both those states were first brought together in the friendly atmosphere of Rotary fellowship. They learned to like one another and then simply could not be bad friends.

It is because of the good work that Rotary is doing that it receives highest approval and patronage in practically every country in which there are Rotary clubs. My next voyage was a flying visit to the Orient, stopping en route at Beyrouth to attend the conference of the 83rd district which consists of clubs in Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Alexandretta.

My experience in Palestine will always remain as one of the most precious of my Rotary souvenirs. In that country the antagonism between Jew and Arab is most acute and scarcely a day passes in that land without some act of terrorism or bloody encounter. The atmosphere is charged with rivalry and one lives in a perpetual state of tension. In the midst of such strife it is truly impressive to observe that Rotary clubs are the only common meeting ground of Jews and Arabs, for in Rotary they do meet with esteem and confidence, setting an example of tolerance and preparing ground for peace.

At Beyrouth, the capital of Lebanon, I attended the sessions of the district conference which was opened by the President of the Lebanese Republic, and attended by the French High Commissioner. At that conference men of many different nationalities, men of various races, came together in Rotary fellowship. Arab, Jew and European, sat down side by side and, animated by the Rotary spirit of good-will, endeavored to develop mutual understanding. In that district I also had the privilege of presenting the charter to the Rotary Club of Damascus—the first Rotary club in the world which will use Arabic as the language of the club, and I had to speak Arabic, although it was Greek to me.

We then flew on to India. It is a region where the burning sun seems to provoke spontaneous growth, and where the aspect of the places I visited seems to confirm this impression. The cities of the East are often very impressive, sometimes because of their size, as, for example, Calcutta, or for their beautiful gardens, as, for example, Penang. Rotary is functioning normally in these regions. The most striking feature of its development in that part of the world was, as in Palestine, the extreme variety in the composition of the membership of the clubs. The Singapore club, for example, has members of twenty-two different races. There again, Rotary works a miracle of concord and harmony between men who forget their differences and instead seek to be friends.

At Penang, in Malaya, I not only participated in the meetings of the district conference, but also in the sessions of the first Rotary regional conference for the Middle Asia region. The seriousness of those who attended, the intense interest with which they discussed Rotary principles and action, testify to the strength

of Rotary in that region and the brilliant future which lies ahead of it there.

History teaches us that Judaic, Assyrian, Persian and Indian civilizations each lasted thousands of years or more, but today, as seen from an airplane, the world has become very small and one passes in a few hours' time from one civilization to another, and becomes dizzy from the rapid accumulation of impressions. Thus, returning to my home in Paris on a Sunday, it was difficult for me to realize that only on the previous Wednesday had I left Singapore, and that in the short space of twenty days I had travelled over 18,000 miles by air, over 600 miles by motor car, and had flown over three continents and twenty countries.

Upon my return to Europe I had the pleasure of attending the conference of the districts in France, and I must confess that it did my heart good to see all of my French Rotary friends and colleagues who—my work this year taking me to all parts of the world—had made it necessary for me to neglect.

Hastening from that conference to England it was my privilege to be at the splendid annual conference of Rotary International in Britain and Ireland, a conference which was most successful not only because of the record number of 4700 in attendance, but especially because of the excellent program and the earnestness and enthusiasm of those attending the conference.

That conference was honored by the presence of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, Patron of Rotary in Britain and Ireland. He not only addressed his fellow Rotarians gathered together in that conference, but evidenced his interest by remaining throughout the day to listen to other talks. That conference was impressive, but not surprising in view of the enthusiasm and vigor which those Rotarians put into their Rotary work.

Just a few days before leaving home for this trip to America, it was my pleasure to represent Rotary International at the conference of the Netherland district at Amsterdam. Here I found Rotary work being carried on with the seriousness and thoroughness and efficiency so characteristic of the Dutch. And now having recounted the facts and impressions, I come to the deductions I made, because the observation on such a large scale, of Rotary and economic life, leads to many and varied conclusions.

First, it is Rotary's unity throughout the world which commands attention. In whatever clime a club may be located, whatever race its members belong to, or whatever religion they practice, they give the impression of seeking to further the general welfare of mankind and to banish prejudices, ill-will and misunderstanding. The development of friendship, of professional probity, of civic betterment, of international good-will, understanding and peace—such are the aims of Rotarians in all parts of the world. "E Pluribus Unum" is the motto of the United States. It is not surprising that a movement originating in this land has realized on a world scale what Americans have done nationally. Nor is it surprising that intellectual and industrial leaders in other countries, always responsive to good ideas no matter of what origin, have adopted the Rotary idea.

My second observation as a result of my travels pertains to the role which Rotary can play in the establishment of world peace. Some might question the importance of our undertakings on the grounds that they are merely individual efforts which do not affect official circles. But this would be a serious mistake because a truly lasting peace can only be the result of a permanent state of mind which abhors violence as a means of solving differences. We believe that all differences are susceptible to solution by arbitration when the parties concerned are willing to submit to it.

We believe that a peace imposed by force gives rise to new conflicts and that the advantages so gained are of little value. Thus, we do our best to spread this idea, and when everyone realizes that war as a means of settling international differences is just as inadmissible as the use of force in private litigation, diplomatic action toward the establishment of peace will be greatly facilitated. In a word, I believe that the true solution of the difficult question of peace lies in the minds of men.

On this point the world hesitatingly seeks its way. But there is not a man who does not know what is at stake—civilization itself. It well befits Rotary to endeavor to show the way—for no other organization in the world is so well equipped for this purpose as Rotary, which, within itself, has wrought the miracle of friendship and confidence among men representing every domain, whether geographical, religious or philosophical.

I shall never cease to emphasize that Rotary is not a philosophy, but that it is action. Otherwise it would not be possible for our clubs to be composed of friends of different nationalities and religions, holding the most divergent philosophical opinions and social views. What makes the beauty and force of our movement is that all these men are united in action—bound together by the desire to serve, without any one of them having to renounce his personal sentiments.

Frequently it is only our feelings and prejudices, particularly a false conception of prestige and honor which give rise to conflicts between men. These causes of conflict, anchored in the subconscious, are not easily uprooted—it is so difficult to overcome instinctive reflexes. However, let me repeat the wise words spoken by Andrew Carnegie when, in 1907, he presided over the New York Peace Congress:

> "Honor is the most dishonored word in our language. Never did man or nation ever dishonor another man or nation. This is impossible. All honor's wounds are self-inflicted. All stains upon honor come from within, never from without."

Rotarians, who in many countries are leaders of industry, commerce and finance, know from experience that violent solutions of problems are only fleeting remedies and do not solve the difficulties themselves. They know that it is far better to come to a mutual understanding regarding the distribution of riches than to take them by force of arms, after which the same problems are bound to recur under another guise.

Today, just as in the past, only more acutely, this problem has two phases—the moral and the economic. We Rotarians cannot ignore these dangers which threaten the world; we know that it is possible for us to make our contribution toward calming this disturbed state of affairs, from the psychological as well as the economic point of view. We should be laggard in our duties if we stood idly by and did nothing, but the essential point to determine is what we, as Rotarians, can do.

First of all, it is important to disperse any illusions on the subject. Rotary should not and does not want to play any political role. If catastrophes were inevitable, Rotary could not hope to ward them off; but Rotary aims to serve the cause of international peace through the good-will of its members, and through their technical and professional knowledge, it seeks to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere of peace and confidence between peoples, by widening their

points of view, by apprising them of each other's needs and aspirations, by bringing a little more light, a little more understanding, a little more international-mindedness to bear upon the solution of international problems.

But let us beware of confused thinking in this regard. International-mindedness as we conceive it is not concerned with removing frontiers and wiping out the traditional characteristics of each country by fusing them all into one. Such an internationalism is the direct opposite to ours. What we seek is the harmonious and peaceful co-existence of all the national civilizations whose diversity constitutes a glorious wealth of the world. Rotarians in every land pride themselves on being enlightened patriots, always prepared for any sacrifice for the well-being of their nation whose laws and customs they loyally observe. But this does not prevent Rotarians from seeking to understand and respect the same feelings on the part of citizens of other countries.

Turning our attention from the psychological problems to the economic, so fraught with threats to the peace of the world, we quickly realize that their solution is the same—that the task devolving upon Rotary is, in essence, similar to that which it must undertake in the psychological field. There again, it is essential to increase contacts, to bear in mind the needs of every nation and to facilitate the exchange of goods.

It is not for us to set forth an economic doctrine, but we Rotarians can study these questions in the light of our experience. The solutions adopted will doubtless differ in each country, but through the various international contacts of Rotary which have proved so fruitful we can endeavor to conciliate different points of view. Of course, we do not have the power or the desire to impose our points of view upon our governments, but it is evident that the opinions of leading business and professional men in all countries, opinions based on daily contacts with current affairs, can be a most helpful indication to government leaders.

It is important that we should know precisely what the nature of Rotary's activity should be. As an organization, Rotary can act only rarely and in exceptional cases. Our method of procedure, which at the same time constitutes our unique character, is individual activity. The clubs are clearing houses of information and nurseries of ideas, whose influences radiate into every phase of life, thanks to the diversity of the businesses and professions practiced by Rotarians, and thanks to the important place they hold in their communities.

The exchange of ideas which takes place in the clubs is only the preparation for individual activity. In order that this preparation may be as fruitful as possible two conditions are required, namely, that the circle of Rotarians be as large as possible and that the greatest tolerance reign among them.

As for tolerance, I consider it the very basis of our organization. There would be no point in mentioning this now, were it not to define clearly the fundamental character of Rotary International, which, unconcerned with the opinions of its members, asks only their absolute devotion to the ideal so well expressed in its motto—"Service above Self." By remaining true to itself, to its brilliant past, and maintaining full confidence in a still more brilliant future, Rotary will continue to be a link between peoples and a most useful instrument for the attainment of universal peace.

I thank you.

INTERNATIONAL ROUND TABLE

WALTER D. HEAD, *Presiding—Member, Aims and Objects Committee*

Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A.

ROTARIAN HEAD: Ladies and Gentlemen of the Rotary convention: The purpose of the international round table, which was begun in 1934 at Detroit, is to help you visualize more concretely Rotary around the world. Every one of you, particularly those from the United States would, I am sure, like to meet some of our members who have come from overseas, in some cases thousands of miles, to attend this convention. You would like to be able to know them personally and find out what manner of men they are, what their home town or city is like, and how Rotary carries on in these far distant corners of the earth, but this, unfortunately, is to a large extent impossible. Our numbers have grown to such size that, although we do still make personal contacts with those from overseas, which linger with us through the months, we cannot make them as frequently as we would like. There just isn't time to meet all the interesting people whom we would be so happy to know. Please don't for a moment think that the gentlemen whom we have assembled on the platform this morning by any means represent all of those whom we would like to have you know. You know, we could only take a sample. Choosing from here and there we have found people with interesting stories to tell or with personalities whom we wanted you to be sure not to miss. They will tell in a brief time—far too brief to cover the subject fully, as you will understand—a little of what Rotary is doing in their respective countries, or, as your program puts it, they will give you "examples of international service in my country." You will understand that they are doing in their countries far more than they have time to tell about this morning.



Our first speaker is Agripa Popescu. (Applause) Agripa has the classification "Charity Associations." His home is in Bucharest, Roumania. Rotarian Popescu is to be a member of the board of directors of Rotary International for the coming year. He is a graduate of the Technical University at Charlottenburg. He is a professor at the Agricultural University of Cluj. He was general director of state monopolies and is now director of a state project in his country, which involves the administration of a hospital and old people's home, and a church. Rotarian Popescu became a member of the Rotary club of Bucharest in 1930. He was president of his club in 1934-35, governor of the 84th District of Rotary International in 1937-38.

On your behalf, I welcome to this round table Rotarian Agripa Popescu of Roumania. (Applause)

Agripa Popescu of Roumania

Rotarian Popescu: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Rotarians. I am very happy to have the opportunity of speaking before you from this round table about my country. Roumania is a land situated in the southeast of Europe at the mouth of the Danube and between Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia, and the Black Sea.



Its area is about three-quarters the area of California and its population is about 18,000,000 of inhabitants.

The Carpathian Mountains traverse the country and between them and the Danube there is a level plain with fields of wheat which remind one of the plains of San Joaquin Valley. Agriculture is the main occupation of the population, but its oil fields are also rich, so that Roumania is the fifth or the sixth of all oil producing lands of the world. Coal, salt, mineral ores and even gold are mined in increasing quantities, and its lumber is exported in the Mediterranean basin. Industries are also growing especially in the last years.

The first Rotary club in Roumania was chartered in 1929 in Bucharest, and up to this date, eight more clubs have been founded.

This slow development is due chiefly to two causes. First, because the idea of "service" as it is understood in America, was a new one. Suspicions of all kinds made this development difficult.

The second cause is connected with the internal situation of our country; out of the eighteen millions of its population, about four millions are minorities such as Hungarians, German-Saxons, Russians, Jews, et al.

The leaders of the Rotary movement in Roumania found that a Rotary club in a town with mixed population should not only represent a cross-section of the classifications, but also should represent the nations living in it. Working on this scheme we believe we correspond best to the Fourth Object of Rotary International, because we try to foster good understanding among our own population, and to create an atmosphere of good will which should secure a permanent understanding and peace with our neighbors.

In order to overcome the lack of knowledge of our population about Rotary and Rotary objects, the Club of Bucharest decided this year to step out into publicity by adopting a village.

On ground offered free by one of its members, the club this spring began the construction of a small hospital with lodgement for a permanent surgeon. To the hospital is connected a library and a meeting hall for conferences.

The amount of about $10,000 needed for this construction was completely subscribed by the 57 members of the Club of Bucharest. (Applause) The plans are made by an architect and the construction is supervised by a constructing engineer, both members of the Club.

Going back to my home in September, I hope to assist at the inauguration of this hospital, which will be maintained and supervised by members of our club.

The introduction of electricity and the canalization of the village are intended to be done later, with the contribution of the population.

The Rotary Wheel which will ornament one of the walls will attract, we hope, the attention of the passers-by, and those of them who will ask what it means, will be told that this wheel represents an association of about 200,000 people spread out around the world, people of good will and understanding, who believe that in putting the ideal of service above everything else they are doing their best for

the prosperity of their communities, and their lands and nation. They believe also that by being sincere friends of every man in every country, who has the same ideals, they are working for the establishment of a permanent state of peace in the world, and this is what the Rotarians of Roumania are most endeavoring for.

Thank you. (Applause)

ROTARIAN HEAD: For our next speaker we go to a country not so very far removed geographically from the one from which we have just heard. Our next speaker is Frantisek Kral of Brno, Czechoslovakia, district governor nominee of the 66th District, R.I. Dr. Kral is professor at the University Veterinary College at Brno. He is a member of many scientific societies in Czechoslovakia and has been decorated by the government of the neighboring country of Jugoslavia, as well as by Poland.

Frantisek, every man, woman and child in this room respects you and your country. We welcome you to our midst. (Applause)

FRANTISEK KRAL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ROTARIAN KRAL: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Rotarians: First of all, allow me, please, to bring you heartiest greetings from all the Rotary Clubs of Czechoslovakia. I am very happy to have the great honor to speak in this assembly of distinguished representatives of so many different nations full of the ideals of good will and international understanding.



I have come from far away, from a country which today arouses the greatest attention of the whole world. Czechoslovakia is situated in the very heart of Europe. The country is therefore in many directions a key to the understanding of Europe's national and international problems in the spirit of the ideals of Rotary International.

Our democracy is the best soil for all the noble and high aims of Rotary International. Therefore, we have in our country 47 Rotary clubs and 1219 members from a 15,000,000 population.

Each Rotarian in Czechoslovakia holds in these times as his first duty, to work with the greatest intensity in International Service. We are organizing the mutual exchange of children and students between Czechoslovakia and German families in Czechoslovakia. We are preparing many pamphlets in different languages, which describe the real conditions in our country, for international service. Rotary International, as an organization with high ideals and good will is the best platform for information in each question of international service.

Our Rotarians do not limit their attention only to international service, but they work carefully likewise in the realization of all other aims of Rotary. For example, they support Scouts, helping them to organize summer camps, they establish students' refreshment rooms, and recently have built an orphanage for 50 orphans.

I should be very happy if the Rotarians of the whole world could come and personally learn to know Czechoslovakia, my native country, to see what high standards of civilization it represents.

In the spirit of the ideals of Rotary International, our democracy grants all the citizens the greatest liberty, equality, fraternity, and works only for order, peace and international understanding. (Applause)

I believe that our people, who for more than one thousand years have pre-

served their native tongue, and who have given the world men like great Commenius, like Cermak, the late Mayor of Chicago, and President Masaryk, have a high mission to fulfill in the future destinies of the world.

I also believe that our noble Rotary International, which has so many devoted friends in Czechoslovakia, will in these difficult times, watch over and protect our Rotary movement, as with good will it works to foster all of the Objects of Rotary International.

I thank you! (Applause)

ROTARIAN HEAD: For our next speaker we take a long jump, geographically speaking, for he comes from the Straits Settlements. His name is Charles Samuel of Penang, and I now present him to you. (Applause) During the thirty years or more that Rotarian Charles Samuel has lived in Penang, he has devoted himself to his business but also to a number of projects quite outside it.

Since 1919 he has been a member of the Municipal Commission, and for many years honorary librarian of the Penang Library. He is a charter member of the Penang Rotary club and has held various offices, serving as its president during the year 1935-36. At the present time he is the district governor nominee of the 80th District. To reach this convention he has traveled more than 10,000 miles, and we want him to know that we have for him today a most cordial welcome and hearty appreciation of what he and his fellow Rotarians are doing to carry the Rotary spirit in that far distant land from which he comes.

Yesterday, at a rehearsal of this round table, it was suggested that each man, if possible, should try to wear his native costume. When we asked Charles that, he said, "Oh, please don't ask me, for if I did I should have to out-Gandhi Gandhi." (Laughter)

It gives me great pleasure to present to you Rotarian Charles Samuel from Penang, Straits Settlements. (Applause)

CHARLES SAMUEL OF STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

ROTARIAN SAMUEL: It is a great privilege to have been invited to participate in this International Round Table and to speak to you about my District No. 80 which is comprised of the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, the Kingdom of Siam and the Island of Sarawak, which lies off Borneo and belongs to the "White Rajah."



There may be some here who have but a hazy idea as to where this little but fascinating country is situated. It is the narrow peninsula which lies between India and Indo-China, and is about 1000 miles in length. That is why our Rotarians are rubber-necked. . . . (Applause) All our clubs run almost in a straight line from north to south, with Bangkok in Siam at the most northerly point and Kuching in Sarawak in the south. There are 8 clubs in between,—of which Singapore is the largest with a membership about 170. Then we have Kuala Lumpur, Klang & Coast, Seremban, Ipoh and Taiping in the Malay States and Malacca and Penang, the latter of which is my club, in the Straits Settlements.

Before telling you what Rotary is achieving in this district, it may interest you to know how it earns a living. It produces and smelts tin, and grows pineapples, coconuts and rubber and is the largest exporter of rubber in the world.

All clubs engage in community service, principally boys work, granting of students' scholarships, evening classes for poor boys and other activities, each

according to the funds at their disposal. I think it can be truly said that the membership of the clubs in this district is more international than any other of the Rotary clubs in the organisation. In them are to be found not only Europeans of all nationalities, but Asiatic races of different creeds and religions, including Chinese, Hindus, Mohammedan Indians, Sikhs, Malays and Japanese. Singapore has no less than 22 different races and nationalities in its club. You may think it is impossible to administer a club properly with such a heterogeneous collection of races, born and bred in different ideas, different customs and different viewpoints, but if you do so you forget Rotary and what it stands for and how near and akin its principles are to the ancient religions of the East.

In order to show that it is possible for the East and West to co-operate cordially together as members of one organisation, let me give you as an illustration the set-up of the board of directors in my club in Penang which comes into office on the 1st. of July next. The President is a Chinese, a doctor by profession, the Vice-President is an Englishman, the Secretary an American citizen, the Consul for the United States in Penang, the Treasurer is a Chinese Accountant, and the five directors are an Englishman, Scotsman, two Chinese and one Indian. That shows that we make the board really representative of the various races in the club, and do not expect our Asiatic friends to be seen and not heard. This board and similar boards throughout the district will work harmoniously with the main idea of furthering the objects of Rotary, and with mutual respect and understanding.

It is a great tribute to the genius of Rotary that it is able to appeal to all races, and I am not exaggerating when I say that the clubs in this district are a striking illustration of the simplicity, adaptability and universality of the ideals of Rotary. Rotary has achieved much in that part of the world, and has helped to remove barriers which have been in existence for centuries, between the various races living within its bounds, for it has brought them together in fellowship, understanding and goodwill, no matter what the race, colour or creed of the fellow Rotarian may be. And it will achieve more, for one can easily visualize that the example set by the Rotary clubs will in the future extend and develop the same feeling of fellowship and understanding among those who are not Rotarians.

I am convinced that Rotary has a great future in the countries in the East. It will take time and the policy should be to hasten slowly and thus build strongly and securely.

Fellowship has been aptly described as the motive power of Rotary, the *sine qua non* of the organisation, and if these clubs did nothing else but promote this fellowship and goodwill among all races within their district, they would be keeping the flag of Rotary flying and would amply justify their existence.

One word more. Last Easter Penang had the honour of welcoming President Maurice and Madame Duperrey when they attended the Middle Asia Regional Conference and stayed with us for nearly 5 days. President Maurice made a wonderful impression upon all he met and was the life of the conference, making speeches in both Malay and Chinese. The inspiration he has left will long be remembered and his presence at that conference has contributed to the strength of Rotary in the districts concerned. (Applause)

ROTARIAN HEAD: For our next speaker we take you to Egypt, and it gives me pleasure to present to you Baron Harold de Bildt of Cairo, Egypt. (Applause)

Baron de Bildt is the district governor nominee of the 83rd District. For fourteen years prior to 1936, Baron de Bildt was the Swedish minister and consul

general in Cairo, Egypt. He has been a secretary of the Swedish Foreign Office and of Swedish legations at London, Buenos Aires, and Tokyo. Prior to his service in Egypt, he was counsellor to the Swedish legation in Rome, Italy. In 1938 he was appointed a member of the arbitration board under the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance. He joined the Rotary club of Cairo in 1934 and was both director and president of his club. In addition to his knowledge of Egypt, Baron de Bildt is familiar with life and with Rotary in the Near East. In the brief time allotted to him, he will tell you a little about some of his activities in that section of the world. Baron de Bildt. (Applause)

Harold de Bildt of Egypt

Rotarian Harold de Bildt: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: The 83rd District of Rotary International consists of only fourteen clubs but its territory is enormous and comprises Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, the Lebanon, Palestine, Egypt and the Sudan. All of these countries are in the eastern Mediterranean basin. To travel on the surface of land or sea from the Dardanelles, the extreme limit on the north, to Khartoum in the south would take ten to twelve days. Happily, airplanes are making these outlying clubs more accessible. Most of these countries are known to you from Scripture. The 83rd District is a series of Bible lands. In these countries, or in nearby Arabia, three great religions, Judaism, Christianity and Islam had their origin. To this day religion is a very powerful factor in the life of the Near East. But such is the spirit of Rotary that it agrees with all the different religions, moral teachings, and that its great message of friendship and good will is acceptable to them all.



In two lands on the north of this district Rotary is only about to begin. Turkey has as yet no Rotary club, and Cyprus but one, founded last month. Syria and its sister republic of the Lebanon, which are under French mandate, have gladly welcomed Rotary, and their clubs are busy calling forth new ones.

The recently formed club of Damascus, where, as you know, St. Paul recovered his eyesight, is hitherto the first and only club in the world using Arabic for its proceedings. We hope there may be more Arabic speaking clubs in the vast area of this noble land. In lands where the crusades in the Middle Ages brought war and hatred between Moslems and Christians, Rotary expects to bring friendship between their descendants today, and has great hope of succeeding.

The French and the native Syrians meet on the most friendly of terms, and in the clubs of Beyrouth and Alexandretta, French is the language.

In Palestine Rotary has three clubs and has tried a great experiment to make Moslems and Jews, descendants of Ishmael and Isaiah, rival sons of Abraham, to meet together at Rotary's table in friendship and amity. For a time this did succeed but recently the spirit of antagonism has proved too strong even for our efforts, and all but one of the Moslem members of our Palestine clubs have resigned. We do not, however, give up hope that the present racial hatred will cease, though difficulties of governing this small country are as great now as in the days of Pontius Pilate.

Some people think that the problems of Palestine are insoluble, but, if they can be solved, Rotary will help to solve them. (Applause)

The expected partition of Palestine may help to reduce the surface friction and bring about calmer conditions.

Egypt has, from time immemorial, been one of the centers of world traffic and of the intercourse of nations, and here the traditions of the country have been to welcome the stranger, learn from his experience and collaborate fraternally with him. Egyptians worked together with Greeks, Hebrews and other nations in antiquity to bring science and philosophy to high levels.

I would like to claim that the spirit of Rotary was given in ancient Egypt one thousand years or more ago, before Rotary was reincarnated in Chicago, and that it will develop again as a blessing to the valley of the Nile.

In Egypt our clubs are all composed of men of various nationalities; in my own club, Cairo, as many as seventeen. The languages are English and French, but we are looking forward to the foundation of Rotary clubs in smaller towns where foreigners are few and where the language will be Arabic.

The cordiality of intercourse between Rotarians in Egypt, of different nationalities, has often impressed Rotarian visitors from abroad.

In our community service we try to help the different elements of the population but especially the purely Egyptian element. Work is being done for the deaf and dumb in Alexandria, and in Cairo for underprivileged boys.

In Egypt we rejoice in the active cooperation of the royal family and of the government. Like his lamented father, King Fuad, the young king, Farouk, has consented to become an honorary Rotarian and the honorary governor of the Egyptian clubs. His cousin, Prince Omar Toussoum, is an active member of the Alexandria club, and in the Cairo club we have two ministers of the Egyptian government.

In the Sudan our work has just begun but promises to bring good results in this vast but sparsely populated area. We have one club at Khartoum where General Gordon was killed but where order and contentment have succeeded pillage and oppression.

To conclude, one of the noblest efforts in the history of literature was carried out in Egypt about the time of the birth of Christ. For many years seventy learned men worked there together to translate into Greek, the language then of all the educated people of the world, the Hebrew Old Testament. The translation of these seventy scribes was the product of untiring industry and constant devotion to sublime ideals. It had great influence and has been of unmeasured service to humanity.

It is my hope that the many more than seventy Rotarians of the Near East will work together to interpret efficiently to their own lands and to the world the message of unselfish service—the message of Rotary. (Applause)

ROTARIAN HEAD: No round table, I am sure, would be complete without a representative from the great neighboring continent of South America, and we take this occasion, we Rotarians, to express again to our South American Rotary friends our great appreciation of the work which they have done for Rotary in their continent.

At this time it gives me pleasure to present to you Rotarian Fernando Carbajal of Lima, Peru. (Applause) Rotarian Carbajal is a consulting engineer and was one of the technical experts in the construction of the Panama Canal. He was a member of the commission appointed to settle the Peru-Bolivia boundary dispute in 1912-13 and from 1913 to 1920 he was in charge of the construction and maintenance of docks for his government. Rotarian Carbajal became a member of the Rotary club of Lima when it was organized in 1921 and served as its secretary for several years. He was president of his club in 1934-35. He has been editor of the 71st District magazine "El Rotario Peruano" since it was

established. He served as governor of the 71st District in 1935-36. He is one of the international service advisers of Rotary International for 1937-38 and director nominee for 1938-39. It gives me pleasure to present to you Rotarian Fernando Carbajal. (Applause)

Fernando Carbajal of Peru

Rotarian Carbajal: Rotary is not only a great family spread throughout nearly all the nations of the world, but it is a remarkable institution destined to foster peace and friendship among men. This characteristic of our institution places it, at the present time, in very unusual circumstances, thanks to which it is possible for us to aid in bringing peoples together, marching together, over the roads which lead to peace, and in the promotion of international relations. I say that this is particularly true at the present time, because our American continent has recently given to the world the greatest proof of its true love of peace.



All the nations of the New World, united at Buenos Aires at the memorable inter-American conference, have demonstrated, enthusiastically and clearly, all that they are willing to do in order to consolidate peace. And this era, this spiritual state which has been created through the organization and realization of the aforementioned meeting of the American nations, should be shortly and effectively taken advantage of by those who, like ourselves, the Rotarians, have the obligation of *Serving* the cause of international relations.

Never before has the fourth object of Rotary been recognized and accorded the exceptional importance which it has today; in the first place, because the Rotary ideals were cultivated in only a few countries, and in the second place, because never before has the desire for universal peace been so strongly felt by men of all the civilized countries, as at the present time.

We, the Rotarians of South America, feel very proud to mention, and to repeat, that we have availed ourselves of every opportunity to put our ideals into practice, and at this International Round Table I am going to mention a few examples.

The Rotarians of Chile and Peru knew how to eradicate the barrier of differences which existed between these two countries because of the war in which they had been involved, this inclining them toward settling their differences, as brothers.

The Rotarians of Bolivia and Paraguay, during the war in which these countries were engaged in the Chaco region, knew how to continue their relations through the medium of the Rotarians of a neutral country, and to contribute toward alleviating the life of the prisoners of that war.

The Rotarians of Colombia and Peru knew how to contribute effectively toward creating the spirit of friendly good will which was so necessary—in order to avoid a war, which the countries neither needed nor desired.

The Rotarians of Argentina and Chile met on a memorable occasion at the foot of the magnificent statue of Christ which was erected some years ago at their borders on the highest point of the Andes range, for the purpose of perpetuating, in a simple ceremony, but one of great fraternal significance—a remark from the speech of Bishop Jara of Chile, given at the time of inaugurating the statue of Christ, the Redeemer. This act of perpetuation consisted in the

presentation of a bronze plaque to be placed on the monument, with the inscription as follows (from the speech of Bishop Jara):

"These mountains will crumble away before the friendship between the people of Argentina and Chile, pledged at the foot of the statue of Christ the Redeemer, can be broken."

The Rotarians of Peru and Chile were united a short time ago to inaugurate the Monument to Peace and Good Will, erected at an accessible location along the border, which does not separate these nations, but unites them. On this symbolic historical occasion, President Maurice Duperrey was present.

I had the good fortune of being designated by Rotary International to visit the clubs of Chile as an inter-country speaker. During my trip to that neighboring country, I spoke before 25 Rotary clubs, regarding international service, and the results obtained by this contribution of Rotary were considered as the most effective collaboration which the chancelleries of Chile and Peru could have in promoting their friendly relations.

Therefore, if all this, and much more, which lack of time does not permit me to mention, has been done by Rotary in South America, we must come to the conclusion that the fourth avenue of Rotary is a wide one, of great beauty, and one which should lead us most assuredly to the fields of friendship, understanding and affection among all peoples.

May Heaven grant that the surprising machinery which we have so affectionately formed with our Rotary wheels, may function incessantly, being never halted in its motion, until consolidation of peace is realized. (Applause)

ROTARIAN HEAD: Our next speaker, ladies and gentlemen, comes from far off India, and I take pleasure in presenting to you at this time C. S. Thackar from Surat, India. (Applause)

Ladies and gentlemen, we want you to know not only Rotarian Thackar but we want you to know his very charming family, and I take this occasion to ask Madam Thackar and the two children to come forward and be presented to you.

Will you kindly introduce them to the audience?

(The audience arose and applauded as Rotarian Thackar introduced his wife, son and daughter.)

ROTARIAN HEAD: Madam Thackar, on behalf of the Rotarians here assembled, I beg leave to present to you these few flowers. I am not a native Californian but I can nevertheless appreciate the wonderful beauty of California flowers. May these flowers be a symbol to you of hospitable California and of Rotary friendship around the world!

(Rotarian Head presented a bouquet of roses to Madam Thackar.) (Applause)

ROTARIAN HEAD: C. S. Thackar is from Surat, India, a town of 150,000 people. He is a cotton merchandiser and manufacturer and asked to be described to this audience as a simple business man—rather extinct in this part of the world. (Laughter) When the Rotary club of Surat was organized two years ago, Rotarian Thackar became a charter member. He is now taking a trip around the world with his family, his wife and son and daughter whom you have just met. To get to San Francisco for this convention, he has had to travel more than 14,000 miles, and I should think he would be a candidate for the long distance prize. It gives me great pleasure to present to you Rotarian C. S. Thackar of Surat, India. (Applause)

C. S. Thackar of India

Rotarian Thackar: Mr. President, Fellow Rotarians, and Guests: It is with a feeling of great pleasure that I address you as representative of various lands, cultures, and civilizations. At the same time, I wish to express my gratitude for the warm welcome I have been receiving from my fellow Rotarians and the people of this great country.



Anyone coming to these shores from a far off land will be impressed by the genuine spirit of hospitality and fellowship of a people whose achievements have so greatly enhanced modern civilization. As a member of the Rotary Club of Surat, India, I understand that civilization of a people is the inward blending of sentiments, ideals and ruling passions; and the outward expression of art, culture, forms and institutions. These ideals, to which I wish to call your attention, are fostered and cultivated zealously by our clubs in India where the East and West meet in a spirit of cooperation and friendship, subordinating all barriers of class, creed, and colour.

In India we have comparatively few Rotary Clubs with nearly 1,000 active members, who are daily becoming conscious of their duty as fellow members of the great family of civilized nations.

Our ever young and active Rotary Governor, Sir Phiroze Sethna, and the Rotary International Field Representative, Mr. Bryant, deserve credit for their active and leading interest in the Rotary movement, which is fast spreading in India under their guidance.

In line with the general principles of Rotary International, we maintain that with the preservation of national traits and distinctive problems, we can bring about a spirit of unity and fellowship all over the world.

During my travels as a business man, I have noticed the spirit of fellowship among nations, and as I continue visiting various countries, which I expect to do, I am sure I shall meet evidences of international cooperation. With the advance of business and industry in the world, this spirit of fellowship is no doubt a natural phenomenon.

As a delegate from India, I feel it is my duty to remind you that the principles of Rotary International are as old as Indian civilization. The ideals of the brotherhood of man, international cooperation, and the spirit of fellowship have been encouraged and propagated as gems of Indian culture. Unfortunately, the influence of Hindu culture has not been sufficiently felt by the West, except by some of the western sages and scholars such as Emerson, Thoreau, Mary Baker Eddy, Carlyle and others.

Now, however, a movement of great international significance is going on in India, and it will not be long before the finest contributions of Hindu culture will spread to enrich world civilization. In the first place, India is fighting a peaceful battle to gain her independence from a foreign power. The 350 millions of Indian people are not only becoming conscious of their sovereign political rights, but also they are anxious to increase their contact and intercourse with the rest of the world. This will ultimately mean a systematic exchange of cultural thought as well as an increased commerce with other nations.

At present, I must frankly state that Indian commerce and industry are controlled by the ruling power to suit its own ends, but after the achievement of political independence, the people of India will make direct relations with other nations to carry on their commercial, political, and cultural activities.

In the second place, India is sending her representatives as unofficial ambassadors to other countries with a definite aim to study their conditions and to gain their good will. In due course of time, India will participate in the councils of the world to make its contribution for the advancement of civilization.

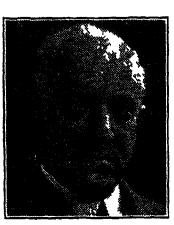
As members of Rotary International in India, we do our part in carrying on its principles. We feel that with the genuine cooperation of our members and the public opinion of the world, we shall popularize the great ideals of the brotherhood of man, the spirit of fellowship, and service to mankind. (Applause)

ROTARIAN HEAD: Our last speaker on our round table this morning is a representative of the United States of America in the person of Past President Allen D. Albert whom you all know. (Applause) We have all heard Allen's voice with delight and appreciation on many well remembered Rotary occasions. He will sum up today, briefly, the messages that these six men have brought us this morning. Few men are better known or better loved in Rotary than are you, Allen Albert. Few men have seen more of Rotary in action around the world than have you, and no man whom I know can paint what he sees and reproduce what he hears in such faithful colors and such loving appreciation as can you.

I have particular pleasure in presenting to you our friend and Past President, Rotarian Allen D. Albert of Chicago. (Applause)

ALLEN D. ALBERT OF THE UNITED STATES

ROTARIAN ALLEN D. ALBERT: Dear Brothers in Rotary: The light of Rotary is blending with the light of the world. We have this morning looked upon little areas in many lands widely separated, and we have seen those areas glow with the lovely spirit that Rotary summons out of the hearts of men.



It is an astonishing thing that the light of Rotary contributes to the action of the Rotarian everywhere. It is his pathway that is lighted, his pathway among his people confronting their problems.

The growth of Rotary is in itself a seal of the universality of its ideals, and it is a reassurance for all who love humanity and peace that these brothers in Rotary have spoken this morning.

What we crave, all of us, is the unity of humanity, and we are constantly impressed with the barriers to that unity. How interesting it is and how encouraging, that these gentlemen, conspicuous in the lives of their own countries, in many continents, have found one language which we all understand!

It is, first, the language of the common weal; the public welfare is the highest good. And, second, it is the language of action in concert. Singly, what one of us amounts to anything? Together what obstacle can really hold us back? Finally, it is the language of love for one another. Not one person in this great audience this morning but quietly and undramatically, would walk out into the street and lay down his life for the bringing of peace, if only it would serve. Not one of us but loves peace, and not one of us but needs to be cautioned over and over again that no magic formula will call peace into existence between the nations. We shall never have peace until the people of the nations love peace sufficiently to hold back this surging tide of emotional patriotism, when controversy rises between the home land and another.

The peace of the world waits on the peace of the individual. Rotary would

build that fire, enlarge that glow, lighten the pathway for the individual Rotarian so that by walking in concert and speaking the language of the common weal around the world, a great movement may be set in process for the children of men.

Dear friends, we are alike, all of us, God's children. If we consulted the prompting of our hearts and disregarded the prohibitions of conventionality, we should all pray. Out of this building we will go in a moment, never again to come together; no one of us the same person he was when he entered it. May we not hold aloft the torch which these men have described and light the pathway of humanity into ways of peace. God grant it! (Applause)

ROTARIAN HEAD: Thank you, Allen. That was just like you.

Now, although it isn't a part of the program at all, I want, right out of my



Thirteen past presidents of Rotary International attended the convention. Left to right, seated: Allen D. Albert, Frank L. Mulholland, Paul P. Harris, Russell F. Greiner, Arch C. Klumph. Standing: I. B. Sutton, Crawford C. McCullough, Clinton P. Anderson, Estes Snedecor, Ed. R. Johnson, Robert E. Lee Hill. Present but not in the group, Will R. Manier, Jr., Almon E. Roth.

own heart, to do something and ask your permission to do so. We have on the platform today a man who has been honored, and properly honored, at this convention. I want to tell you that I know him outside of his Rotary connection. If he had never been heard of in Rotary, he would still be a great friend and a great man, a master of languages and, in the best sense, an international citizen and a friend of all the world. I couldn't let an international service program go by without honoring my friend and your friend, the great internationalist, Maurice Duperrey. (Applause)

Now, friends, with the help of our fine song leader, Arthur Shank, we are going to sing a song that typifies this international relationship of ours and, as we do, I am going to ask these men on the platform, who have taken part in our international round table today to come here toward the center and hold hands before you, typifying Rotary united around the world, and I am going to ask you to stand and, if you want to do that same thing, you surely have my permission to do so.

(Singing of "Hail, Friends and Brothers," led by Song Leader Shank)

NEW HORIZONS

By Honorable Harold H. Burton
Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Mr. President, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians from Hollywood (laughter) and from those other cities where we spend so much time and money to see what they do in Hollywood: It is a privilege to be here in two capacities: first of all, to give you an anticipatory welcome to Cleveland next year. It has been an inspiration to be here during this past hour. I am sure that inspiration will mean a great deal in Cleveland when you come there. We are a cosmopolitan city. Sixty-five per cent of our people in Cleveland are themselves foreign-born, or one or both of their parents have been foreign-born.



We welcome you there as a city that is looking forward and I want to quote to you the inscription on the monument that is in our Public Square, to give you the spirit of our city. It is an inscription by Edmund Vance Cook, written on the monument to Tom L. Johnson, a mayor of long ago. It says this:

Beyond his party, beyond his class,
This man forsooth to view, to serve the mass,
He found us groping, leaderless and blind
He left the city with a civic mind;
He found us striving, each his selfish part,
He left the city with a civic heart;
Ever with his eyes set on the goal
The vision of a city with a soul.

I believe that that is distinctly in line with the spirit of Rotary. We welcome you there as a city that is proud of its Rotary club, its Rotary associations, and we are very happy to be able to welcome Rotary International for a second time in our midst. (Applause)

I wish, also, to bring a greeting to my friend Angelo Rossi of San Francisco, a wonderful city here, to which many of us will return next year for the great world's exposition, and also to bring back here my respects for the three months when I served at the Presidio in 1917 and saw very little of the city.

The subject to which I am asked to speak is that of "New Horizons for Boys' Work in Rotary." I want to emphasize, first, the changes that have come about in the horizons. I want to pause with the privilege that a mayor has, to tell a story now and then, if he thinks it is a new story, a Scotchman told in Cleveland not long ago. It is different from every other Scotch story I ever heard because it has nothing to do with thrift. (Laughter) It did illustrate some of the changes that have gone on very rapidly in the past two generations, just in a minor way, but it carries its lesson in that way.

He told of the fact that his grandmother was a Scotswoman from the highlands of Scotland and that she, as a girl, had a pair of twin uncles. One of them lived with her and the other lived in a town several miles away. The other one died. The uncle who lived with her went over to the funeral. Following the funeral they gave to the various ones there some mementos of the deceased. This uncle had never seen a looking glass or, as they called it then in Scotland, a keeking-glass. It was a new thing. So they handed him this, and he looked in it and recognized a familiar face.

He said, "Ah, and how natural he looks!"

He took that home with him. When he reached home, he laid it on the table, paused and looked at it, and stepped out of the house. His wife stepped up to look in it, too, and she was heard to remark as she looked in it, "Ah, and I was afeared so. So that's the woman you've been running around with!" (Laughter) And then she added, "Ah, and she's a mean looking one, too." (Laughter)

That is just for us to remind ourselves in passing that things are changing in these days, and many things have changed. It is for us in this and every organization to keep up with the horizons of today as they present themselves to us.

Men live in proportion to their horizons. Two generations ago, the physical horizon of mankind was generally limited by the twenty mile radius of a buggy ride. A man's horizon of personal contact was limited to the scores of people who gathered at the church, the town meeting or the corner store. His news reading public was limited to the few hundreds, or at most, the few thousands who subscribed to the local newspaper.

Today those horizons have been expanded beyond all previous imagination. Where a man used to ride twenty miles, today he flies a thousand. I just did it. Where he used to write an editorial on a national issue for five thousand local readers, today he writes a syndicated column for a nation-wide audience of hundreds of thousands. Where he used to shout a few glowing phrases to an audience of five hundred in a crowded hall, today he speaks with far greater clarity and individual appeal, by radio, to more than a million people in their homes.

Where we used to march by squads, the boys and men of today march by millions. A generation ago if your squad, in your army days, was led up the wrong way by the corporal, you could retrace your steps and start again, with comments. (Laughter) Today so many of us move together, so fast and so far, that we cannot fully turn back. Mistakes made by a million people cannot be unmade. We must absorb our mistakes and then steer toward the right course as best we can.

Men's horizon of action and influence has thus expanded in every direction, and like all circular areas, its expansion is in proportion to the square of its expanded radius. The responsibility of the men of today for the future of the boys and men of tomorrow is expanded in the same proportion. The need for sound leadership has increased in proportion to the number of boys needing it and to their lack of knowledge of how to guide themselves. It has increased also in proportion to the impossibility of completely catching up with and overcoming a wrong, a selfish, a criminal, an anti-social or anti-democratic trend among the boys of today who determine the destiny of America and, perhaps, of the world tomorrow.

The front line of civilization has also shifted. The critical frontiers of America no longer are on the Indian hunting grounds. There are few Indians anymore. If we go to fight them, they won't fight. It is all changed. Our dangerous

frontiers today are in the great industrial centers. It is there that the tests of democracy are the newest and sharpest. If popular government cracks in this nation, it will not be in the small town. Small towns and small nations were the birth places of democracy. They are its natural habitat. To be sure, small towns and small nations have plenty of difficulties and the boys of these towns in America need help and encouragement to develop themselves as pillars of democracy in those excellent training areas. But the newest and most critical tests are where democracy is being pushed into new fields, where it was never practiced before. That is in the cities of one hundred thousand, five hundred thousand, one million, three million or seven million people. Here the need for organized action is increased by the greater division of labor and by the daily, and almost complete, dependence of every man upon the action of his fellows. In these communities, thousands of men, women and children depend for their daily food, clothing and shelter upon the business and governmental cooperation not only of their leaders but of hundreds of thousands of their fellow citizens. And I am not referring to relief. I am referring to industrial prosperity upon which our progress depends. (Applause)

In such great centers important decisions are being made daily by thousands of boys. Consciously or unconsciously they are making irrevocable choices between bad citizenship on the one hand, and good citizenship on the other. In each case the decision may be a personal one, but the combined effect may make or wreck the nation. The tremendous importance of substituting a trend of good citizenship for a trend of crime, on a scale adequate to meet the demands of tomorrow, well deserves the leadership of Rotary International. It may be on the battlefield of crime prevention that the life of democracy will be saved.

For centuries, we have fought crime primarily by seeking to catch the criminal after the crime has been committed and then through his punishment to lead or drive him and others to good citizenship. Today, the greater range of operation and greater number of criminals argue that we must deal with the flood waters of crime as we now deal with the destructive floods of our great rivers. We must prevent the flood by study, control and diversion of the flood waters at their respective sources. To do this we must direct the streams of growing boys in each community away from fields of crime to those of good citizenship. Only by this means can we combat effectively the widespread devastating effects of individual criminal tendencies originating in a juvenile delinquent's distorted philosophy of trying to get something for nothing, and seeking selfish gain regardless of resulting suffering and tragedy to others. That reasoning applied in mass to governmental policies is the essence of arbitrary dictatorship and the enemy of free democracy.

The City of Cleveland, for three years, not only has sought to perfect its crime detection service and to develop a spirit and practice of mutual cooperation and confidence between its law enforcing officers and those of the state and federal governments, but more recently also has been starting a distinctly practical and constructive program in the experimental field of crime prevention. These efforts have not been made in Cleveland alone. We recognize, with appreciation, the steps which have been taken to this same end, for example, in San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Detroit and Jersey City and other places. I present the story of Cleveland because I know it best and because some of our concrete experiences may suggest lines of action elsewhere, just as we have gained great help from the experiments of these other cities. The Cleveland program has been originated and led by Director of Public Safety Elliot Ness. It is very important who leads these

movements. Ness himself is a young man of about 35 years of age. Before accepting this appointment in 1936, he had had ten years of service with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Treasury Department. He was a leader in the investigations that led to the conviction of Al. Capone. He was a native of Chicago and at one time was a student under Chief August Vollmer of Berkeley, California.

The background for our work is this: In 1936 the Welfare Federation of Cleveland published a report entitled "Between Spires and Stacks." It was a social inventory of a district near the Tremont School in Cleveland. This area was chosen because it had the highest juvenile delinquency rate in the city. Ten per cent of the 2,000 boys, between 10 and 19, who lived there, were officially on the records as delinquent. Twenty per cent of the families with boys between the ages of 10 and 19 included at least one boy who had an official juvenile court record. As compared with an average of 22 juvenile delinquencies per thousand in Greater Cleveland between the ages of 10 and 17, this area showed 57 per thousand. The Cleveland Police Department then started its crime prevention work by assigning to it Captain Arthur V. Roth, who for several years had been in charge of accident prevention education among school children. It is important that whoever takes up the work knows children. He and his few aides made a personal quiet investigation of the neighborhood. They found the boys were grouped in 45 or more gangs. Each gang had individual characteristics. The concrete problem is illustrated by quoting in part the official description of two of these gangs. This will give you the picture of what we are trying to meet, and, of course, these gangs are not unique to Cleveland, but they are typical gangs.

Gang No. 1. It has about 14 members. It has no name. It includes boys of Italian, Greek, Syrian, Polish, Russian and Slovak descent. Their hang-out is in an alley. The gang meets between 7 and 8 P.M. and hangs around until the small hours of the morning. Members have no sports. Most of them have been criminally inclined since childhood. They operate in an area formerly frequented by the so-called "Smoked Glass Bandits," most of whom are now in city jails or the penitentiary. The leader is 24 years old, 5 ft. 5 in. tall, weighs 150 lbs., has blue eyes and chestnut hair and the upper part of his face is scarred from a knife wound. The gang's principal infractions of law include car stealing, box car breaking, shop lifting, house and store breaking, at one time dope peddling, and a tendency to interfere with and to prostitute women and young girls. They are not in conflict with any groups except the City Police Force. An example of their activities is that three years ago they procured a truck, pried open the door of a furniture store, loaded in all the furniture they could handle, drove away and the furniture has never been located since.

Gang No. 2. It is composed of substantially the same nationalities as group No. 1, excluding the Italian and Syrian. They call themselves the "Jefferson Club" or "Moxie's Gang." They meet in a pool room. They work in unison. They go out ten or fifteen in a group, expecting to eliminate opposition by force of their numbers. Their deeds are performed with precision. They are smart and when property is obtained it is quickly disposed of. Nothing is left on their hands for the Police to identify. They do not bother women. They get drunk together, fight with each other, break windows, fight with any one coming down their street, when intoxicated get in automobiles and drive around like crazy fools causing accidents, destroying fences and other property and when the owners protest, the gang attacks other property of the protestor by breaking windows, etc. The leader is 6 feet 2 inches tall, has dark hair, dark eyes, says little and is very

handy with a knife. Practically all members carry black jacks. When they go to a dance hall and one of them is refused admission, they act together and start a brawl. They engage in a few sports, play a little baseball and basket ball, and hang around a pool room playing pool most of the time. Few of them are working but when they work, they stay away from the gang and enjoy themselves alone.

Such gangs do not confine their operations to any special part of the city. Some of these gangs have operated as far away as Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

The important thing to Captain Roth was to reach the heart of the problem—the individual boy. Publicity was eliminated. That is fundamental in the approach to this crime prevention problem: Do the work first; talk about it afterwards. Simple and unorthodox methods were used. One of the simplest and best approaches was for two policemen in plain clothes to go into the neighborhood and sit down in a central but quiet spot. One then began tying knots in a rope, while the other looked on with keen interest. Apparently they gave little attention to the boys who soon began watching them from behind fences and other convenient places. When one of the bolder youngsters drifted closer to get a better view, he was asked if he would like to learn how to do the tricks. In a short time several boys were learning how to tie the knots and others crowded around. Using this among other methods of contact, the boys were later told that Director Elliot Ness of the Cleveland Department of Public Safety, and himself a former G. Man, wanted to organize a boys' club and all interested were invited to attend a meeting at their Parish Church to discuss the subject.

A further examination of the records of the known gangsters in the vicinity showed that in each case they had begun their anti-social activities in early years. The records showed the ages of gang members to be from 8 to 28, with a high peak of delinquency at 15 and 16. Apparently each boy developed an ambition to be admitted to one of the gangs in his neighborhood. Captain Roth's first approach was toward the younger boys. It was learned, however, that on previous occasions Boy Scout Troops and similar activities had been attempted but had not succeeded because the older boys had torn off the younger boys' uniforms and had intimidated all who attempted to enlist membership. The gangs also offered a greater lure of adventure and easy money. It was clear, therefore, that an attempt must be made to dissuade the older boys from interfering with any program among the younger boys.

Director Ness requested Captain Roth and his associates to invite the gang leaders to a dinner in a Parish Church, so that he might explain what he was trying to do and enlist their help. I may say the dinner invitation is a very attractive one. . . . (Applause) After several attempts a meeting of this kind was held with a considerable number of the leaders. An indication of the temper and habits of the boys and of the animosity between different gangs appeared when some subject produced a sharp argument between two gang leaders resulting in one pulling a gun and shooting the other through the hip.

Director Ness, in preparing the discussion for this meeting had carefully checked the records of a number of well known former gangsters who had operated from that neighborhood, including Filkowski, then in the penitentiary, whose name was well known not only in that district but throughout the city. He added up the sums which Filkowski had been proven to have stolen and also gave him credit for many other cases in which he claimed to have obtained money. He then computed the time Filkowski had spent in the penitentiary on the basis of a five day week and eight hours a day, and, dividing the amount of money Filkowski


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had stolen by the number of hours spent in the penitentiary, the Director showed that up to that time Filkowski had received about 17¢ an hour in return for the time spent in the penitentiary. Lesser criminal characters were considered on the same basis and their average return was still lower. Having induced the boys to think about the merits of the situation, they were asked to state what they thought was wrong with that neighborhood and what they thought might benefit it. This produced considerable discussion but when boiled down, the answers were surprisingly close to the recommendations made for this area by the Welfare Federation survey. In substance, the boys wanted something to do, a place in which to do it, a little spending money and some adventure. Director Ness then told them of his program for the younger boys and asked the older ones to go along with him in developing it. In return he offered to do what he could to meet the needs they had suggested for themselves. The boys agreed. The problem of crime prevention was thus approached entirely without publicity and with the idea of helping the boys in the neighborhood solve their own problem in a way that would satisfy them, rather than by seeking to satisfy recommendations of some outside agency or investigator. (Applause)

A Boy Scout Troop was then started under the leadership of members of the Police Department. During a year and a half there have been established six such Boy Scout Troops. All have a full quota of boys and most of them have a waiting list. The girls in the neighborhood soon asked to do the same thing. As a result six Girl Scout Troops have been established, also under the welcome guidance of the Bureau of Crime Prevention, but led directly by older girls in the neighborhood.

In meeting the needs of the older boys several other meetings were held. Several were dinner meetings, through which mutual confidence and understanding were gradually built up. With the help of the Welfare Federation and a local civic foundation, a small sum was made available to rent a residence for a club house, the same to be operated by the boys themselves. After several meetings, they decided to organize into a group and to choose a name. The name they chose was "The South Side Improvement Association." (Laughter) Practically every member of this improvement association had a criminal record, including from one to seventeen arrests. A side light on the psychology of the boys appeared while discussing the feasibility of establishing a headquarters. One suggested that he knew of a satisfactory building that was for sale at $25,000. It was explained that the movement did not have anything approaching that sum. Another boy then suggested that inasmuch as the Police Department was interested in the movement, it could help by agreeing not to interfere with their activities for a reasonable time during which they would go out and "knock off a few knobs" (meaning the knocking off of the combinations of safes) and obtain sufficient money to pay for the building. The suggestion was not followed.

As the older boys became more interested some became Assistant Scout Masters. Several are now Scout Masters in charge of Troops. It is planned that all Troops shall be under the supervision of boys of the community.

Convinced that crime was not profitable, some of the leaders agreed to work at regular jobs, provided the city could locate places where boys with their records could get work. Through cooperation with employers in the community, especially at the steel plants, over 200 of the boys were placed. Almost without exception they have made good.

Among other rules of the South Side Improvement Association is one suggested by the boys themselves that at least ten per cent of all money earned by a

member must be placed in his own savings account. As a result, many of them during the present recession have had funds on hand. This plan has supplied an excellent substitute for the former practice of holding up gasoline stations and individual victims whenever spending money ran short.

For the younger boys, a temporary day camp was established near one of the public parks. Transportation was supplied by a truck donated by the Rotary Club but maintained by the city. Children were taken to this camp during the day, given food, taught games, handicraft work, dramatics, etc. All enjoyed showers made available by the Police Department at a hydrant connection. This year, through the help of the Metropolitan Park Board, W.P.A. and one of the service clubs of Cleveland, we have secured a more permanent camp in the Metropolitan Park outside of the city limits. A farm house will be renovated and substantial summer activities for the Boy Scout, Girl Scout and older groups will there be made available.

For the boys between 16 and 20, there was established the "Achievement Shares Company." An actual corporation was organized, officers and directors elected, 51 per cent of the stock was sold to the boys and girls participating in the program and the balance was sold to any one who cared to buy it on an investment basis. The corporation officers worked with the rest in producing saleable material. Due to lack of money and equipment, production was limited at first to such items as book shelves, garden markers, etc. This activity has been made possible largely through orders and original capital furnished by the Federation of Women's Clubs. A sales force was maintained and interest developed through the preparation of sales talks. Some of these sales talks were recorded and when played back were excellent revelations to the young salesmen of the defects in their own presentations.

For the boys and girls between 18 and 20, there were organized 24 ball teams in the various soft ball leagues. In the past year and one-half there also have been established and rehabilitated several playground spots. Boys in the Improvement Association have been assigned as leaders in charge of various activities on these playgrounds and there has been little or no vandalism at any of them.

An Harmonica and Flute Club of about 75 boys and girls was organized and meets twice a week. Sewing machines, materials and instructors have been made available so that any girl in these groups can occasionally make a simple dress or other garment without cost to herself. In addition to young men for whom work was obtained, 300 boys from the vicinity were placed in the C.C.C. Camps. This was especially recommended in the study of the area and has proved both beneficial and satisfactory to the boys concerned, although, at first they were reluctant to try it.

Another effective means of interesting the community has been through Captain Roth's radio program under the auspices of the Junior Safety Police Club, which dates far back of this crime prevention movement. This radio club over a period of years has developed a membership of 125,000 children. The program has supplied a welcome opportunity to put some of the former juvenile delinquents on the air, mentioning their names and commending them for their services. The psychological effect of this has been excellent. A similar movement of Junior Fire Fighters has been organized by Chief James E. Granger of the Cleveland Division of Fire, especially to combat the false alarm habit and to encourage fire prevention work.

In handling delinquencies, special effort is being made to prevent the un-

necessary starting on an official police record. When a first offense occurs a report is compiled for the Crime Prevention Bureau and an officer of the Bureau meets the delinquent boy. A thorough investigation is made. One report is sent to the Bureau and another to the Community House nearest the boy's home. The Community House worker then meets the boy and directs him to whatever wholesome activity the boy seems ready to follow. Sometimes the existing facilities of the Community House do not interest the boy or are not available in sufficient quantities to meet the need. The Crime Prevention Bureau then follows the case and tries to supplement those facilities through such activities as have been indicated. In this way many boys have been saved from unnecessarily starting a criminal record.

An example of this "off-the-record" handling of juvenile cases is that of a boy of 14 who attempted to steal an electric clock from an auto supply company. He was brought to Central Police Station where he stated that he was trying to steal the clock so as to sell it and buy a pair of shoes. This report was sent to the Crime Prevention Bureau. A little later the boy was sent home from High School because his shoes were falling off his feet and he came to the office of Captain Roth in the Crime Prevention Bureau to explain the situation. The Bureau was able to see that he obtained a pair of shoes and several pairs of socks and he returned to school. Not long after that a letter was received by Captain Roth from this boy as follows: "To show you that I appreciate what you have done for me, I will change and be a new boy. I am doing this not because you told me to, but I really want to be an honest and truthful boy. The reason I cut class is because I was ashamed to walk with no shoes in class. Now that I have a new pair I can be trusted of being in school.

"When you have any work to be done or any favor you want to be done, you can depend on me. I am sorry for what has happened, but it will never happen again. I thank you Captain Roth and Sergeant Skala for your help, so from now on, you can trust me."

The boy has had no record of delinquency since that time.

Another report came from a Catholic Sister in charge of a nearby parochial school. She said that since the Scout Troop had been established at her Church, she had noticed a great difference in the boys' conduct and appearance, both in the classrooms and school yards. She further stated that the rest of the boys were trying to "shine up to" the Scouts and that this was helping in handling all of the boys in the school.

One original condition under which the police assisted in organizing the Improvement Association was that the members would demonstrate their interest and loyalty by the reduction of juvenile delinquency in their area for at least thirty days. On motion duly adopted the Association offered to eliminate juvenile delinquency in the area completely for sixty days. To the amazement of police headquarters the boys made this offer almost 100% good.

While the records are not as complete or accurate before the establishment of the Crime Prevention Bureau as they are now and therefore do not reflect the full degree of improvement as accurately as could be wished, yet the trend speaks for itself.

Comparison of the reports for the Tremont area for the 7⅔ years from January 1, 1929 through August 31, 1936, with those for the 1¾ years since the beginning of the Bureau records on September 1, 1936, through May 31, 1938, show the following yearly rates of delinquencies:

	Average yearly rate Jan. 1, 1929—Aug. 31, 1936	Average yearly rate Sept. 1, 1936—May 31, 1938	Percent Reduced
Juveniles held for court or formal complaint filed.	61	48	21%
Taken into custody and released.	31	26	16%
Warned for the commission of minor offenses.	121	30	75%
Average Total	213	104	50%

The full effect of such program is gradual and if the rate for 1938 thus far is used for comparison the reduction would be 60% instead of 50% and in the matter of felonies it is impressive that while in 1937 there were 38 juvenile felonies in this district, this year in the first five months there has been only 1.

The personnel in the Crime Prevention Bureau originally consisted of three men. At present it consists of a Captain, a Sergeant and five Patrolmen. It is planned to double this force and to supplement it by a division from the Women's Bureau. It will soon enter two or more other districts which show a high rate of juvenile crime. Ultimately it is to cover the entire city.

We believe the practical line for boys work in this field is: *First;* to find something for the boys to do through such simple but real activities as "The South Side Improvement Association," "Achievement Shares Company," C.C.C. Camps, industrial employment, club rooms, interest in their own community, scouting, etc.; *Second;* to help them secure a place in which to do it, such as club rooms, playgrounds and out-of-door day camps; *Third;* to help them earn a little spending money through industrial jobs, savings accounts, sales of club products, etc.; and *Finally;* to provide some adventure and color, through such means as contact with the Police Department, activities in swimming, camping, hiking, organized baseball and the assumption of responsibility for younger boys.

To put it another way; The first object is to reach and help the individual boys by making real contacts that will be permanently helpful to them and to their families. The second object is to create an interest among the boys in the improvement not only of themselves but of their community, such as is evidenced through our South Side Improvement Association. A third object is to provide permanent physical facilities to meet the needs of the boys—such as club rooms and playgrounds. But the most important object of all is the development of sound character and a spirit of good citizenship.

Upon the boys of today depends America of tomorrow. Therefore to this constructive service of crime prevention—to this development of boys into good citizens, into friends instead of enemies of America, on a broad scale adjusted to the new horizons of tomorrow, I call upon you to rededicate the boys' work program of Rotary International.

MEN AND SHIPS

By ALMON E. ROTH, *President, Rotary International, 1930-31*
San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

A clinical study in human relationships on one of the world's most turbulent waterfronts.

ROTARIAN ALMON E. ROTH: I am very sorry that it has not been my privilege to attend this convention and to enjoy the fellowship of you many friends from all over the world, whom I had planned to help entertain when you came to California, but, unfortunately, some sixteen months ago, I left the classic halls of Stanford University and moved down to the waterfront of San Francisco to devote my time to the very difficult but exciting experiment which we are there conducting in an effort to solve some of our labor difficulties in this great port.



At the outset, I should like to apologize to my friends from overseas for the terminology which I may use. At previous conventions they have often remarked that I have talked so rapidly they have had no idea at all what I have said when I finished, and I am fearful this year, with the terminology and the jargon which I picked up on the waterfront, they will have even a greater difficulty in understanding me. (Laughter)

You know, our waterfronts have a terminology which is all its own. For instance, "goons" are men who travel about in automobiles with either machine guns or pieces of pipe for the purpose of reenforcing oral arguments with physical force. "Beef squads" are groups of those men. "Bum beefs" are disputes or controversies which have no justification. Possibly I will slip, as I go along, and use terms which you don't understand, in describing some of the things that are going on in the waterfronts of this country and others. If so, if you will meet me at the back afterward, I will explain and translate what I have said to you.

I venture to state there has never been a time in the history of the world when unemployment and the problem of employer and employee relations have been of such paramount importance to the average citizen of the many countries that are here represented. These problems, however, are not of recent origin. They have plagued mankind ever since the beginning of civilization. In fact, the problem of unemployment is almost as old as civilization itself.

From the recorded history of the ancients, we learn that they had panics and depressions and, to use the democratic term in this country, recessions, from the beginning (laughter) and these were problems which vexed our earliest governments. We moderns point with a great deal of pride to the progress that we have made in the physical sciences and the mechanical arts. We should blush with humility, however, when we confess our dismal failure in the field of human relations.

Despite all of our great advances in science, we still settle our international disputes by the cruel and devastating medium of war, because we have not

mastered the art of living together. By the same token, we still settle our industrial disputes by strikes, lockouts and embargoes which likewise impose untold misery and hardship upon mankind.

Now, it is doubtful whether any industry has made greater progress, mechanically or in the physical sciences, than has transportation and shipping. As I stand before this great international gathering, I am reminded that the representatives from all of the countries here represented, except three, have crossed the ocean in ships to reach this great convention. You have crossed with a great deal of comfort. Your tables have been graced with fresh foods and vegetables. You have had safety. By means of the radio some of you have been kept in constant touch with your homes. You may even have talked to some of your dear friends at home, by the telephone.

I recall a few years ago I was crossing to the Hague Conference in 1930. It happened it was the first voyage that the trans-Atlantic telephone had been in operation, and a passenger on that vessel was Mischa Elman, the violinist. He called up his wife in San Francisco by long distance telephone, and he reported the conversation. It went something like this:

He said he called her up. "Where are you, darling?"

"I am in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean," knowing, of course, where he was.

She said, "I have a secret for you. Guess what it is."

He said he stood there dumbly guessing, neither of them saying a word, while the time ran $32 a minute against him. (Laughter)

I hope none of my Scotch friends had that sort of an experience crossing the Atlantic. (Laughter)

Turn back one hundred years and imagine what a different picture you would have had if you had come to this convention. You probably would have dined on salt meats and hardtack. Some of you would have left your homes more than six months ago to reach this convention. Those of you who came from Europe would have required thirty days to cross the Atlantic, and four months to get from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific. From the time you left your homes you would have been completely out of touch with the outside world.

All this change has been made possible by man's inventive genius and our progress in applied science. But, despite all these improvements, none of you who have come to this convention by ocean travel have any assurance that you will be able to return home on time, because of our failure to make equal progress in the field of human relations.

If you are delayed in returning to your home, it will not be because of storms, mechanical breakdowns on your vessel, but because of strikes or lockouts which interrupt your passage and commerce.

Science has provided us with a means to travel swiftly and safely but, unfortunately, ship owners and employees on this coast, and many other industries, have not yet learned to live together and cooperate in the joint management of the enterprise from which they gain their livelihood, without constant threats of interruption, due to misunderstandings.

Now, the ancients resorted to the false panaceas of war and great public works to alleviate unemployment and support the tottering governments. With all of our wonted progress, we are still resorting to the same outworn remedies. The ancient wars of conquest were the forerunners of our modern wars of aggression, and the great pyramids of Egypt and the Roman Circus were the forerunners of our WPA's and our National Works Program of today.

Not only have we found no sound remedy to settle these ills, but, with the

progress which we have made in improvement in our industrial processes, our problem has become even more complicated and difficult of solution because of these very improvements.

We have made great improvement in technology, yet there is no nation on the earth today which is all-sufficient. I think probably the German people have made the greatest progress with the development of synthetic products, and yet they today, even though they can manufacture rubber, import rubber because they can get it more cheaply in its natural form than they can manufacture it.

In most of our nations our industrial processes depend upon raw materials which are drawn from all corners of the earth. It has been estimated that sixty-one different products are imported into this country to be used in the various processes and manufacture of American automobiles.

Now, strikes which interrupt commerce in any one nation immediately react upon the life and industry of every other nation. As an illustration of this, I will tell you of an incident that occurred a short time ago. I received a letter from a biologist way down in the remote island of Sandakan, one of the Philippine group, in which he complained that, as a result of the recent ninety-eight-day strike on the waterfront of San Francisco, he had been deprived of his lettuce from the Salinas Valley, one hundred miles south of where we are now meeting, and his California oranges.

Those of you who will take the time to analyze the source of the various things which you use each day, the necessities of life, would soon realize that we are all dependent upon commerce, and that we immediately feel these interruptions.

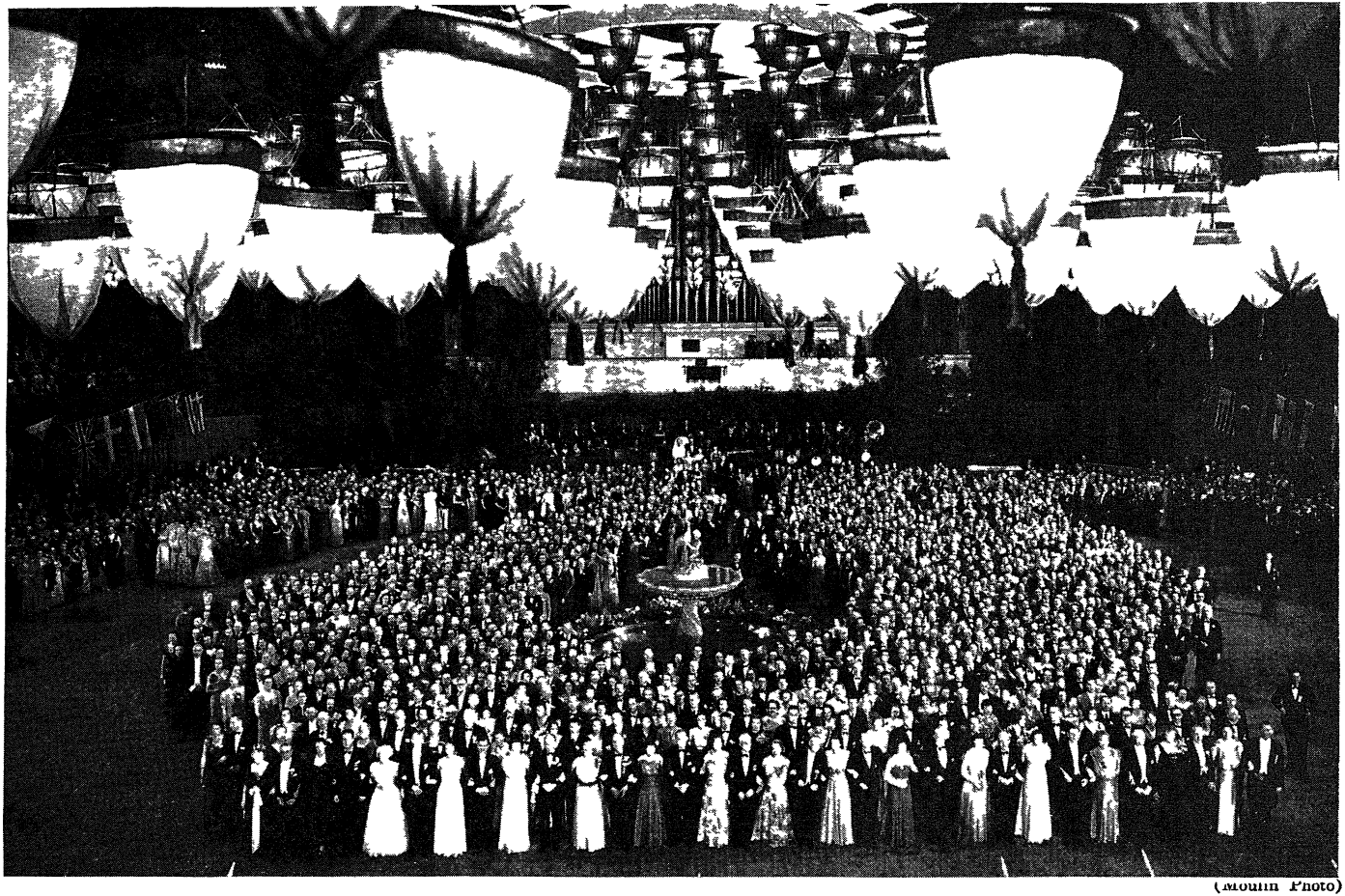
Now, depressions are no longer purely national in their scope. Every depression or recession, if you choose to call it, in any one nation is felt in other nations. Only the other day a leading economist and statesman of England came to the United States to see if he could determine how long we might go on with our difficulties here, because of the tremendous effect which lack of prosperity in this country was having upon the prosperity and the business of England.

The waterfronts of the world have long been the clinics and the melting pots for international industrial relations, and the shipping industry has pioneered, in most countries, in that field. For that reason I am going to draw my illustrations today from that industry alone, in discussing this question of the industrial difficulties which the world faces, which are based upon the relations of employer and employee.

During the past week I have had an opportunity to confer with a number of Rotarians from widely scattered parts of the world. As a result of my conversations, I am more convinced than ever that these problems in human relations involved in the relationship of employer and employee are universal and, in fact, the causes of disputes and the very disputes themselves are almost identical the world over.

There is hardly a country here represented which has not suffered in recent years with this perplexing problem. I need only mention the great strikes and difficulties which occurred in Australia and New Zealand, the general strike in England, the recent sit-down strikes in the automobile industry of France, and this great waterfront strike which we had on this coast in 1936.

Now, in English-speaking countries, we call these difficulties "labor troubles." I was rather interested the other day when one of the leading labor leaders on this coast, however, referred to them as "employer troubles." You see, it all depends upon your point of view, which place you start from. (Laughter) But



(Moulin Photo)

Formation for the Grand March at the Convention Ball.

without attempting to fix the difficulty for their causes, I think we will all agree they are of sufficient severity and importance for us to interest ourselves in them

I get bulletins from the waterfront employers associations from all over the world, some of them from Sweden, some from France, some from Australia. As I read these bulletins, I am tremendously impressed, as I have said already, at the similarity of our problems the world over

Recently I received a bulletin which told of certain occurrences which had just happened on the docks of Sydney It is a literal fact that I could have changed the names of the companies and the names of the ships in that bulletin and have sent it out to the members of our association in San Francisco as an accurate statement of what had happened on our docks the previous week

I have been tremendously impressed with the fact that these problems are almost identical The very same week the sailors in France were refusing to take out the passenger boats from the ports there because they did not like the color of their uniforms, the sailors on this coast were tying up the Monterey on which some of you reached this port because they did not like the chief steward.

There was a time when labor disputes were limited to wages, hours and working conditions, but that is no longer true. We have widened the base for our difficulties tremendously in the last year, because the unions the world over have taken in all sorts of political objectors Recently the longshoremen on this dock refused to move cotton and one other, I have forgotten what it was—caustic soda, I think—cargo, because they said they were not going to move any cargo which could be used by either side in the struggle between Japan and China.

Confidentially—this isn't very confidential when you tell 10,000 people this, but, frankly, they were interested in one side It wasn't a matter of not helping either, they were afraid the side which they did not agree with politically would be aided

That same thing is happening throughout all the nations of the world. I just received a bulletin the other day from Sydney, Australia, the caption of which was "Dock workers will not load war material. Because the Waterfront Workers Federation of Australia refuses to load war materials into Japanese, German, or Italian ships, the commonwealth government has threatened measures which will force supporters of the ban out of work" From which you will see that the scope of troubles, as I have said, has been broadened, and that is true in all countries of the world

Not only are the causes of our trouble on these great waterfronts almost identical, but, by an interesting coincidence, the formula or method by which each nation is seeking to solve this problem is the same In our English-speaking countries we refer to this process as collective bargaining Now, reducing it to simple terms, collective bargaining is nothing more than an attempt to have the terms and conditions of employment reduced to a written contract and entered into between two responsible parties, either an employer or a group of employers on one side, and a group of employees on the other side.

The pattern of collective bargaining is practically the same in all the democratic countries of the world. What we are doing on this coast, as I have said already, is practically the same problem that my good friend, Emile Deckers, is working with in Antwerp, Belgium, and my good Rotary friend, McGibbon, from Perth, Australia, has worked with in that country, and, as we have compared notes, we have come to that conclusion.

For almost a century the waterfront of San Francisco has been a focal point for labor troubles. In fact, our troubles in this port began way back in 1850 when

the masters and the crews of more than 180 vessels deserted those vessels in the mud flats and went over the Sierra Mountains to hunt for gold. We organized then our first longshore union. We had our first strike and we have been having them intermittently ever since.

Incidentally, it may interest you visitors to San Francisco to know that the waterfront in those days was clear up to Montgomery Street, which is the street the Palace Hotel is situated on. All of that land between the Palace Hotel and the Ferry Building has been built since those days.

The process of collective bargaining, this method of trying to solve these problems, not only follows the same pattern, generally, but it involves certain factors in all these countries. In the first place, we must have a recognition by the employer of the right of the employee to deal collectively. In most countries of the world, that has been given to employees as a matter of practice. In this country, however, in which we are meeting, it has been necessary by law to impose the duty upon the employer to recognize the right of the employee to deal collectively and enter into a contract.

The second factor which we have in this picture is the necessity of organizing the parties. In this particular field we made considerable progress, and I can hold out a great deal of hope to other industries.

On this coast we have contracts entered into by a committee on behalf of fifty-nine unions scattered through some nineteen ports, clear from the Mexican boundary up to the Canadian boundary on one side, and a committee representing employers, one hundred and thirty-nine of them, on the other side. These employers include the domestic lines and the foreign lines. You can imagine the difficulty of getting foreign representatives in San Francisco to bind their principals in Oslo or Antwerp or London or France, and yet that has been done. We have succeeded in organizing all of these one hundred and thirty-nine employers into one association, so that we do have on this coast, coast-wide collective bargaining, and we have one contract which covers the loading and unloading of every vessel, whether it be domestic or foreign, which touches any Pacific Coast port.

The third factor in this process is that of executing the contract, once you have your programs. Here again I can report, I think, there is some hope of reaching accord between employers and employees. After five weeks of patient negotiating, which was one of the most interesting experiences I have ever had, we have succeeded on this coast in reducing the minutest details of our operations to written contracts. We have agreed, for instance, that certain sized loads in the sling shall be standard on every ship in every port on this coast. By "sling" I mean the board or the chain which lifts the article from the dock, puts it into the hold of the ship, or vice versa. We have also agreed that bonuses or penalties shall be paid the longshoremen for handling offensive cargoes, on three different articles. We had some interesting discussion with the men in this field. It took us a long time. For instance, they claimed that sulphur—some of you ladies may be interested in this—is injurious to their health. We could find no medical testimony, no medical evidence, no record in our hospitals that men had been injured by handling sulphur. We argued, in fact, it must be good for us to handle because our grandmothers made us take sulphur and molasses to purify our blood in the spring. Some of you are old enough to remember that. (Laughter) We didn't get very far with the longshoremen. They knew of individual cases where men had been subjected to inconvenience, rash and one thing or another, as a result of the handling of it. We finally gave in. We did agree upon all of these minute details.

I believe that when employers and employees sit down in good faith, with their feet under the table, to give and take, they can reach understandings on their contracts.

Unfortunately, it is not possible for me to report to you that we have made equal progress in the matter of securing performance under those contracts. We have provided, almost all over the world, in our industry of shipping, that, if a dispute arises, the dispute shall be referred to a joint committee of employees and employers, and, in the event of disagreement, it shall be reported either to a court, as is done in Australia, or to an arbitrator to be named by the parties. Under those circumstances there is absolutely no excuse for an interruption of commerce. If both parties to that kind of a contract fulfill their obligation, work must go on, and there can be no cessation, because our contracts specifically provide that there shall be no interruptions of work pending settlement of these disputes.

In this coast, the Pacific Coast, I am sorry to report that since February, 1937, when we finally signed our contracts, we have had more than 180 illegal stoppages



Mayor Rossi . . . WELCOMING | Ches . . . ANNOUNCING | Mayor Burton . . . ADDRESSING

of work, despite this provision in our contract. Some other countries have had better success, and yet only yesterday I received a clipping from New Zealand in which the minister of labor makes this statement: "If the union cannot control its men on the waterfront, we will find another organization to do it. No government can tolerate this sort of thing any longer. There is no excuse for it."

Now you may ask, why do we have these interruptions when we have had all the machinery provided to take care of them? Well, there are certain very logical reasons why, and here I am going to try to deal objectively and be fair with labor. I sometimes think that if I ever sat on the other side of the table, representing my union, I would be compelled by force of circumstances to do almost the same thing he is doing, although I don't approve of them.

In the first place, the industrial structure of shipping is a terrifically complicated one. We have some sixty different crafts divided among ten unions with whom we have to deal. If any one of those unions refuses to work, our ships are tied up, and we can't go on with our operations. Not alone that, but each one of these crafts, each one of these unions, for years has had certain prerogatives, certain rights which it jealously guards and upon which it insists. For instance, at this very moment, in the port of San Francisco we have a vessel tied up as a

result of a quarrel between the longshoremen who load cargo from the docks into the vessel and vice versa, and the sailors over the question of the scope of the work. Our sailors are paid extra for handling cargo, and it has been the custom on this coast, with lumber schooners at least, for the sailors to handle a certain portion of the cargo. For fifty years these two unions have fought over that question. There actually has been blood shed on some of our docks. Men's heads have been bashed in as a result of this fight. We have to stand by while they fight out these various things.

Not alone that, but these unions in this country belong to different factions of labor. We have our masters and mates in the A.F. of L., the American Federation of Labor. We have our cooks and stewards and longshoremen as members of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and our sailors are independent.

I was rather pitying our situation, pitying ourselves here, until I talked with a Rotarian a few days ago who told me that in some of the European countries you even have religious differences between your unions, and that the operator there is subjected to the imposition of conflicts between various unions over religious questions.

This is not the whole picture. These men on these vessels have to be fed and housed during their entire voyage in very cramped quarters. They have little chance for recreation. Good-natured as you Rotarians are, I should not like the task of feeding you and housing you if you had any work to do on a vessel on a voyage from here to Australia and New Zealand, and I am not picking out my friends from down there because they are particularly difficult to get along with because they are not, but that happens to be a long voyage. If you can imagine taking these men, with all the different union affiliations, with the racial differences, and putting them on a vessel and keeping them happy, you can understand how difficult the problem is.

A second reason why this process breaks down, and this applies in all countries, is the lack of men in arbitration as a process. The men tell me quite frankly they have no faith in arbitrators because arbitrators are usually chosen from a class of men who have not worked with their hands and, therefore, cannot understand the point of view of the man who has.

With that honest viewpoint I have no quarrel. Unfortunately, however, there are a few leaders who take the position that they will not submit to arbitration because they get better results by job action or quickie strikes. By "job action" or "quickie strikes" I mean simply sitting down and saying to the operator of a vessel, "It is just too bad, we are not going to take this vessel out until you give us this or until you give us that." You can understand that is a rather effective process with a great vessel like the Queen Mary, for instance, or take our Monterey here where the terrific expense of tying up a vessel amounts to a high figure.

There can be no justification for the viewpoint, the dishonest viewpoint, of a man who says, after he has entered into a contract, he simply will not go through because he has found some other method than that prescribed, to be more effective.

Nor have I any sympathy with small but very effective groups who, without any question, are operating on all the waterfronts of the world, who use labor trouble as a means toward the end of promoting social revolution. I know that in this room there are men who are taking notes on what I am saying (they have done it every time I have spoken) and tomorrow morning the waterfront publications will come out with the statement that Roth is up here still red baiting. By "red baiting" I mean claiming that the communistic party has some

influence in the troubles which have happened. You can take it from me they have. Not alone that, but they have a world-wide program which seeks to accomplish social revolution by interruption of commerce, and it is particularly directed against shipping because it is most vulnerable. That is a difficult thing for us to deal with. It is a difficult thing to gain the good will and confidence of employees under normal conditions, but we are rowing upstream when we must face a flood of propaganda skilfully directed and well financed, which has as its objective the development of class hatred, and which does stoop to any means to accomplish that objective.

A third factor which is universally involved in our labor relations is that of the personal equation of the labor leader himself. Here I have a great deal of sympathy with the man on the other side of the table. Too often, in order to hold his job, a union leader must, as we say in America, bring home the bacon to his men. He has found that the way to get concessions out of the employer is to make effective trouble and thereby gain the concession. Too often that concession is demanded and gained at a time when the industry itself can ill afford to carry additional burdens.

One way in which that is done continually is to carry on a program for the creation of more jobs by simply cutting down the output of each individual longshoreman, for instance. In this port, as a result of that program—these men have kept dock stewards on the job out here on our docks, whose job it is there to see that nobody works too fast, in order to cut down the process. I have just learned since I have been here this week, talking with friends, that in Europe the employer has countered by putting his dock stewards on in equal number who report these things as they happen. As a result of that sort of program in this coast, the amount of sugar, as an illustration, handled in one hour has been reduced from 2500 to 950 sacks.

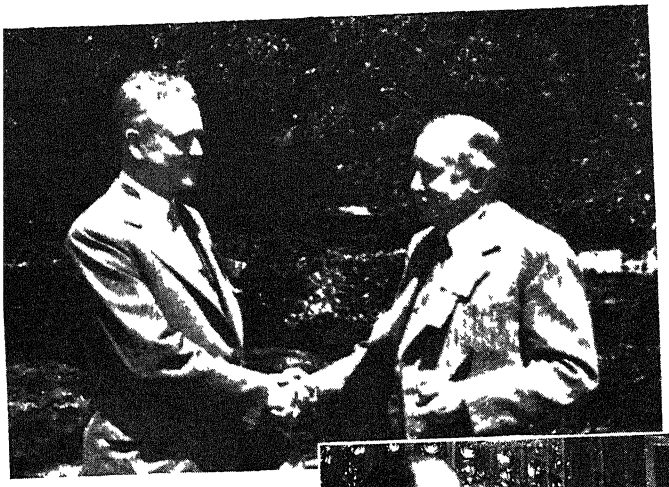
I think you can understand that, when the cost of handling cargo sometimes exceeds the cost of transporting it from port to port, the industry can't stand that sort of an increased cost.

One other factor—and for this we must take our share of the blame, in fact the major share of blame—is this: Unfortunately, nations today, in this terrifically competitive world we live in, find it necessary, although we shouldn't, to base the competition on low wages and long hours. You men who come from Europe know what is happening. The countries who have lengthened their hours of labor are finding a great advantage in the cost of their product in the ports of the world. That, of course, acts back immediately on the relation of employer and employee.

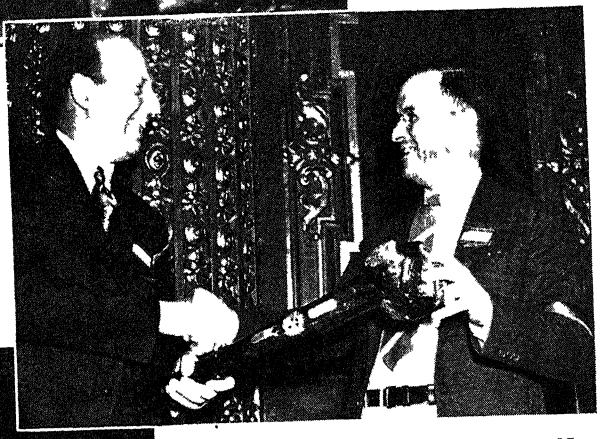
Just to give you an example of the difference in wages as they enter into this competitive figure, let me cite the difference in wages paid able seamen in three great maritime nations. The United States pays $72.50 per month and found for an ordinary sailor. England, the next nation, pays $40 (this is translated into dollars) per month. Japan pays $16 per month. Yet the ships of all these nations are competing for the carrying of the world's cargoes. I think you can realize the difficulty that arises out of that kind of a situation.

Another difficulty which has arisen, and here I can report progress, is that of inadequate quarters for the men. Many nations find that their ships are obsolete, antiquated; they were built at a time when the employer didn't care very much for the comfort of the seamen. We find that many of the complaints the world over, which have tied up ships, have arisen out of inadequate quarters.

I am happy to report that all the countries of the world are improving this



President Maurice Duperrey greets President-elect George C. Hager.



(Right) Prentiss M. Terry, Sergeant-at-arms, receives the traditional mace from First Assistant Secretary Phil Lovejoy.



(Above) Art Shank, convention song leader, in action.

(Below) Rotarian Webber of Rochester, New York, and Melvin H. Klyce of Mill Valley, California, register at convention headquarters.



situation. The new English ships which are being built have wonderful quarters, and the new ships which will soon be built in this country will have the finest quarters which the world has ever seen. Personally, I think that is just good business, and, just as soon as the employers can, they should provide decent, adequate quarters for their men. On some of these old ships the men's quarters are located directly over the engineroom. You can imagine that sort of situation is not conducive to good relations between employer and employee.

On this coast within the last year, four of our companies have spent more than a quarter of a million dollars in improving some of these old vessels.

One difficulty we have in this country, which does not apply to your own countries, in many cases, is that of racial prejudice and racial difference. The unions have in their membership men of colored races, men of white races; they all pay dues; they all expect jobs. We must take our employees from the unions. They designate the men we take. Then we find we have to quarter these men together on the vessel, and then the trouble begins.

Recently, one of the great Dollar liners coming in from the Orient reported they had had a very difficult situation, with bloodshed, as a result of this racial problem of housing men intimately together.

Fortunately, the picture is not quite as black as you may have gotten it. There are some very hopeful signs on the horizon, and I believe we are going to make progress in this field. First of all, there is the very potent and important factor of a renewed public interest. The public is finally waking up to the fact that, in the long run, it pays the cost of these great disturbances of commerce. When we take toll of some of the loss, financial loss, that is involved, we can understand that. It has been estimated that the cost and the loss to the public of this great ninety-eight-day maritime strike on the Pacific Coast, which occurred in 1936, was somewhere between three hundred million and seven hundred million dollars.

Now, in order to save you people, who deal in other currencies, from translating that I am going to translate that into the cost of three great engineering structures that some of you have seen, and I think all of you have seen two of them. The total combined cost of this great Bay Bridge which runs from San Francisco to Oakland, the longest in the world, and of the Golden Gate Bridge and of the Colorado River project, which is the highest dam and the longest aqueduct ever built by man was only $267,000,000, or less than the cost of that ninety-eight-day strike.

To put it another way, if we had been able to stop that strike twelve days sooner and to have impounded the savings representing the losses which we would not have had, we could have built this great bridge across the Golden Gate in the twelve days.

Last year in this country of the United States we had more than 4,000 strikes. Those resulted in loss of wages of probably $1,000,000,000. It is a sad commentary that, at the very time when we were spending billions for relief, we were finding it impossible to settle our differences industrially and prevent these interruptions which caused such great loss.

There is one other factor. The public is waking up. There is one other factor in this situation which has aroused the public. Since the great World War more than forty-eight countries have changed their forms of government, and I think it is safe to say that in nearly every instance, at the bottom of the social unrest which led to revolution, was the failure of those countries to avoid unemployment and to settle industrial disputes. Even in this country we are be-

ginning to perk up a little bit on that subject. We have been very smug in this country. We felt here we had a democracy which would go on, which couldn't possibly be subject to influences which have caused upheavals in other countries, but there are a great many people in this country who are seriously asking whether our whole social and economic structure may not be dependent upon an answer to this problem of industrial relations.

Now there is another very potent and encouraging element in this situation, to my mind the thing that holds the most hope. That is the fact the men themselves are finally learning that their self-interest requires that some solution be found and requires that we have stability in our great shipping and transportation industries.

We are finding on this coast that labor leaders who six months ago would not have dared make these utterances are now issuing bulletins to their unions calling upon their union membership to respect their contracts. I am going to read here very briefly from one which is written in the terminology of the waterfront, by the way, to indicate how effective that appeal to self-interest can be.

Recently the Sailors' Union on this coast sent out a bulletin in which they announced the membership of the union had passed a resolution in which it demanded that these various disruptive occurrences which were interfering with our commerce cease. After reciting this resolution, this bulletin says:

"Are we going to lose the freedom and the gains we have made through phony actions of a few?" A "phony" action is an unjustified action of some kind.

"Are we going to be forced by regimentation into government-controlled fink halls, because of the actions of this same few?"

You will observe the very frank appeal to self-interest. They are fearful they will lose the things they have gained if they don't put their house in order.

"There are a lot of guys (and you people from overseas will understand "guys" are persons) today packing a union book who think that that book gives them the right to perform any time they want to; to tie up ships on phony beefs in foreign ports and on the east coast; to knock off and go on a drunk during working hours; to delay the sailing of ships through drunkenness ashore.

"Some of these performers just started to go to sea during the last year or two. (This is the alibi now.) They didn't have to go through the misery and the fighting which was the lot of the west coast seamen. Everything had been done for them before they started going to sea. And yet, the big majority of the trouble in the ships originates with these Johnnie-come-latelies.

"The membership of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific will not stand for any more of these irresponsible actions.

"They do not want their union wrecked by these bum beefs.

"They do not want government fink halls back on this coast."

Fink is about the worst thing you can think. To a sailor a "fink" is a fellow who doesn't conform to the union policy, and a "fink hall" is any sort of a hiring hall not run by the sailors themselves.

Within the last month the cooks and stewards on this coast have issued a bulletin which contains as fine a statement as I have ever seen, of the proper attitude of a labor union toward its problems, and I am going to read you that as a fine pronouncement of a sane and reasonable philosophy of cooperation between employers and employees. It reads as follows:

"In brief (this is the union official speaking now), we are all accountable for our acts and conduct to the public in a very definite sense. Besides demands and exactions, leading unions everywhere are recognizing the requirement that we,

each and every one of us, must extend constant and sincere cooperation, not only between and among ourselves, but with the employer. This does not mean submission or capitulation to employer demands and moves; it does mean a constant and ready will to reason, listen, weigh and confer. Unions are born out of the need for fairness and to assure justice to the worker, and fairness must be met with fairness. Anything less is not unionism and any demand or action based on unreason or poor measure proffered will defeat the very purpose for which labor organizes." (Applause)

You can believe it or not, the pronouncement of that philosophy which we all subscribe to, I think would have cost that man his job if he had issued it six months ago. To use the vernacular of the waterfront, he would have been chased off the waterfront. In other words, we have a new attitude in this country, on the part of the union itself.

Finally, I imagine you are wondering what this all has to do with Rotary, by this time. I am convinced that the solution of our employer-employee relations has become such a paramount issue throughout the entire Rotary world, and is so fundamental to our economic and social welfare, that Rotary might well adopt, as one of its major objectives in the field of vocational service, the development of sound industrial relations programs. I have already indicated the universality of our industrial problems and the common process by which different nations are seeking to find a solution.

Since Rotary membership is a cross-section of business and professional life, Rotary stands in a preferred and unique position to crystallize the public interest in sound and fair employer-employee relations. I am convinced that Rotary could perform a great public service by promoting a sound program which had the following objectives:

First, the maintenance of fair and reasonable working conditions. The best way to cure disease is to remove the causes. We must keep in mind always there is a ceiling beyond which wages cannot go in this highly competitive world, without the destruction of the industry from which both the employer and the employee must obtain their returns and wages. On the other hand, there is a floor below which wages cannot go and still support decent standards of living.

The second objective might well be the recognition by the employers of the world of the right of labor to deal collectively. As an incident to that recognition, employers should refrain from efforts to disrupt union organizations. We are continually charged on this coast with being the devil who is trying to wreck the unions. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The only hope for successfully dealing with this situation lies in the maintenance of effective and strong organizations of employers on one side and strong organizations of employees on the other. This is a pressure process, and we must have sufficiently strong organizations on both sides so that they will merit the respect of the other. The employers' interest lies not in weak unions, but in unions which are strong enough to discipline their men and honest enough to deliver a fair day's work.

The third objective in this program should be the elimination of unfair practices by both employers and employees. As an example of unfair practices, I refer to the thing I mentioned before, the use of goon squads, physical force, to coerce members of unions to join one faction or the other, and sometimes their families. In England they have laws which proscribe the use of force and coercion, and labor has not been hurt by that inhibition. The labor movement in England today is stronger and firmer than the labor movement in the United States, and it is not anti-labor to urge that in this country, that we are meeting in today, our

laws be changed so that intimidation, coercion by employees, is made just as illegal as is that by employers. (Applause)

Those of you who come from other lands may be surprised to know that the federal statute which governs employer-employee relations in this country imposes all sorts of obligations and prohibitions on employers, and not a single one upon the employee. We must have an amendment to that act and, happily, the public is beginning to demand it. (Applause)

Another objective in this program must be the elimination of what we call secondary boycotts and embargoes. I have already mentioned the fact that our people refused to handle cargo because it was going to some particular nation. That is not the worst of our trouble. They often refuse to handle cargo because they say it is hot, which means it has originated at some plant where there is a labor dispute which is entirely beyond the control of the immediate employer and employee. If that sort of a thing is to be permitted, it simply means that our commerce will be completely disrupted.

Finally, the last plank in this program should be this: We should insist, in the public interest, that contracts once entered into shall be faithfully observed by both parties. (Applause) There is no reason why the ordinary rules of integrity that apply to any other contract should not apply to a labor contract. I think eventually all parties to these contracts are going to learn that it is to their interest to observe them. What we need at the present time in this situation is more light and less heat. Unfortunately, we deal with the labor contract with emotion and not with reason.

I would not have you believe that all labor leaders on this coast do not respect their contracts; many of them do. I think the great majority of the rank and file believe in responsibility, equal responsibility by employer and employee. But, unfortunately, we do have a certain element which insists that it may even, in one case at least, sign its contract with its fingers crossed, and, after the contract has been entered into, simply pick and choose that portion which it cares to perform and set aside the rest of it.

In conclusion I venture to predict we shall never find a complete panacea for labor relations problems. Fundamentally, there will always be a divergence of interest between employers and employees, with each group striving to protect its position and to gain new concessions. The most that we can hope for is to develop a fair and honest attitude on the part of each of the parties toward the other, to insist that peaceful means be developed for settling disputes without costly interruptions or unnecessary hardships.

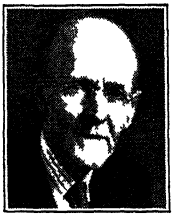
The problems are fundamental to the personal welfare of every Rotarian in the nations here represented, and, because Rotary has been so successful in the field of human relations, I suggest that Rotarians individually throughout the world interest themselves in the problem of sound and fair industrial relations.

The problem is a difficult one. It is one of paramount interest to the public welfare. Herein lies a real challenge for Rotarians of good will and high purpose. (Applause)

CONVENTION MESSAGE

By PAUL P. HARRIS, *President-Emeritus*

Of all conventions, this may prove to be the most fruitful and the best. While every year of the life of Rotary has been rich in experiences, no two have been alike. Each has had its own individuality and this year has been no exception to the rule. To my mind, the distinguishing feature of the current year has been its manifest swerve toward internationality. For this change we are profoundly thankful. It has not come about through revolutionary processes but through evolutionary processes, thus marking the triumph of tolerance, patience and cooperative effort which have always characterized Rotary.



Two important factors have contributed toward that end; one, the holding of last year's convention in Europe; the other, the election of a distinguished citizen of France, Maurice Duperrey, (applause) as the first president of Rotary International from the continent of Europe. The thought sometimes comes to me that Rotary must have been born under a lucky star. It has so frequently happened that the needs of the hour have been providentially filled; but the election of Maurice Duperrey to the international presidency was more than mere luck. It marked the gradual rise to Rotary's highest position of a man possessed of charming personality, great ability, unquestioned loyalty. Fortunately, he was in a financial position which made it possible for him to devote his entire time to Rotary. The demands upon international presidents are very heavy now; Rotarians from overseas have extra weight to carry. Somehow the difficulties in the way of electing presidents from overseas must be overcome, (applause) probably through further simplifying their work. And while the expense of holding international conventions outside the borders of the North American continent is much greater than the expense of holding them within the continental borders, undoubtedly ways of overcoming this difficulty also will eventually be found. The will to the fuller realization of our dream is present, and where there is a will, there is a way.

In one way and another, one step at a time, the fuller internationality of Rotary must be achieved. Maurice's year is a happy beginning of a new advance in the right direction. He has made thousands of friends on both hemispheres and his courteous, kindly personality will never be forgotten. (Applause)

Besides the turn toward fuller internationality during the past year, there has been another development which cannot be overlooked. I refer to the increase of interest in the affairs of Rotary International and an accompanying spirit of discontent. Probably this is the most important and significant development of the year.

The increase of interest is all to the good. If all Rotarians, whether holding office or only serving in the ranks, could find time to interest themselves deeply in the affairs of Rotary International, the ideal condition would prevail and many of the difficulties would dissolve themselves.

No worth-while progress has ever been made by any movement without a spirit of discontent. Content means stagnation, and eventually dry rot. As organizations advance in age, they tend to lose their pristine vigor. Their management fears to think new thoughts, or do new things, lest something happens. Under such circumstances, most naturally, things do not so frequently happen as they might.

But this thought must ever be borne in mind. Rotary discontent must not be intolerant or unfriendly. We cannot permit our cause to be jeopardized by personal animosities.

Most of us know from experience how difficult it is to keep an organization working harmoniously in one country, or even in one city. Rotary is trying to rally men of all races, all forms of religions and political faiths, to a common cause, that of service.

To build up the spirit and the morale of Rotary International has cost a great deal of money and infinite pains. It is more precious than gold and silver. It is a result of sacrificial efforts of thousands of devoted men. To break down the morale would be disastrous.

We must be particularly careful when dealing with international questions. All Rotarians naturally and properly love their own countries and believe in them; they are exceedingly sensitive on points of national honor.

One not infrequently hears some Rotarian inveigh against Rotary for its so-called lackadaisical policy in international affairs. He goes on bitterly denouncing countries, representatives of which are included in the Rotary fellowship. He forgets how his words must make his fellow Rotarians of those countries suffer. He demands that the countries in question be branded public enemies and outlawed. He declares that it is high time that Rotary abandon its Pollyanna policies and take position in international affairs worthy of full-grown men. He demands that the forces of Rotary International be mobilized and its influence brought to bear to the end that international marauders be brought to justice in order that democracy may survive, etc., etc.

In the early Egyptian, Greek and Roman temples there was always provided a sanctuary to which persons charged with offenses against the law could take refuge. Rotary has its sanctuary, though of another order. Men of different races, different political views have been invited to take refuge in Rotary with the full assurance that their views will be respected, that they shall, for the time being at least, enjoy sanctuary. We cannot break faith with our Rotarian friends, wheresoever they may live, whatsoever countries they may owe allegiance to. We simply can't do these things in Rotary; there are enough things to be done that are entirely constructive. To succor the distressed, the innocent victims of war, pestilence and famine is constructive; that is quite within our line. Rotary should be outstanding above all others in that sorely needed thing—international good manners. Deliberately, studiously, and patiently, we have brought dissentious elements from all quarters of the globe together in one grand, all-embracing fellowship, a living demonstration of the fact that the days of miracles have not yet passed, that the impossible still can be done. Friendship is the solvent. In friendship, mountains of dissension can be reduced to the size of inconsequential mole hills; but we must not, in the face of new difficulties, cast our true and tried solvent, friendship, aside. It has been successful for more than a third of a century; it must not be abandoned now. Rotary is a world-wide fellowship for the promotion of international good will and understanding.

Let us never forget that.

PULLING YOUR OAR

By T. C. THOMSEN, *Past Director, R. I.*

Copenhagen, Denmark

A chain is no stronger than its weakest link; and, although it is true that a Rotary club can operate even if it has got a few weak members, yet there is no question about the fact that a Rotary club, to be a strong club, must be made up of real, active Rotarians, who understand what Rotary means, and for whom Rotary has become a living force in their daily life and in all their contacts.



A Rotary club should represent a cross section of the life of the town, and, if a member is to "pull his oar," the first requirement must naturally be that he is present at meetings. He must attend regularly; he must bring to the club the special experiences which only he can convey to his fellow Rotarians of his business or professional life, its pleasures and sorrows, and the broad human principles which have contributed to shaping his whole career and life.

When as a new member he joins his club, he should endeavor to lay aside that "coat of armor" with which most men have surrounded themselves. He should meet his fellow Rotarians with a friendly smile and with an open heart, ready to show friendship and to receive friendship, for the way to make friends is surely to be a friend.

A new member should be eager to be informed about Rotary, about the history and organization of his club, the meaning of club service, vocational service, community service and international service, the history and organization of Rotary International and what Rotary has accomplished in his own and other countries. He will then realize that Rotary is the greatest organization for producing friendship that the world has ever seen and that from the soil of friendship grows up all those forces for good which the world needs today more than ever.

When we get to know a man, we nearly always grow to like him and feel friendly towards him. A new member should, therefore, be given an early opportunity to tell the members about himself in an ego-talk; and there are two important aspects of such an ego-talk. In my country—Denmark—a member is asked to give one talk about his business, or rather about his business or professional activity in general, the part it plays in the life of the town or the country, ending up with some remarks about his own position, which ordinarily is or should be one of influence inside his craft organization.

But it is possibly of even greater importance that a new member give an ego-talk about his own life and experience, starting with his boyhood and early impressions and continuing with his later schooling and upbringing and how it came about that he chose his career, ending up with describing how later on he came to take the position in life he now occupies, and which forms the basis for his membership in Rotary.

Such talks are always full of interesting human experience and throw such light over his character and personality that the members get a very full knowledge and insight into his personal life. The result is invariably that he gains a number of friends in the club. One outstanding feature of such talks is always that early in our lives just a few experiences have contributed to shaping our entire life and career; it may be just a chance remark on the part of parents or friends, or on the part of one of the men for whom we worked early in life, but a remark which caught fire in our minds and remained with us all through life.

Another feature which we have introduced in the Danish clubs, and which later on has been followed by many other European clubs, is what we call, "Three-Minute Rotary Talks."

At every meeting one member, having previously been given due notice, makes a short talk about a Rotary subject. It does not, however, necessarily have to be directly about Rotary. It is sufficient that he relate one or another experience in which the moral or ethical aspect is of general interest to the members. His talk may be serious or humorous, but invariably relates to an experience or a thought giving, as it were, a snapshot or bird's-eye-view of one or another human experience. These talks are deeply interesting to the members, and they certainly also contribute to getting to know the men giving these talks better than we knew them before.

To illustrate the nature of "3-Minute Rotary Talks": You have an American Rotary song, "Red Roses for the Living and Handclasps Warm and True." Almost every line of this song may be the basis for such a talk, and at the same time gives the member a chance to relate a personal idea or reaction in connection with his talk.

Incidentally, this song has been translated into Danish and into Danish music, and in the Copenhagen club we sing a verse, or several of them, at every meeting.

To give another example: I had a personal experience in London at the World Power Conference last year. Mrs. Thomsen and I came to the secretary's office and were given a very warm welcome. Afterwards we found that we were given most excellent seats at dinner and at the entertainments. In fact, this courtesy was so marked that I asked the secretary if it was he who had made the arrangements and why he had done so. He eventually told me that when twelve years ago he was secretary for the first World Power Conference and I was president of the Danish delegation he was overworked and that the friendliness and encouragement which he got from me at that time touched him deeply. I did not remember this at all, but *he* did, and it gave him a real pleasure to repay that friendliness on this occasion. This experience shows how a little kindliness may do a lot of good and how thinking of others comes back to us manyfold; indeed, I felt quite unworthy of all the things he did for us.

Here is another little story which I used at one time for a 3-minute Rotary talk:

A famous builder of musical instruments had made a violin, and when he tried it he did not like the tone of it; it was hard and unpleasant. In anger he smashed the violin, but then regretted what he had done and built it up again from all the little fragments. And when he then tried it, it had a very wonderful, soft and pleasing tone. Just the same as happens to men or women who have had a very great sorrow and who afterwards have built up their life again, finding then that they have learned to behave in a better way to their fellowmen and that they have replaced egotism with the milk of human kindness.

Another little example of such a three-minute Rotary talk. A Danish Rotarian

visited Palestine and sat talking one evening around the campfire, under the stars, talking about men and affairs in that particular part of the country. He had been talking about a man who at one time was very much liked in the town, being good to everybody. He wasn't very wealthy, but he did his best to help where he could. Then he suddenly grew very rich, so rich that his entire life changed. He forgot to think about his fellowmen. He thought only about himself and what to do with his money. There was talk about why this change should come about. So an old sage whispered and said, "Well, my friends, it is just like this: If you feel simple, open and friendly to your fellowmen, you look out upon the world through windows which are pure and unobstructed. But if you become very wealthy, you run the danger of those windows being covered with silver, and then you do not any longer have an unobstructed view upon the world. What you see is yourself and not the world."

So, thoughts and ideas like this are always the basis of such short talks in our Danish Rotary clubs.

Again, another feature which is practiced in, for instance, the Portuguese Rotary clubs is "Ten-Minute Business and Professional News." Ten minutes of each meeting are devoted to allowing three or four members a few minutes each to inform the club of the latest developments or news pertaining to their particular business or profession.

A medical man may say something about a new cure for diseases; an engineer may say something about a new advance in engineering, and so forth.

The practice of such talks may be followed by other clubs; only one must be careful to include nothing in the nature of propaganda or advertising.

But the "Three-Minute Rotary Talk" practice should, in my opinion, be widely followed. It is a real Rotary feature, and, where it has once been introduced, the members are so keenly interested that they will never be without these brief talks.

A Rotarian has many other duties. He has, of course, the duty of paying his fees to the club and taking part in the work of the club.

A few words may, however, be said about club contributions for charity or other worthy objects.

It often happens that some member is so enthusiastic about a certain activity that he makes the club incur a liability extending over many years, putting thereby a considerable strain on the finances of his club.

It is wise for a club not to incur any such liability extending over many years. It is better that individual members and not the club, as such, make contributions to activities which they like to support.

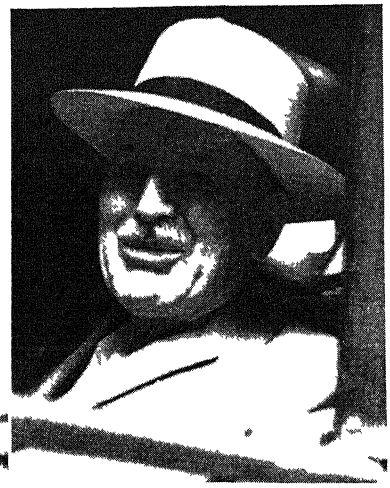
It has been said that a good Rotary club is a club which does not do anything; and although this is an Irishism which does not altogether hold true, yet it is a fact that it is better Rotary and wiser Rotary to let individual Rotarians, rather than the club, give practical expression to their individual ideals. In this way the men supporting a certain activity do so with real pleasure, and there are no halfhearted contributors, which otherwise would be the case.

Rotary gives us all the opportunity to get to know where there is a need inside the community, state or country, or even in other countries, and it is an excellent thing to get the habit of dipping into your pocket to support things which one feels are worth while; and it is still better if financial support is coupled with personal individual service. In fact, it is the personal service which is the more important at all times.

Most clubs have built up a general fund, the interest from which may be used

Below, Rotarians Everett Frazar of Tokyo, Japan, and Fernando Carbajal of Lima, Peru.







Above, Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago—when he received word, "You are re-elected Treasurer of Rotary International, as usual." Left, (left to right) Fox Martin, Orange, N. S. W., Australia; Bert Linfield, Littlehampton, England, attended his tenth R. I. convention.



Right, Allen Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U. S. A., Chairman, R. I. finance committee and candidate for president; E. Santos Bastos, Lisbon, Portugal →



→ Marcus Tollet, Helsinki-Helsingfors, Suomi-Finland.

Left, (left to right) P. B. Scurrah, Victoria, B. C., Canada; Herbert K. Walton, San Rafael, California; Allison G. Brush, Laurel, Mississippi; James M. Walker, Memphis, Tennessee,—directors of Rotary International.

to strengthen their financial position. Such funds are very desirable, and there are innumerable ways by which they can be built up. Let me here mention one experience I had when flying from Copenhagen to Sweden. I had been half asleep and did not notice that we were about to land, but then I saw what appeared to be a small town with little houses neatly arranged in small gardens. I suddenly discovered that this neat little town was no town at all, but a graveyard, and that what I for a moment thought were houses, really were marble memorials.

The thought struck me then that when we leave this world we only need very little space, and we can not take anything away with us. So, when we love Rotary, when we think of all that Rotary has given us, why not include Rotary in our will.

In this manner—or by a life insurance in favor of our club or in favor of the Rotary Foundation—we can strengthen Rotary and even after we have passed away we can still keep on "pulling our oar."

Bodily exercise gives bodily strength and health; and in just the same way when we in Rotary open our heart—and pocket—and learn to serve where service is needed, we exercise, shall I say, our heart and our better feelings, and, as a result, we grow in moral strength and character. We become better men—and happier. No man can become happy or remain happy except by trying to give happiness to others. Happiness is true wealth; it is what we all strive for; and it is the only wealth which increases by constantly giving it away to others.

The best way to become a real Rotarian is, however, to become a member of the board or a committee in your club, to serve your club in one capacity or another, and then to give your very best in that capacity.

But at all times try to give visitors in your club a real welcome. Try to do something for them, to be of assistance to them in one way or another. They will never forget it, and you will in this way make a very practical contribution to the building up of Rotary fellowship.

In the foregoing I have tried to describe how a Rotarian can show his fellow members what he is and how he is; and he should not make any special effort to get into office as president or anything else. His fellow members, by getting to know him well, will soon enough find out what he is worth and elect him to positions in which he can render his club valuable service. And so in time they may make him president of his club; they may recommend him as district governor, or even higher positions.

He will, of course, visit other clubs and attend district conferences in his own country; he will then make new friends, and when speaking in other clubs he will, at the same time, render a service to his own club; and for the new friends he is making, his town will no longer be just a name on the map. It will mean a town where *he* lives, and they will like to visit his town and follow its development.

And when one visits a number of other clubs, one gets to know one's country better, and that means to love it even more than before.

And, in the same way, one can through Rotary, by visiting clubs in other countries, and attending district conferences, regional conferences, or world conventions, get to know and to love other countries and make good men in these other countries take a greater and more friendly interest in one's own country.

In many clubs the practice exists of having small groups of men meet now and again, either for study of Rotary or just for friendly intercourse. Particularly for new members such meetings are valuable, both for informing members about Rotary and for creating good fellowship.

I have, up until now, talked about how a Rotarian can, as it were, grow into his club and become a valuable part of it; but there is the other aspect of his activity, namely, that of spreading and making effective use of Rotary ideas and ideals inside his craft organization. Here undoubtedly lies a great and important field of Rotary service.

Many Rotarians have, by united efforts, been able to exert an influence for good inside their craft organizations, national or international, the chambers of commerce, the international chamber of commerce, and so forth.

Let me at this point emphasize the importance of high quality and standing of the members of the Rotary club. On the continent of Europe, for instance, we have a very high standard of membership, which means that through the individual members, Rotary can and does exert a growing influence for good inside the communities and inside the country, and even in the relationship between neighbor countries.

In several countries cabinet ministers or even prime ministers are former Rotarians and carry Rotary principles into their high offices.

As a result, economic and political difficulties have been, to some extent, smoothed out between several countries through the work of inter-country committees in which the members have put the cards on the table, endeavoring to reach conclusions, recommendations or decisions fair and equitable to both countries.

Briefly, as a man grows into Rotary, he will constantly find a need to always think of doing something for others before thinking of doing something for himself. The coin of life has two sides to it; on one side it says "Serve your fellow men"; and on the other side it says "Profit yourself."

Rotary teaches us to think less of profit for ourselves and more of serving others; Rotary encourages and in time creates a change in our mentality, so that we endeavor to live Rotary in all our daily contacts—in our homes, with our friends, private as well as business friends, as citizens and internationally. And the world judges our club and Rotary generally according to the way we conduct our business and live our life.

So, if we are to "pull our oar" in Rotary, we must realize that the strength and value of Rotary International is made up of the strength and value of each individual Rotary club and that the value of a Rotary club is the sum total of the contributions which each individual member of the club is rendering to his club.

Most of you, I think, have heard the little story about the man who gave the map of the world, cut up into little pieces, to his son to play with, and to make up this map of the world. When he came back half an hour later he found the son had done it. He was very much surprised. He said, "How did you do it?"

"Well," said the son, "on the back of the map was a picture of a man, a big picture of a man. I put the man right and then the world was right." (Laughter and applause)

Well, this applies to Rotary. . . . (Applause)

Make each individual member right as a Rotarian; then the club will be right and take its proper place in the scheme of Rotary, and then Rotary will be right.

So let us all "pull our oar."

THE CLUBS-OF-THE-YEAR CONTEST

By ROBERT E. LEE HILL, *President, Rotary International, 1934-35*

Columbia, Missouri, U. S. A.

ROTARIAN ROBERT E. LEE HILL: Thank you, Mr. President. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I am going to get you all out of here in fifteen minutes; that is my allotted time.



Back of many a project initiated by Rotary clubs there is, as every Rotarian knows, a fascinating story. But too often such stories, if known at all, are known only locally. They might, if told to the world, point the way to new forms of service for other clubs.

From such reflection came the Clubs-of-the-Year Contest, a means for making such stories of service widely known and, through recognition, for stimulating a wholesome rivalry among clubs throughout the world. The contest was authorized by the board of directors of Rotary International, and sponsored by "The Rotarian" magazine. The first of such contests was for activities sponsored during the Rotary year 1936-37, closing last September. Interest was high from the start, and clubs began at once to consider which, or how many, of the four divisions of the contest they would enter. These divisions were the four lanes of Rotary service: Club, Vocational, Community, and International. If the interest at the start was good, the response which followed was better. Entries came from Rotary clubs in nine nations and four continents. The contest entries, which travelled the greatest distance to reach the contest editor's desk came from Australia and the Straits Settlements.

Judges of the contests were Clinton P. Anderson, Albuquerque, New Mexico, a past president of Rotary International; Crawford C. McCullough, Fort William, Ontario, Canada, also a past president; and Ernest Dunbar, Cambridge, Mass., a past director of Rotary International.

It has been especially gratifying to note that winners of honors in this contest, as indicated in the general announcement in the April "Rotarian," represented nine different nations. And to each of nine Rotary clubs in three nations, which won a first or second place, have already been presented a handsome bronze plaque —a souvenir of its success in the first Clubs-of-the-Year Contest sponsored for all Rotary clubs.

Attention was also focused on the clubs winning honorable mention. These totalled 34.

I wish I had time, and time permitted, to present the representatives of these clubs. They are backstage and will receive the awards and ribbons upon the conclusion of this session, but I shall now read the list of the winners, with your patience. Please reserve your applause, those of the home town—this is, of course, a case of where local boy makes good—to the conclusion of the reading.

The awards are as follows:

WINNERS IN 1936-37 CLUBS-OF-THE-YEAR CONTEST

Club Service Division

First Place	Toronto, Ont., Canada
Second Place	Dallas, Tex.
Hon. Mention	Chicago, Ill. Pottsville, Pa. Clarksburg, W. Va. Valley City, N. Dak. Eugene, Ore. Hays, Kan. Hallettsville, Tex. Ballarat, Australia Fremont, Nebraska

Vocational Service Division

First Place	Waxahachie, Tex.
Second Place	Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Mention	Hays, Kansas Ballarat, Australia Ceske Budejovice, Czechoslovakia Eugene, Ore. Bessemer, Alabama

Community Service Division

First Place	Waurika, Okla.
Second Place (tie)	Greeneville, So. Car. Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Mention	Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada Lima, Peru Chelmsford, England San Salvador, El Salvador Pottstown, Pa. Singapore, Straits Settlements Leamington Spa-Warwick, England Yonkers, N. Y. Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada San Diego, Calif.

International Service Division

First Place	Ithaca, N. Y.
Second Place	Dewsbury, England
Hon. Mention	Beloit, Wis. Charleroi, Belgium Dallas, Tex. Anniston, Ala. Ballarat, Australia Schenectady, N. Y. Omaha, Neb. Eugene, Ore. Folkestone, England Chicago, Ill.

Now you may give them a hand, if you will. (Applause) To these clubs and to the gentlemen who were active in this, I extend my congratulations and yours as well. I wish that a representative of each of the winning clubs could be here to make the picture complete.

As a postscript, a significant one, it should be added that small, large, and middle-sized Rotary clubs seem to share the honors in this first of the Clubs-of-the-Year contest. Size, fairly enough, in no way influenced the decisions of the judges.

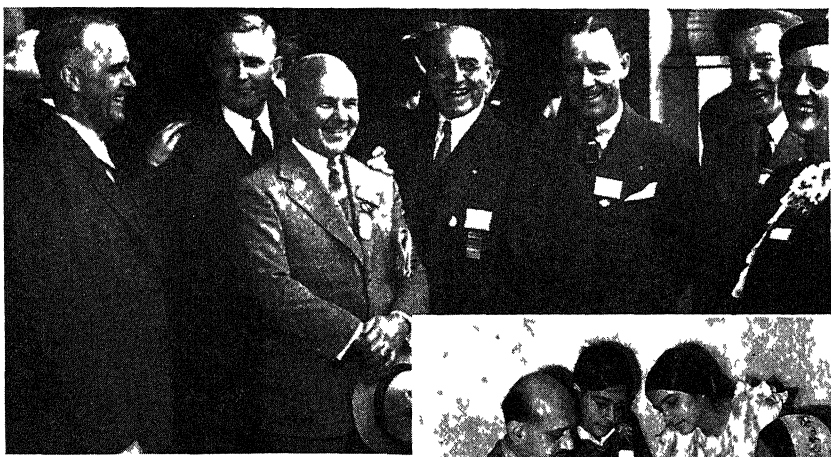
And a word for the competition for 1937-38, which has been under way for several months. To each club secretary and president has been mailed a set of

entry forms and details. Additional copies are available at "The Rotarian" booth here at the convention. No doubt your club has sponsored some activity during the current Rotary year that is worthy of being entered in one of the divisions of the contest. Your club may be a Club-of-the-Year for 1937-38.

Remembering, if you will please, that we make a living by what we make, but we make a life by what we give. Remember, too, that in giving, you cannot take it with you. That, to me, is best explained by a tombstone I saw in the East which read as follows:

"This man has lived a long and active life, accumulating property, but now this little spot is all that he may call his own, while those whom he has left behind are fighting for what was once his but will not be long theirs."

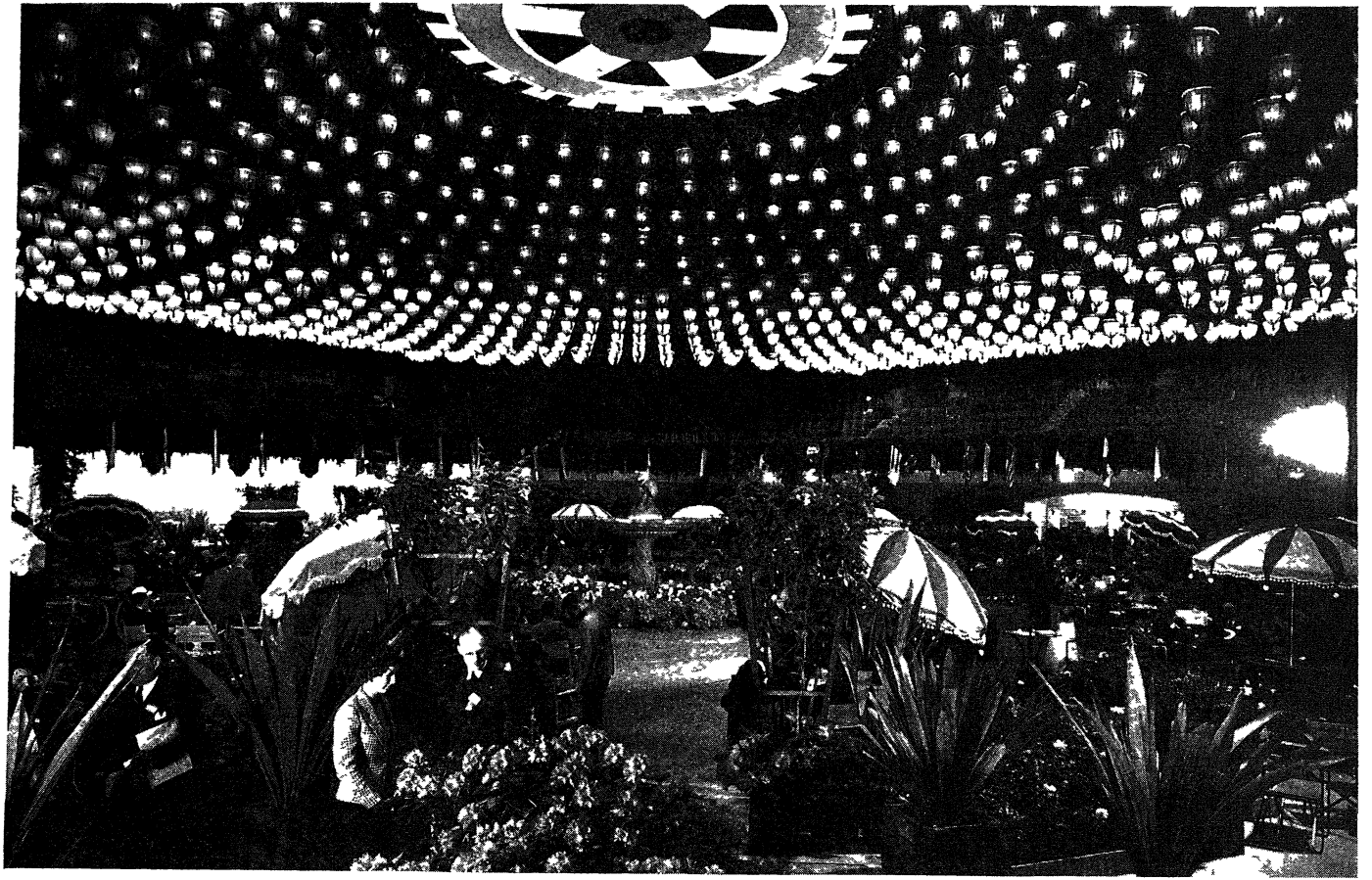
Thank you very much for your patience. (Applause)



A group of Rotary smiles from Canada and the U. S. A. Left to right: Bob Phillips, Asheville, North Carolina; Stanley Forbes, Brantford, Ontario; Arthur S. FitzGerald, Windsor, Ontario; Harry W. Rockwell, Buffalo, New York; Dr. Norman Bragg, Ross Beckett, Mrs. Beckett, of Brantford, Ontario.



Rotarian C. S. Thackar, wife and family of Surat, India.



The attractive House of Friendship constructed in the arena of the Civic Auditorium.

(Moulin Photo)

BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

By WILL R. MANIER, JR., *President, Rotary International, 1936-37*
Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A.

ROTARIAN WILL R. MANIER, JR.: President Maurice, Fellow Rotarians, Ladies of Rotary: My topic, I think, is "Building for the Future." As you know, past, present and future are relative terms. The present is the future toward which others looked in the past, and this present will soon become the past, and the future towards which we look will become the present.



So, when we undertake to think of building for the future we cannot do so adequately unless at the same time we cast an eye over the past and see what those Rotarians in the past envisioned as the future of Rotary. When we do that, we inevitably come to the conclusion that this great Rotary movement of ours has been an evolution, a process of trial and error. To me, one of the finest things about it is that no one dreamed this Rotary movement in a single dream, but it has been the composite of many men's thinking.

Let us review briefly that process of trial and error. When we stumbled on the idea of Rotary—and I use that phrase advisedly—the principal thought that was in the mind of the founders was a classification club for the purpose of fellowship and friendship. But early after the organization of the first club came the idea of Rotary extension.

So, some five years after the first club was organized, another was established out here on the Pacific Coast. Then, finally, when there were sixteen clubs, their delegates met in Chicago to form the National Association of Rotary Clubs. I call to mind the fact that at that convention, the first in Rotary, an enthusiastic speaker (many of his fellow delegates perhaps thought he was mad) made the prediction that in eighty years (I don't know where he got his figures) there would be 500 Rotary clubs in the United States.

In so short a time since then, of thirty-five or thirty-six years, we have not 500 Rotary clubs in the United States but 4700-some-odd Rotary clubs in some eighty countries of the world. But this extension has not gone on unchallenged. The earlier thought was that no community under 100,000 could support a Rotary club, and then the population limit dropped to 75,000 and 50,000 and 25,000 and 10,000, and 5,000, and finally to the point where an arbitrary population limit was entirely abandoned.

Then I call to mind the fact that in the earlier days we envisioned this movement as a movement in the United States, and then later in Canada, and then extended our ideas to include the rest of the English-speaking world, into Great Britain itself, and ultimately into Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. But no one at first envisioned the possibility that this movement could be successful otherwise than in English-speaking countries.

When we entered the first non-English-speaking country and established the

Rotary club in Havana, it was established with many reservations, and people thought then that it must be composed predominantly of Rotarians from the United States, resident in that city. But we have come to find, as we have extended into Latin America, that the Latin Americans can make as fine use of Rotary as the English-speaking Rotarians can.

Then, when we went into Havana, nobody had the remotest idea that we could establish other Rotary clubs in that island. Some thought perhaps we might experiment with Matanzas and Cienfuegos. But no one envisioned the possibility that today we would have forty of the finest Rotary clubs I know of anywhere in the island of Cuba, or evisioned the possibility that is now being predicted that some twenty or thirty more clubs may be organized there.

Then, we didn't think we could break down all the barriers that would prevent us from organizing Rotary clubs in the capitals of Europe, nor that Rotary could go to the Orient and find congenial soil among the Japanese and the Chinese and the East Indians, and yet Rotary has done just that.

From it all I conclude that this thing is far bigger than any of us have at any time dreamed, and yet the extension of Rotary has gone on against the conservatism and inertia of human nature.

Then, when Rotary was first established, no one dreamed of its program of club service, of community service, of vocational service and international service. If I had the time, I could show you how these, too, have been an evolutionary process through trial and error, but doubtless you are as familiar with the story as I am, and I will not labor this talk with any description of the evolutionary process of our aims and objects plan, except to recall that it was years before any of us ever thought of international service, and that our present fourth object was first suggested by a constitution and by-laws committee of which Donald McRae of Halifax, Canada, was chairman, and proposed at the Edinburgh convention.

Then, of course, we must realize how evolutionary and what a process of trial and error must have been our fundamental Rotary law, our constitution and by-laws.

That little convention of representatives from fourteen of the sixteen clubs that met in Chicago in 1911 adopted a constitution and by-laws for the National Association of Rotary Clubs. Then at Duluth a year later, because a club had been established in Winnipeg and, later, one in Dublin, Ireland, and another in London, England, it was necessary to change the name to the International Association of Rotary Clubs.

From then on out, our organic law continued to evolve, until we found it entirely inadequate, and a constitutional commission was appointed at the Edinburgh convention composed of thirty-one men, who proposed the present constitution of Rotary International and changed the name of our organization from the International Association of Rotary Clubs to Rotary International.

That constitutional convention, no doubt, as is always the case with similar conventions that meet in the spirit of democracy, represented, if not a compromise of convictions, at least a reconciliation of divergent ideas. We had, of course, the British Association of Rotary Clubs, where the clubs in Britain and Ireland belonged to another organization as well as the International Association of Rotary Clubs; and because they very naturally and quite properly cared to guard their autonomy and independence to the extent that they had it, it was necessary to make a provision whereby we could have so-called national or territorial units, somewhat like the states in the American union, the original thirteen, when they

met, provided a dual form of government and administration for the United States of America. So, Rotary International—Association for Great Britain and Ireland came into being. Unfortunately, this existence in Britain and Ireland of this dual form of administration through an association within an association has done much to plague us and has produced more or less controversy; but, fortunately, at this convention, through the unselfish initiative of British Rotarians themselves a great forward step has been taken; and I confidently predict we have laid the ghost of further controversy forever.

One very important decision was made in that convention, the one that adopted our constitution, and in the Los Angeles convention of Rotary International that approved that report of the committee of thirty-one. That was that the administration of Rotary should be a simple one with the international convention as a legislative body; a board of directors; a president elected by the convention, and, elsewhere than in Britain and Ireland, the administration of Rotary would be through the grouping of clubs into districts which should be presided over by a single official, the district governor.

It *is* a simple form of administration. The clubs select the official, the governor, who is to govern them; but the international convention elects him, because he is only nominated by the clubs. That was of the greatest psychological importance. It has never made any practical difference. Every man nominated has been elected, just as he would have been if he had been elected in the district, but instead of regarding himself as representing a constituency and, therefore, bound to represent the viewpoints of the clubs in his single, little provincial district in this world-wide organization, by election by the vote of the delegates of the whole convention (as you will see the governors of this next year elected in a short time) the district governors become international officers of Rotary, just as much officers of Rotary International as the president and the board of directors and, therefore, bound to view this Rotary movement not through the eyes of insularity or provincialism or sectionalism, but through the eyes of a world-wide organization. I regard that decision as of the greatest importance in Rotary International. And, so much for a brief review of the past.

With that as a predicate, I now approach my topic, "Building for the Future," and at once we are challenged with what shall be our attitude. Every person in the world has either one of two slants toward change, that of the conservative or that of the radical. I hope, at least, that none of us in Rotary will be ultra-conservative and unwilling to see any change, nor so radical that we must desire changes before they have been carefully thought through.

Someone has defined a reactionary as a man who doesn't believe that anything was ever done right the first time and has also defined a radical as a man who believes that nothing has ever been done right heretofore. Personally, I like to think myself and I like to think of the Rotarians of the world as liberal-conservatives, cautious but forward-looking men who have the courage to envision and face change and the wisdom to know when change is desirable.

So, in the evolutionary process of Rotary, in this process of trial and error, we must never become static. It must be a continuing change, an improvement throughout Rotary International.

With that in mind, let us envision some of the problems that Rotary faces, but let us also envision some of the difficulties in solving those problems before we undertake to solve them.

In the first place, I call your attention to the fact that we cannot consider the

administration of Rotary in the way that we would consider the administration of a single Rotary club or of the Rotary clubs in a single district or of the Rotary clubs in a single country, if Rotary were only national in that country, because this is a world-wide, international organization, and there comes into play, in all our problems in Rotary, the dual elements of time and distance.

Our committees, our boards of directors, everything we have in Rotary, because we are an international organization, must, from now on out, be truly international; but when you set up a committee or a commission or a board of directors in Rotary that is really international, remember that those men must come from all over the world to meet at some central point, and some of them, perhaps, may have to travel two or three months in going to and from that meeting, and must be away from their business for that time. We must take that into account in whatever we do.

I have been accustomed, in Rotary, in considering proposed changes, to take into account four factors, and I commend them to you as factors that are sound.

The first is that, if we are to make any change, we must be sure that there is a need for the change and a problem to be solved. Otherwise, let us leave it as it is.

Then, second, we must have a proposed change that will tend to remedy the need or solve the problem. But that is not enough.

Third, we must be sure that in remedying the difficulties that exist and solving the problem that exists, we don't create other difficulties and other problems; and frequently some proposed solution might do that.

Then, fourth, I can't personally get interested in trying to solve a Rotary problem, no matter how desirable its solution, unless I believe that there is a reasonable chance of getting the convention of Rotary International to adopt the solution. I have heard many proposed solutions of problems of Rotary that really would remedy them, in my opinion, and that I favor personally, and that don't seem to create other problems; and yet I don't believe, because of the psychological factors, because of differences of national psychology, because of the innate tendencies of men themselves, or their conservatism, or something, that we can ever get them through a Rotary convention.

For example, we have all assumed the sovereignty of the individual club, and the delegates of the individual clubs are the ultimate legislative body of Rotary International. It has been said, and with some truth, that some men come here hardly capable, some of them, of exercising the franchise on some of these problems, but they are entitled to exercise it; and, just as some of us in our own national elections don't vote, still we are never willing to give up the right. So, any change that would deprive the clubs of their suffrage in a Rotary convention, no matter how desirable it might seem to someone else, could never interest me at all, because the clubs are not going to give up their right of suffrage.

But we do face many problems; and we have been facing the problem of regionalizing the United States for the election of directors, the five that come from the United States. I say to this convention now that I greatly favor that change, but it is not quite as simple as we think, because, if we should create five areas and each of those five areas should select their director, those areas would necessarily be more or less sectional in their composition. Those men would tend to regard themselves as representing the southern area or Rotary in the south, or the New England area, or the Pacific Coast area or whatever it may be. I want those men to go on the board of Rotary International representing,

perhaps, in a way, the Rotary clubs of the United States, but on that board as representatives of the Rotary clubs of the world. (Applause)

Then, too, we might have a rotation grow up within a given area, where Tennessee's time would come for a director and then next time it would be Georgia's time, and Alabama's, and we would pass the office around, whether we had the best man there or not.

Those are the problems that might be created by regionalizing the United States for the selection of the five directors from the United States; but, fortunately, the present council on legislation and this convention have seen that difficulty and have proposed that, while they be selected one each from five areas, in the event there be more than one candidate from any one of those areas, he be selected not by the vote of the clubs in that particular area but by the vote of the clubs of the United States as a whole; and then, that that be only a nomination, and the five men so nominated be elected by the vote of the delegates of the entire convention so that they may become truly international officers.

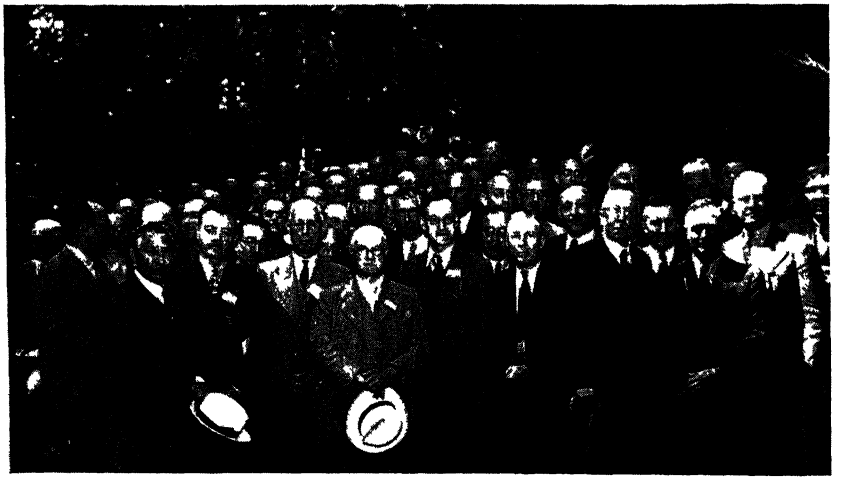
Then I know all of us attending this convention certainly sympathize with the purpose of the resolution proposed by the Rotary Club of Chicago to select the president in a more effective way, but it is difficult of accomplishment. We don't want politics in Rotary any more than necessary, and yet while I deprecate Rotary politics, I entirely feel that, Rotary being a democratic organization, we cannot entirely exclude the possibility of politics; and isn't it a fine thing, maybe, isn't it a splendid thing, notwithstanding the politics we have had at this convention, to have the losing candidate stand and move the unanimous election of the successful candidate? (Applause) And isn't it a splendid thing to see the men who loyally supported the losing candidate go immediately to their friends and say; "Now, the election is over. We are all for George Hager as the finest president of Rotary International"? (Applause) It is only Rotary that can do things of that sort.

I am a bit superstitious about Rotary in its elections. I have made the remark several times during the last few days. I somehow believe, whether we can see that it is so or not, that whatever way a Rotary election results, the result is the best for all concerned, for the winning candidate, for the losing candidate, and for Rotary International. (Applause)

Now, those are some of our immediate problems, but we have got others. As I discuss them, I want you to keep in mind those two factors of time and distance, and those other four factors that it seems to me must concur in the solution of any of our problems: that is 1) the recognition of the need; and the problem itself, 2) the remedy for it, 3) a remedy that doesn't create another problem, and 4) the possibility of getting the remedy across.

We have got the problem of continuity on the board of directors of Rotary International. I say to you, out of three years of service on that board, once as a director, once as president of Rotary International, and this past year as the immediate past president, there is nothing so needed in Rotary International as continuity on our board of directors. (Applause) But there, again, time and distance comes in, and there, again, we may create other problems. Men are willing, perhaps, to serve one year on that board, when they wouldn't care to serve two. Men who serve a second year might not serve with the same zest that they served the first. Fewer men would have the privilege and the training of that service. Because that is true, men who would like to serve on that board are going to hesitate to see their opportunities for such service reduced in half. When you think of the

element of time and distance and that these men must come from all over the world, some of them taking two months or more in going to and attending a board meeting three times a year, they will be loath to serve the second. Then, too, we have tried and can't often get men to serve a second year; and the field may be limited somewhat to a type of men who have the leisure to do it. But, be that as it may, I am anxious to see the problem solved. So this convention has adopted a proposal to educate the clubs on this subject, and nothing would be finer than a satisfactory solution of the problem of continuity.



The Old . . .
"One of the oldest living things in the world" is the sequoia sempervirens, "The Giant," 4500 years old in the background. It was dedicated by the park commission to Rotary International.

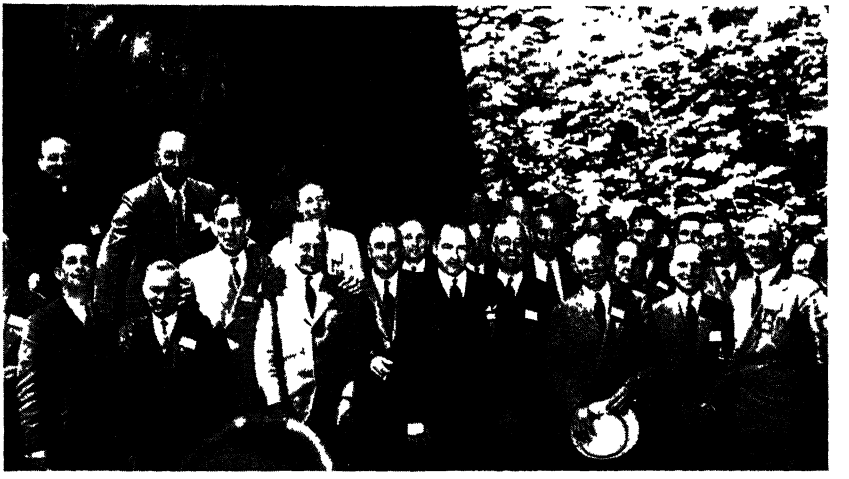
Now, we have other problems, problems of how to internationalize this great Rotary movement. It has been a constant process. It is one that I am proud to have had a part in. Serving with Jim Davidson on the extension committee of Rotary, and then during two years thereafter serving as chairman for that committee with Jim Davidson on it, we were constantly agitating for the internationalizing of the literature of Rotary International, for fixing it so it would be suitable to clubs in other parts of the world and not just American documents. There is the problem of translation, and it is a very difficult thing to translate what we say in English into other languages.

I think the experiment was tried once in Chicago, of translating the objects of Rotary into some other language, then from that language having them translated into still another language, and so around through a dozen or a score of languages, and then finally back into English again, and all of it by adequate translators. If you laid the result alongside the original document, it would have been absurd. (Laughter)

In a group discussion of the district governors at the international assembly, we were discussing this subject, and Tom Wingate, an Episcopal rector who is an incoming district governor, commented on the fact when the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States went to Japan and it undertook to

translate its name into Japanese, the result came to be "The Church of the Kicking Bishops." When Tom made that statement, I said, "being a member of that church I was inclined to think it might be a good translation." (Laughter)

Not only is there the difficulty of translation but there is the difficulty of all language to express ideas. Some of the things that have caused us the most difficulties throughout the Rotary world have been due to the inadequacy of language. I have almost reached the point in Rotary where I deprecate the effort to put into words our Rotary ideas. Our four objects are well expressed.



. . . and The New

Brand new district governors nominee, by the score, in the foreground, are on their way to the San Francisco convention, where they will be made governors elect, and dedicate a year's service to Rotary International.

There is no criticism of them. But many of the criticisms of Rotary International, in some of the countries where we have clubs have come about not from what we are but from some of the things that we have ill advisedly said we were, and, frequently, those things are not true. It has gotten us in trouble with the authoritarian governments, with authoritarian churches because we have overstated our case without regard to the realities, that, after all, we are just simply an organization of business and professional men, one each in each community, thrown together into Rotary International, in an effort to encourage and foster the four objects which we have espoused. Let us keep our statements of Rotary and of Rotary policy simple.

Then, in trying to internationalize our Rotary literature, we have the problem of our magazines. We would all like to have a great international magazine, but did you ever think how many languages we have got in Rotary, and that magazines can't be read except by people who understand the language? Board after board has wrestled with that problem. While we would like to have an international magazine, perhaps, we may have to be content to have twenty-nine or thirty regional magazines. If you Rotarians, who are delegates from your clubs, haven't seen the billboard with all of these regional Rotary magazines on it, you should do so. It is a thrilling thing.

I have been speculating of late, within the last few weeks, on the possibility of an international photographic magazine for Rotary. Everybody can look at pictures. I look at the pictures in these language magazines where I don't understand the language. We might publish something, somewhat like Life, but a more serious and dignified magazine perhaps on the pattern of the National Geographic that might really show Rotary and be of very great, general interest. Think of the possibilities of getting the photographs from all the amateur photographers in the clubs, and of all the men in the clubs who have done interesting things and embalmed them in photographs. In any event, that is something for exploration, and, constantly, we are exploring new possibilities in Rotary.

Besides the problem of internationalizing our literature, there has been the problem of internationalizing our Convention, our Board of Directors and finally the Presidency; and, under the inspiration of Jim Davidson I am proud to have had a part in all this; but this, too, has been an evolution.

In internationalizing the Board of Directors, which to begin with was largely North American, we first passed at Cleveland a resolution, suggested by an Extension Committee of which I was Chairman and on which Jim Davidson was a member, expressing a sentiment for more over-seas members on the Board. Later the number of over-seas members was increased somewhat and then finally increased to the present number. As time goes on, I look forward to a still further increase; but we must not act too precipitately in setting up definite areas from which the over-seas directors shall come. Until the final extension of Rotary is complete, no one is wise enough to predict from what areas the directors should come and how many clubs each director should represent. Hence, because anything once established tends to set like concrete, we should be chary of prematurely establishing hard and fast rules that may plague us in the future.

Similarly, an Extension Committee, of which I was chairman and on which Jim Davidson served, made the proposals that led finally to the Ostend Convention; and the practice of regular conventions over-seas was forwarded by a resolution proposed at Dallas expressing sentiment for a convention outside the United States and Canada at least every four years. Personally, I am looking forward to conventions alternating on and off the North American continent. As all this creates many problems of transportation and expense, we must be careful in what we propose and do.

Then there is the question of internationalizing the Presidency. That too will come as a result of an evolutionary process. We have just served under a great President from France; and this convention has passed a resolution expressing the thought that the President should not come from the same continent oftener than three consecutive years. Personally, through the evolutionary process of Rotary, I am looking forward to the time, not far distant, when we will go off the North American continent for our Presidents at least every other year.

Then, too, we have always and ever with us the problem of the extension of Rotary, and that creates problems, too, creates them of several sorts. I am going to talk about that, but, before I do so, I am going to refer briefly to some thoughts that I had during the year that I was honored with the presidency of this organization. Curiously enough, though I had been a Rotarian for twenty-five years, almost, I had never stopped to ask myself what we were really trying to do in Rotary, what were our purposes and our objectives and our goal. But when I was spending a year of my life in the service of this movement, to justify the

time I was spending, I felt it necessary to ask myself those questions. To my own satisfaction, at least, I concluded that the goal of Rotary was really threefold:

First, the organization of a Rotary club in every community of the world that could be expected to maintain it, and that had men in it of Rotary temperament and character, with clean-cut classifications—and, to me, that means the organization of a Rotary club in every community in the world where you can find those men, because wherever such a club has been organized, all of our history shows it has been a success.

Second, the filling by every Rotary club in the world of every classification in its community wherever there was a worthy occupation and a worthy man in that occupation.

Third, the development, through Rotary information or Rotary interpretation or Rotary education, I don't care what you call it, of every member of a Rotary club into a real Rotarian.

I say, if we achieve those three things, we will have achieved the goal of Rotary. Perhaps it is a fair question to ask, "Well, what then? After all, you have posited only the development of the machinery of the organization itself."

I answer that on two counts I am not concerned. The first is that you can make a fine thesis that being is more important than doing. I remember reading an article by Salvador de Madariaga, a distinguished Spanish writer, who frequently writes in our magazines, in which he discussed the difference between the English or the Anglo-Saxon, and the Latin temperament, and points out that the Anglo-Saxon puts the emphasis on "doing" and the Latin on "being"; that if an Englishman or an American met someone the first thing he would ask would be, "What do you do?" whereas the Frenchman or the Spaniard asks, "Who is he? What is he?" There is something to be said for being rather than doing.

Not only that, but the very existence of this great organization which I am positing, of a Rotary club in every community of the world, with all its classifications filled, and each man a real Rotarian, will, through the simple processes of Rotary, our contacts in our clubs, in our district conferences and regional conferences, in the international assembly, in the international convention, tend to bring about the achievement of the four objects of Rotary, just by our mere existence.

Then, on the second count, if we have such an organization, it will be no more content in the future than it has been in the past just to rest on its oars. It will find something to do.

Now, if I am right about that, and if those three things *are* the goal of Rotary, I am for everything that will tend to achieve that goal, and I am against everything that will impede and hinder it. That is why I am so keen for the organization of the new Rotary clubs in the small towns, the carrying of this thing to more and more communities.

If we mean what we say, that we are in Rotary to give rather than to get, we will not withhold Rotary from any community, no matter how small, and we will not be afraid that the Rotary club, if organized there, may fail. Nor will we wait until there is a demand for the club. As good Rotarians who are giving, we will go and give Rotary to some other community that needs it.

Then, too, we will face the problem as somewhat this convention and the council on legislation faced it, of the possibility of Rotary in the metropolitan centers of the great clubs throughout the world. Properly safeguarded, there is the possibility, and a study has been made of it, of some 400 additional Rotary

clubs in definite trade centers in the metropolitan areas of the United States, where we now have existing clubs; and yet that inertia and conservatism in human nature that makes us look askance at change, that made men look askance at having a Rotary club in a community of less than 100,000, then in 50,000, that made them look askance at Rotary clubs in non-English-speaking clubs, leads the clubs of those great cities to selfishly hold Rotary to their bosoms and say it will lower the standards of membership by going into the smaller trade centers in their metropolitan communities; and leads them to say, as they do, "We know that residential section; there is nothing but small traders there."

Do you know that the records of Rotary International show that nearly all the Rotary clubs that have been organized in the last few years have been organized in some community where there has been a definite report by some Rotarian who lived there, or said he was born there, that such a club couldn't successfully function? I doubt if any of you representatives here from small clubs come from any community where it hasn't been reported that there couldn't be a successful Rotary club.

But look at the experience of London. I attended their twenty-fifth anniversary meeting. I never got such a thrill as when I sat in that hall which was crowded. Invitations had to be limited. The thirty-two Rotary clubs in the corporate limits of London and the sixty or seventy altogether in the London district met to celebrate the anniversary of that great club. I don't know the exact figures, but I couldn't help thinking what a difference there would have been, if the London Rotary club had held that thing we call Rotary to its bosom and it only had 375 members instead of the 1800 maybe, or 2,000 Rotarians in the city of London.

Then I am thinking of Los Angeles who generously has ceded territory and has some twenty Rotary clubs in metropolitan Los Angeles, and Cleveland who has done the same thing.

Then I happened to be in Atlanta, Georgia, recently, to sit with the board of directors who wanted to organize a Rotary club in Decatur. The very man who opposed it strongest, who lived there, when that club was organized surrendered his membership in the Atlanta Rotary club and became a member of the Rotary club of Decatur, although he could have continued to hold on to his membership in the Atlanta Club. Let's don't be selfish in this Rotary movement. Let's justify our preachments.

But, then, I recognize too that more problems come along. We have got the problem of finance in Rotary. We have had an ever-expanding income but an ever-expanding need, and we are reaching the law of diminishing returns. We used to organize a Rotary club of twenty men, and it would get to be one hundred or one hundred and fifty. Now we organize a Rotary club of twenty men and it doesn't get to be bigger than twenty or twenty-five. We are needing money all the time. It is difficult to balance our budget, large as it is. It means a careful study of our needs and choice between desirabilities.

The first draft of the budget for this coming year was $60,000 or $70,000 in the red and it had to be pared down. Then we have got that surplus. Save it, of course, jealously guard it, and see that it is properly used, because we might have a world catastrophe, and the surplus now is a little more than half of our annual expenditures, but let's don't forget that a good part of that surplus came out of careful management, a good part of it came out of an increase in the per capita tax that was designed for the extension of Rotary worldwide. Let's use it for the extension of Rotary.

I remember at Buck Hill Falls someone reported to me that Dr. C. T. Wang, the district governor of China, at his district conference had made the prediction there would soon be 2,000 Rotary clubs in China. I reported that to the board of directors of Rotary International. We discussed it, and Colonel Cecil Rae, a member of our board from Ipoh, Federated Malay States, said "That prediction of Wang's is reasonable and will come to pass if Rotary International does its part; and, furthermore, when there are 2,000 Rotary clubs in China, there may be more than 2,000 Rotary clubs in India."

Think of the tremendous machinery we will have established for international understanding, good will and peace when, instead of the 3,000 Rotary clubs we now have in the United States, there are perhaps 5,000 of them; when, instead of 450 in Britain, there may be 1,000 or 1200, and so on through the world, and when we may have 2,000 Rotary clubs in China and more than 2,000 in India; when, instead of 4700 Rotary clubs, we have 7,000, maybe 10,000, maybe 12,000, perhaps 15,000.

Always this movement has gone beyond the vision that any of us have had of it. Isn't that a splendid thought? A club in every community of the world; all the classifications filled, every man a Rotarian. Isn't it a vision for us to look up and see, to keep our eyes above the valleys and the plains of arguing about resolutions and electing officers and criticizing, but to look toward the achievement of these things that are far bigger than we are?

I just give you this one further thought as I close. I have heard many extravagant predictions about what Rotary might achieve. I don't go all the way with many of them; but you just write down at this moment the most extravagant prediction you can make about Rotary, and then let me suppose that when Paul Harris and his three associates established the first Rotary club in the world, that they had merely predicted for Rotary what has actually come to pass. I say to you that no prediction that you can make now as to Rotary's future would be more extravagant than would have been that prediction then had it been made.

But, if we are to achieve it all, we have got to educate our members. This thing begins in the heart, and we have got to use our heads with it, too. So, let us go back from this great convention, with all the fond memories we have had here, and try to achieve the goal of Rotary, organize some new clubs, be willing to consent to redistricting, if it is necessary for good administration. Nobody could do otherwise, if they made a study of it. If you divide a district you merely give them two governors at the expense of Rotary International, to administer the clubs, instead of one, and two votes in the council on legislation instead of one. Wherever redistricting has taken place, you couldn't throw the districts back together, if you tried.

One other thing—let us be chary of our criticisms unless we are sure that we know our facts and that our criticisms are constructive. The world is more topsy-turvy than it has ever been; and men are more jittery and more prone to criticism. Criticism is fine when it is constructive; but in Rotary I submit it ought not to be personal and we ought at least to credit the other fellow with proper motives. Moreover, there is no happiness in destructive criticism, especially in an altruistic movement. It is easy to tear down and destroy; but the greatest happiness is in trying to build up.

Just for a moment I want to testify. Doubtless many mistakes have been made in our organization; but the men who have made them have been sincere and for the most part they have been right. Our budgets have been carefully

prepared and our money has been well spent; and our Secretariat is one of the finest business organizations in the world. Rotary itself is a great business organization; and I know of no organization that has been so well administered or where sound business principles have always been so well controlled. Let's have faith in the sincerity and disinterestedness of our leaders.

Let's don't do anything to impede the achievement of the goal of Rotary. I am wishing you all great inspiration and much happiness as a result of this convention.

Good-bye! (Applause)



The 1938-39 President and his wife . . . Grace Wilson Hager and George Caldwell Hager.

INAUGURAL MESSAGE

By GEORGE C. HAGER, *President-Elect, Rotary International*

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

President Maurice, Ladies, and Fellow Rotarians: As I stated in my impromptu remarks of yesterday, it is with a deep sense of gratitude and humility that I approach the coming Rotary year. I thank you for the honor that you have bestowed on me and I pledge every faculty at my command to prove worthy of that honor.



May I urge that every Rotarian around the world approach with me the coming Rotary year with a new resolve to make the Rotary ideal more real and more tangible than ever before. I promise you to do my part in this for the International Organization. Will you promise me to do the same for your Club, and for yourself as an individual Rotarian? (Applause)

Rotary's emphasis is on the individual. His development is Rotary's reason for being. If, as individuals, we can rid our minds of racial and national intolerance and numbing bias, we shall have made no little contribution. And if, as individuals, we fulfill the obligations of Rotary's first three Objects—that is, if we serve our club, our vocation, and our community well—we do much to advance Rotary's Fourth Object, for it is the ultimate extension of the three.

Let us enjoy Rotary and its unique fellowship. But let us at the same time obviate today any chance that tomorrow's Rotarians, looking back, may say, "Theirs was a vast opportunity. What did they do with it?"

Leaving aside those things that are past, let us press on to the high calling of Rotary.

Convention Proceedings
First Plenary Session

Monday Afternoon, June 20, 1938

The opening plenary session of the twenty-ninth annual convention of Rotary International, held at the Fox Theater, San Francisco, California, U. S. A., June 20-24, 1938, convened at two-fifteen o'clock, Rotarian James G. Card, Chairman, Convention Committee, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., presiding. The singing was led by Song Leader Arthur Shank.

An impressive opening pageant focused all eyes upon the huge white-gold wheel of Rotary International, as it sparkled and dazzled the huge audience of 6000 Rotarians which packed Fox Theatre from top to bottom. 2000 others heard the session proceedings in the House of Friendship where loudspeakers broadcast the program.

Trumpeters in medieval costume opened the session with a musical fanfare. The proscenium curtains slowly parted, revealing a black plush fluted curtain as background for the gaily fluttering flags of the 64 nations represented—and with the Rotary wheel resplendently mounted in the center. While spontaneous applause still filled the theatre, the sunken orchestra pit slowly appeared, with masses of vari-tinted hydrangeas and redwood boughs surrounding the seated group of general officers, the board of directors and the session speakers. The audience stood and cheered until the session was called to order by Chairman Card's gavel.

The Call To Order

Chairman Card: President Duperrey, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: It is my happy privilege to call to order this first plenary session of the twenty-ninth annual convention of Rotary International.

Some of our number have entered our host city by way of its Golden Gate. All of us have already felt the spirit of hospitality, of which the Golden Gate may well be the symbol. Equally characteristic of this city is her pioneer spirit, bequeathed by the early settlers whose faith and courage disclosed the riches of a rugged country and developed into what you see today.

Small wonder that Rotary club No. 2 was organized in this city thirty years ago. Generous as always, these early Rotarians of San Francisco shared with their neighbors the good things they had found.

Within a year clubs, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, were organized in Oakland across the bay, in Seattle to the north and in Los Angeles to the south. These and other Rotary clubs of the Pacific Coast have cooperated with the San Francisco club in plans for this convention. But I need not tell you about San Francisco's generous hospitality. You are already experiencing it and will do so throughout your stay. Moreover, at this time I want you to hear from a fellow Rotarian who exemplifies Rotary's ideal of service through civic leadership.

Although he has been an active member of the San Francisco club since 1909 with a classification "Florist," Angelo Rossi will address you now in the capacity of mayor of our host city, a position he has filled for several years. Rotarian Angelo Rossi.

The audience arose and applauded His Honor, the Mayor of San Francisco.

Addresses of Welcome

Rotarian Angelo J. Rossi: Mr. Chairman, Our Distinguished President of the International Rotary, Maurice Duperrey, Other Officers, and Fellow Members of Rotary International, Federal Representatives, Public Officials, Distinguished Guests, and my Fellow Citizens: As a member of this great organization for nearly thirty years, I feel most highly honored and, by virtue of the powers vested in me as mayor of the city and county of San Francisco, I find the privilege accorded to me at this hour not only a welcome duty but a rare happiness.

On behalf of all my good fellow citizens, I feel that I also bespeak the sincere pleasure they feel in this splendid assemblage of Rotary International drawn to our hospitable city from the uttermost parts of the world as well as from every state and territorial subdivision under the American flag.

It is not unexpected that we should have with us Rotarians from so many remote centers of the earth, and it is not as one unacquainted with the ideals, merits and accomplishments of Rotary International that I come here to bid you welcome. Each Rotarian endeavors to translate into his private life and dealings these principles and aims. You who come to us from afar as well as we who rejoice so much in your presence will go to our homes greatly enriched by the experiences this great social and educational conclave brings to us all.

Building of good citizenship is the watchword of Rotary. It is not a state of mind but a steadfastly faithful monitor, constantly at hand to point the way to betterment in our own lives and in those we contact in our busy daily dealings. Therefore, Rotary grows and flourishes and takes fresh strength from its constantly increasing membership in all civilized climes.

The membership of San Francisco Rotary includes men whom any city might well be proud of. The work they have been engaged in for boys whose privileges do not rank as high as those of their own sons is a matter of pride to us and to a widening circle of witnesses to its increasingly favorable accomplishments.

Our Rotarians do not confine their energies or assistance solely to this great cause. They are alert at all times to be of help where it is most needed and most deserved. Your visit now gives to all of us local Rotarians the honor and value of learning of the good work of their brothers in all lands. It will surely provide us a great impetus in carrying on the work to which we have consecrated our humble efforts. We San Franciscans are a fraternal people.

In our Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915, when Rotary was young, we welcomed one of your earlier international meetings here. It is quite opportune that you are here again in 1938 when the temples of exhibit and entertainment which approach completion on Treasure Island in our spacious bay are predicting an even more dazzling scene for the Golden Gate International Exposition of 1939 which is to be truly a pageant of the Pacific.

Perhaps in your visit to this great exposition in the making, during your stay here, you will sense its possibilities and visualize for yourselves and those at home another visit to this friendly shore, when, as a pivotal attraction, you will see the splendid showing of the resources and possibilities not only of the

Pacific states but of those countries bordering the great Pacific basin whose potential resources are beyond our powers of comprehension.

Then our visitors, having been thrilled by the entrancing features assembled on man-made Treasure island, can make tours to our renowned national parks, to the splendid cities and resorts of the great Northwest, and to that great and attractive area to the south.

May success attend your deliberations here, and may you leave us impressed by your visit and holding for us the affectionate good wishes we so sincerely bring to you today.

I thank you. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN CARD: We thank you, Mayor Rossi. Your cordial welcome adds to the delight of being guests in this great city.

For the past year the 383 members of the San Francisco club have been planning and working to make this convention a great success. While the work has been divided among able committees, the club leadership still involved a heavy responsibility. That responsibility has been carried with credit by one who will now bring to you the club's greetings. A member for sixteen years, he has served in many capacities. Today I present him as President M. H. Crowe, known to his fellow Rotarians as "Johnny." President Crowe! (Applause)

ROTARIAN M. H. CROWE: Chairman Jim, Mayor Rossi, President Duperrey, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: You have just listened to my fellow member, Mayor Angelo Rossi, express the welcome of all of the people of San Francisco. It is my pleasant privilege to welcome you on behalf of 383 Rotarians of the San Francisco club and their ladies. We extend our arms in hospitality and ask you to prove the sincerity of this gesture.

But over and beyond the Rotarians and ladies of the San Francisco club, there are thousands of others in this and nearby districts who have looked forward to this time when you would be our guests. On their behalf also I greet you. Located as we are on the edge of the western world and on the shore of the vast Pacific, we try to have—and believe we have—the understanding and sympathy which should be characteristic of Rotarians. These attributes are necessary to meet today's complex and rapidly changing conditions.

This message is called an address of welcome, and it is that. But it is equally an expression of thanks to you good friends who have journeyed from your various homes, far and near, to spend these days with us. We thank you for coming because, in addition to our responsibilities as hosts, we look forward to enjoying the events of the week with you.

Since Rotary last paid us the honor of holding its convention here, in 1915, it has grown from 20,000 to 200,000 members and from less than 200 clubs to nearly 5,000. Such a development is in itself a remarkable thing. But its potentialities are still more significant.

In a day when distrust and conflict mark the relations of men and nations, it is significant that 10,000 men and women will come together from all parts of the world, prompted by their common ideals of fellowship and an earnest wish to advance understanding, good will and peace.

And, when these 10,000 people are the business and professional leaders, the home-makers, and the opinion formers of thousands of cities and scores of countries, the ideals they cherish and the activities they engage in become very important.

We Rotarians of San Francisco and the Pacific Coast districts hope that

these days we spend here together may see the renewing and strengthening of old friendships, the forming of many new and lasting ones, and the building of a broader, firmer base of understanding, good will and peace. May I say to you in conclusion that this is one of the happiest days of my life. I was born in this city and I love it. I therefore welcome you personally and on behalf of the San Francisco club and for the Pacific Coast Rotarians. May you enjoy your visit as much as we enjoy having you here. And may God bless every one of you! (Applause)

CHAIRMAN CARD: President Crowe, the applause of this great audience tells you how much we appreciate your welcome.

RESPONSES TO WELCOME

Now your chairman calls to his aid, to respond to these messages of welcome, one Rotarian who has crossed an ocean and a continent to be with us today, and another who served Rotary International as its fourth president.

Ernesto Bastos became a charter member of the Rotary Club of Lisbon, Portugal, in 1925. Active in the industrial life of his country, he has still found time to serve his Rotary club as secretary for six years, and Rotary International as administrative adviser for the clubs in Portugal. I present now Rotarian Ernesto Bastos. (Applause)

ROTARIAN ERNESTO BASTOS: Your Honour, Mr. Rossi, President Crowe, Mr. Chairman, President Duperrey, Distinguished Guests, Ladies, Fellow Rotarians:

Shakespeare had it that "the quality of mercy is not strained." I must ask you, therefore, to exercise your benevolence towards me at this moment. In the first place, I ask you to endeavour to overlook my very indifferent English, and, in the second place, to be kind in your criticism of me, for I am aware I am a poor speaker. Indeed, I have not yet been able to discover the reasons which led the directors of Rotary International and the Convention Committee to pick me out and confer on me the signal honour of addressing you here today.

It may be that they have chosen me because I belong to a far off land, in fact, to one of the smallest countries in Europe; it is nevertheless a country whose sons have for many years contributed largely to the ideals of civilization in all continents of the globe and who are even to be found in considerable numbers in the population of this magnificent city.

I can discover no other reason. If that was the motive which led to my being chosen, it is one which is very dear to my Portuguese heart, and all the more do I lament that I am *not* a born orator.

I should have liked, with proper eloquence, to express the thanks of the Rotarians for the magnificent welcome which this wonderful city of San Francisco has given us. I should have liked, also, to sing the praises of this beautiful land of California and of this grand and imposing city of San Francisco.

In truth, let us endeavour to find a spot anywhere on the surface of the globe which better corresponds to the description which that prince of poets, Homer of ancient times, made of the Elysian fields, where the seasons were one perpetual Spring. There abounded all the luscious fruits which are the delight of mankind; there could be found scenery typical of all latitudes of the globe, rugged mountains, cool and verdant valleys and a crystal-clear and glass-like sea.

No other region in the world can lay better claim to that Homeric description than this fruitful land of California.

Those of us who have come from northern countries can find here towering

mountains crowned with snow. Those who have come from Mediterranean regions, or from the young countries on the Australian and African continents, find here their well beloved orange groves and happy, smiling vineyards.

All of us, whether from South America with its distant plains, or from the regions of Asia with its cool forests, or from the verdant islands of the Atlantic, or the coral islands of the Pacific, find here some of the most wonderful scenery to remind us of our own native lands.

I think there can be no doubt that the land of Eden is a fitting description to give to this most privileged state of California; and this wonderful city, capital of the far west, is a worthy and brilliant queen of a country so rich in beauty.

The lay-out of the houses in the form of an amphitheatre, the teeming orchards, the safe embrace of the city's sheltered harbour, its daily life, full of so many activities, its ever increasing progress, its population so joyful and active and this warm hospitality with which its municipality has received us, will leave with all of us grateful and unforgettable memories of so unique a land. Happy are we, indeed, who have had the opportunity to enjoy and admire so much beauty and to have been welcomed with such warm-hearted hospitality!

Your Honour, the Rotarians of the world greet in you this progressive city of San Francisco and express to it, through you, their sincere gratitude for the generous and imposing reception which they have been accorded, and they wish your city and its cordial people every success and prosperity.

Likewise, let me, in behalf of the Rotarians of the whole world, thank the members of the Rotary Club of San Francisco most cordially and sincerely for all that they have done and are doing to make our visit successful and a memorable and happy occasion. We wish the San Francisco Rotary Club ever increasing prosperity and success in the fulfillment of the high ideal which we all, as Rotarians, serve.

CHAIRMAN CARD: Next we hear from Frank L. Mulholland of Toledo, Ohio. Twenty-three years ago, when the San Francisco club was host to Rotary's sixth annual convention, Frank Mulholland presided. He is a charter member of the Toledo Rotary club which he helped to organize in 1912. It is fitting that he should respond to these greetings, and I am happy to call on Rotarian Frank L. Mulholland. (Applause)

ROTARIAN FRANK L. MULHOLLAND: Chairman Jim, Mayor Rossi, President Crowe and My Fellow Rotarians of the city of San Francisco: At this time I also have the privilege and the honor of responding to your cordial greetings so earnestly voiced on behalf of the people of San Francisco. You have made us feel at home, and I bring to you the grateful thanks of world-wide Rotary for the generous words of welcome with which you have received us.

It is always a joy to come to California, to that place

Betwixt the seas and the deserts,
Betwixt the wastes and the waves,
Between the sands of buried lands
And the ocean's coral caves.
It lies not east nor west,
But like a scroll unfurled,
Where the hand of God hath hung it,
Down the middle of the world.

Your thoughtful preparations for our comfort and enjoyment, the kindly spirit in which you have received us, the genial hospitality so evident on every

hand, all indicate that our brief sojourn in your beautiful city will be an experience that will live in memory as long as memory lasts.

Here are gathered Rotarians of many nations, of many races, of many languages, of many cultures, all members of the great family of Rotary, exemplifying the ideals of acquaintance, friendship, confidence, cooperation and service. To many of us these conventions have become joyful reunions, where hearts grow warm and lips grow kind and all the shamming ends, when we are in this company of good old first-name friends.

Our gathering here brings many pleasant recollections from the shelves of memory. Here, as has been said, we held the sixth convention of Rotary International in July, 1915. That was but nine years after the great fire had laid low the proud city of the Golden Gate. In that brief period you had rebuilt on the ashes of your homes a greater and a better San Francisco.

At that time we marveled at your courage, your optimism, your will to conquer. Today we see the results of the application of a will to serve, by an indomitable and self-reliant people. Here in that black, deserted zone, you built a city, stone on stone, a sister city that on history's page is crowned the marvel of the age.

It was here in 1915 that many of us caught the inspiration of Rotary, sensed our individual opportunities and responsibilities in service. We returned to our respective home towns, resolved to emulate your example through the building of a greater and a better Rotary. Did we succeed? Let the record speak.

As has been said, in 1915 there were 186 Rotary clubs; today approximately 5,000. As has been said, in 1915 there were 20,700 Rotarians; today there are 195,000 Rotarians. In 1915 the total income of Rotary International was $15,906, with a total budgeted expense of $14,669. Today the budget for the coming year contemplates a total income of $892,174, with an estimated expense of $906,499. These figures do not include the magazines published.

At the beginning of the year 1914-15, when I was inducted into office, there was a surplus of $404. in the general fund of Rotary International. Today we have a surplus of $691,000.

In July, 1915, Mr. Mayor, you welcomed to San Francisco 923 women and 965 men, or a total of 1,888 persons at the sixth convention of Rotary International. Today I speak for 11,000 visitors who have traveled from everywhere to attend the twenty-ninth convention of Rotary International. (Applause) These are but the material evidences of our progress.

In the twenty-three years since our last meeting in San Francisco we have demonstrated the effectiveness of acquaintance and friendship as an opportunity of service, developed high ethical standards in business and professional activities, and traveled a great distance in the achievement of international understanding, good will and peace, through this world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

In 1915, Mr. Mayor, the delegates to the convention of Rotary International visited that dazzling combination of light and structure, flowers and colors, arts and industry, the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Yesterday, as we approached your city and that unsurpassed panorama of the bay district unfolded before our eyes, our attention was directed to your new dream city now emerging from the stage of scaffolding and spreading out and taking form over there on Treasure Island. There next year, as you say, you will again transport us to romantic places that are as yet but the brain children of those who serve to create the Golden Gate International Exposition.



President and Madame Duperrey of Paris, France, en route to San Francisco.





During his year as President of Rotary International, Maurice Duperrey, accompanied by Madame Duperrey, traveled nearly 100,000 miles via land, sea and air on five continents, islands and possessions; and addressed fully 50,000 Rotarians. (Del Monte photos)

Mayor Rossi, we know that your dream will come true and that towers and courts, the portals and the lagoons, the palaces and halls, the lawns and gardens, all blended into the unique color scheme and hospitable charm of the pageant of the Pacific, will attract, enlighten and inspire the millions of our people who are even now planning to be your guests.

San Francisco is not the largest nor the oldest nor the wealthiest city in the United States, but it is large enough, rich enough and old enough and, somehow I have always thought that I would rather live here than in any city on earth. (Applause)

And so, Mr. Mayor and Rotarians of San Francisco, we have dropped in on you for just a few days, only ten thousand of us, just to sort of put our feet under your table, and it is our fond hope that your recollections of our visit will last as long and be as pleasant as the memories that will live with us throughout the years. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN CARD: You have received copies of the convention program as prepared by the convention committee and approved by the board of directors of Rotary International. I shall now entertain a motion for the adoption of this program for the convention.

ROTARIAN RICHARD H. WELLS (Pocatello, Idaho): I move that the program as planned and presented be adopted as the official program for the twenty-ninth convention of Rotary International.

ROTARIAN CHARLES REEVE VANNEMAN (Albany, N. Y.): I second the motion for adoption.

The motion was called for—put to a vote—and carried.

CHAIRMAN CARD: Maurice Duperrey has contributed to Rotary progress in many ways, as president of the Rotary club of Paris, France; as district governor; chairman of various committees; member of the board of directors and, finally, president. He has put his talents at the disposition of his club, his district and of Rotary International. His leadership in the international field has been perhaps the outstanding characteristic of his year as president. The fact that he is the first continental European to be chosen for this high office is significant. Beyond that, however, his wide acquaintance with conditions and peoples of many countries on both sides of the Atlantic have enabled him to talk to Rotarians in their own language, both literally and figuratively. And what a busy man he has been!

Few of us realize the heavy responsibility we ask our president to assume. You will learn something about that when he speaks to you presently.

At this time I have the pleasure of asking him to take the chair, and the privilege of presenting to you our president, Maurice Duperrey.

The audience arose and applauded.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY ASSUMES THE CHAIR

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Chairman Jim, before we proceed with the business of this convention, I want to extend to you and those who have served with you on the convention committee and the host club committees, my personal appreciation and the thanks of all those present for the preparations you have made for our benefit.

Under Rotary's constitution, the president shares his responsibility with others. I wish at this time to present to you the men who have carried a part of the

responsibility during the past year. It is now my pleasure to introduce to you:

First Vice-President Bruce Williams of Joplin, Missouri. (Applause)
Second Vice-President Armando de Arruda Pereira, Sao Paulo, Brazil. (Applause)
Director Allison G. Brush, Laurel, Mississippi. (Applause)
Director Stanley Long, Seattle, Washington. (Applause)
Director Will R. Manier, Jr., Nashville, Tennessee. (Applause)
Director Angus S. Mitchell, Melbourne, Australia. (Applause)
Director Edwin Robinson, Sheffield, England. (Applause)
Director Percy B. Scurrah, Victoria, B. C., Canada. (Applause)
Director James M. Walker, Memphis, Tennessee. (Applause)
Director Herbert K. Walton, San Rafael, California. (Applause)

And now a man you all know and you all admire, Secretary Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, Illinois. (Applause)

And the eternal Treasurer of Rotary International, Rufus F. Chapin. (Applause)

Among the international officers whose devotion to the movement has been a large factor in the success of the year are the district governors. I want you to see those of them who have found it possible to attend the convention and will ask that they kindly stand. Will the district governors stand, please?

The District Governors stood—amid applause.

In our organization, as set up, the committees occupy an important place. To them the movement owes many of the ideas which have been reflected in the policy and program. Not all the members of the committees have been able to come to this convention, but I want you to see those who are here. Will you please rise?

The committeemen stood—amid applause.

There is a group of men I shall soon join, whom we call past presidents, but, while their title may be "past" their interest in Rotary is ever present. Without their continuing loyalty and devotion, Rotary would be distinctly poorer. All of them are with us in spirit; a number of them are here in person, and I shall ask each one of them to stand as I call his name.

Will R. Manier, Jr., from Nashville, Tennessee. (Applause)
Ed. R. Johnson, from Roanoke, Virginia. (Applause)
Robert E. Lee (Bob) Hill, of Columbia, Missouri. (Applause)
Clinton P. Anderson from Albuquerque, New Mexico. (Applause)
Almon E. Roth, San Francisco, California. (Applause)
Tom Sutton, Tampico, Mexico. (Applause)
Crawford C. McCullough, Fort William, Ontario, Canada. (Applause)
Pete Snedecor, Portland, Oregon, U. S. A. (Applause)
Arch C. Klumph, Cleveland, Ohio. (Applause)
Allen D. Albert, Paris, Illinois. (Applause)
Frank L. Mulholland, Toledo, Ohio. (Applause)
And last, but not least, Paul P. Harris, Chicago, Illinois.

The audience arose and applauded thunderously.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Excuse me, I see that our friend Russell F. Greiner of Kansas City, Missouri, is here. (Applause)

Now I should like to introduce to all of you:

Our convention song leader, Arthur Shank from Glendale, California. (Applause)

Our sergeant-at-arms, Prentiss M. Terry, Nashville, Tennessee. (Applause)

First assistant sergeant-at-arms, Clarence F. Pratt of San Francisco. (Applause)

Second assistant sergeant-at-arms, Joseph A. Greenway, Richmond, California. (Applause)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The secretary of the convention will now read a few messages of greeting which have been received, after which he will announce the personnel of the following committees: credentials committee; nomination and election arrangements committee; award of trophies committee; and make other important announcements. Chesley Perry. (Applause)

SECRETARY PERRY: Mr. President, the messages have not yet been delivered to me. We can have those later, or some of them. May I say at this time that we have received the great courtesy of an arrangement to broadcast, through the NBC, the address of President Duperrey this afternoon and, as you all know, that means a little timing. Probably in the midst of the announcements, we shall have to introduce President Duperrey to go on the air exactly at the set time and perhaps after the address, the remaining announcements, if any, can be given to you. I think we have time enough, Mr. President and Chairman Card, for a song from our song leader, if he is ready for us. (Applause)

Singing led by Song Leader Shank, accompanied by Rotarian Irving Steinel.

SECRETARY PERRY: By direction of the president and in accordance with the by-laws, I announce that the president now appoints the following Rotarians as members of the credentials committee of this convention:

Chairman, Stanley Long, Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.
Lawrence S. Akers, Memphis, Tennessee, U. S. A.
Clarence N. Boynton, Phoenix, Arizona, U. S. A.
Harold I. Covault, Lorain, Ohio, U. S. A.
Emile Deckers, Antwerp, Belgium
Roland S. Horton, Lake Worth, Florida, U. S. A.
Watari Kitashima, Tokyo, Japan
H. C. Mei, Shanghai, China
Joaquin Serratosa Cibils, Montevideo, Uruguay
Trudus Teves, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

The president also appoints the following Rotarians as members of the nomination and election arrangements committee of this convention:

Chairman, P. B. Scurrah, Victoria, B. C., Canada
H. V. Cooper, Vicksburg, Mississippi, U. S. A.
Harold de Bildt, Cairo, Egypt
Ricardo Hernandez, Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico
Philip H. Huyck, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
John Macgregor, Needham, Massachusetts
Royal L. Mann, Missoula, Montana, U. S. A.
Charles Marks, Mexborough, Yorkshire, England
U. Tun Nyoe, Rangoon, Burma
E. Roy Shaw, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

The convention committee has appointed the following Rotarians as members of the award of trophies committee:

Chairman, Clarence C. Price, Vallejo, California, U. S. A.
Ralph H. Anderson, Hayward, California, U. S. A.
Wm. D. Wall, San Jose, California, U. S. A.

In the manual there is a notation that probably it would be necessary to postpone some of these announcements because of the fact that the president's address has to go on the air, but this convention has started off so well under the presidency of Maurice Duperrey and the chairmanship of Jim Card that we are ahead of time.

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International, all proposed resolutions and by-laws are referred directly to the council on legislation which held its first session at nine-thirty in Veterans' Hall, Veterans' Building. The report of the council will be presented to the convention on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock in the Opera House. Copies of the proposed enactments and resolutions have been distributed to each Rotary club and to the delegates to the convention as they presented their credentials. Additional resolutions received since publishing the enactments and resolutions booklet will be printed in the official daily bulletin of the convention.

Nominations for president and treasurer of Rotary International will be received in this hall on Wednesday morning at eleven-thirty.

This afternoon at meetings of the delegates from the Rotary clubs of Britain and Ireland, Canada and Newfoundland, and the United States of America, nominees for director of Rotary International will be selected. In the event that the delegates from any of these regions do not complete the selection of their nominees for director or directors at these meetings, they will complete their work by balloting at the polls on Wednesday morning from eight o'clock until eleven o'clock. Formal nominations to the convention, of those selected will be presented on Thursday, June 23, at two-ten p.m. in the Opera House. At the same time the nominations made by the board of directors of Rotary International, of directors from regions outside of Great Britain and Ireland and North America will be placed before the convention. The election of the members of the board of directors for 1938-39 will follow immediately after the nominations.

Secretary Perry made announcements regarding meetings of delegates for the purpose of nominating directors; the Latin American assembly; leaders of vocational craft assemblies; and fellowship dinners.

SECRETARY PERRY: The second plenary session of this convention will convene at ten o'clock Wednesday morning. If the expected messages had arrived, the time would be just exact. Perhaps Arthur will lead us in another song, with your permission, Mr. President.

Singing led by Song Leader Arthur Shank, until the National Broadcasting Company's microphone put the proceedings "on the air."

BROADCASTING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SECRETARY PERRY: The twenty-ninth annual convention of Rotary International is now in session in San Francisco. You are about to hear an address by the President, Monsieur Maurice Duperrey of Paris, France. His subject is "Around the World with Rotary." President Duperrey. (Applause)

President Duperrey's address will be found, reproduced in full, on page nine.

SECRETARY PERRY: It is fitting to close this convention with a message from a distinguished man who thrilled us by coming to Nice last year from the capital of his country to give a message to the convention there. This is from Paris, France, addressed to President Duperrey:

"I am happy to address you on the occasion of the general convention of Rotary International. My sincerest wishes for the success of its work and the prosperity of the association.

"ALBERT LEBRUN,
President of the Republic of France."
(Applause)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I now declare the convention in recess until nine forty-five, Wednesday morning.

The meeting recessed at four-five o'clock.

Second Plenary Session

Wednesday Morning, June 22, 1938

The session convened at ten o'clock, President Duperrey presiding.
Singing led by Song Leader Arthur Shank.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: The convention will please come to order. Secretary Perry has some announcements to make at this time. No, it will be our friend Phil Lovejoy.

First Assistant Secretary Lovejoy made announcements concerning district dinners.

FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY LOVEJOY: We have some messages of greeting to the convention in which I am sure you will be interested. One, in particular, from the chief of the King's Office at Brussels, Belgium, speaking for King Leopold:

"The king has charged me with the honor to tell you how profound is the sympathy which he feels for Rotary activity which, in his eyes, constitutes one of the most happy manifestations of the spirit of international solidarity. (Applause) His majesty takes the most lively interest in the work of the convention which is being held at San Francisco and requests you to remind that convention of the attachment which his majesty has for the Rotary ideal. The communication to that effect which you will be kind enough to make on that occasion, in accordance with the desire expressed by the king, will take the place of a royal message." (Applause)

Other greetings and messages to the convention were read by First Assistant Secretary Lovejoy. See page 573 for a complete list of messages and greetings to the convention.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I recognize Rotarian C. B. Waters of the Rotary Club of San Francisco, chairman of the registration committee, who will make a preliminary report for that committee. (Absent)

I recognize Rotarian Stanley Long of the Rotary Club of Seattle, Washington, chairman of the credentials committee, for a preliminary report of his committee.



When the camera clicked—(from left) Directors Angus S. Mitchell, Edwin Robinson, Past President Will R. Manier, Jr., First Vice-President Bruce Williams.



(At right) Second Vice-President Armando de Arruda Pereira, and Angus S. Mitchell.



(Above) The Latin American Advisory Assembly.



(Right) Fernando Carbajal, Lima, Peru; Past President I. B. Sutton, Tampico, Mexico; Armando Pereira, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Francisco Marseillan, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Juan Roger of R.I. central office, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Credentials Committee Report

Chairman Long: President Maurice, Officers and Delegates of the twenty-ninth annual convention of Rotary International: Your committee on credentials submits the following report:

We have received and passed upon all credentials as voting delegates in this convention presented to us and find accredited officers of Rotary International and club delegates present as follows:

I will just give you the summary:

Total number of officers, R.I.	150
Total number of Rotary clubs	4689
Total number of officers, R.I., present	67
Total number of clubs represented	3675
Total vote	3894
Total vote in convention to date	3961

It is apparent that there is a quorum consisting of representatives from more than one-fourth of the clubs in Rotary International. We recommend that the convention accept this report, together with the credentials which are unfiled with this committee, and seat as the voting delegates of this convention those indicated in this report and named in such credentials.

President Duperrey: We shall receive this report with appreciation.

The international round tables in the past have been outstanding. I am sure this round table will be no exception. As leader of the group of Rotarians from various parts of the world who will participate, I call upon the international service member of the aims and objects committee, Walter D. Head of Montclair, New Jersey. (Applause)

The International Round Table addresses will be found beginning on page 23.

Nominations

President Duperrey: Our agenda calls for the nomination of president and treasurer. I just want to make a short, brief remark. Those candidates or, if there are more than two, all the candidates are our friends: they are all Rotarians, and I hope the nominations will take place in a friendly spirit. I should therefore suggest that you refrain from applauding until the nominations have been made. Will you agree, please? I shall be much obliged if you do.

The chair now invites nominations for the office of president of Rotary International for 1938-39. I recognize Rotarian Walter Head.

Rotarian Walter D. Head (Montclair, N. J., U. S. A.): Maurice, Ladies and Gentlemen: Rotarian Walter D. Head of the Rotary Club of Montclair, New Jersey, places in nomination for the office of president of Rotary International for the year 1938-39 Rotarian George C. Hager of the Rotary club of Chicago, Illinois.

President Duperrey: According to the by-laws of R.I., each nomination is permitted two seconds. I recognize Rotarian Thomsen.

Rotarian T. C. Thomsen (Copenhagen, Denmark): Rotarian T. C. Thomsen of the Rotary Club of Copenhagen, Denmark, seconds the nomination of Rotarian George C. Hager of Chicago, Illinois, for the office of president of Rotary International.

ROTARIAN JOAQUIN SERRATOSA CIBILS (Montevideo, Uruguay): Rotarian Joaquin Serratosa Cibils of the Rotary Club of Montevideo, Uruguay, seconds the nomination of Rotarian George C. Hager of Chicago, Illinois, for the office of president of Rotary International.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Are there other nominations?

ROTARIAN RICHARD HEDKE (Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.): President Maurice, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: Richard Hedke of the Rotary Club of Detroit, Michigan, places in nomination for the office of president of Rotary International, Rotarian Allen Street of the Rotary Club of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Is there a second, please?

ROTARIAN ADRIAN RODRIGUEZ (Pachuca, Mexico): Rotarian Adrian Rodriguez of the Rotary Club of Pachuca, Republic of Mexico, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Allen Street of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for the office of president of Rotary International.

ROTARIAN TULLY C. KNOLES (Stockton, Cal., U. S. A.): Tully C. Knoles of the Rotary Club of Stockton, California, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Allen Street of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for the office of president of Rotary International.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Are there other nominations for president? Does someone move that the nominations be closed for president?

ROTARIAN PRENTISS TERRY (Nashville, Tenn., U. S. A.): I so move.

ROTARIAN CHARLES F. LONG (Elizabethtown, Ky., U. S. A.): I second it.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Now nominations for treasurer:

ROTARIAN RUSSELL F. GREINER (Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.): Rotarian Russell F. Greiner of the Rotary Club of Kansas City, Missouri, places in nomination for the office of treasurer of Rotary International, Rotarian Rufus F. Chapin of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois.

ROTARIAN ANGUS MITCHELL (Melbourne, Australia): Angus Mitchell of the Rotary Club of Melbourne, Australia, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago for the office of treasurer of Rotary International.

ROTARIAN C. EDGAR DREHER (Atlantic City, N. J., U. S. A.): C. Edgar Dreher of the Rotary Club of Atlantic City, New Jersey, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago, Illinois, for the office of treasurer of Rotary International.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Is there any other nomination? Does someone move that nominations be closed?

ROTARIAN PRENTISS TERRY (Nashville, Tenn., U. S. A.): I so move.

ROTARIAN J. B. SWAN (Delano, Cal., U. S. A.): I second it.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Does someone move that the secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the election of Rufus F. Chapin as treasurer?

ROTARIAN PRENTISS TERRY (Nashville, Tenn., U. S. A.): I so move.

ROTARIAN B. S. RANKIN (Kingwood, W. Va., U. S. A.): I second it.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY LOVEJOY: Mr. President, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the electors of the Rotary clubs of the world for the election of Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago, as treasurer of Rotary International, for the year 1938-39. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Four members of the Rotary Club of Hollywood, California, one of whom is President Herbert A. Bailey, have entertained on a great many occasions in recent years. We are to have the pleasure of hearing them now—the Hollywood Rotary quartette.

Singing by Hollywood quartette. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: In recent years we have made the tragic discovery in many countries that a large proportion of the criminal class are boys. Those that should be community assets become liabilities. The interest of Rotarians in work for boys naturally makes the situation more challenging for us. We are therefore fortunate to have as our speaker today one who has taken an active and productive part in correcting the situation in his home city.

Our speaker, who is an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio, has flown across the continent to be with us. We not only thank him but we congratulate him, for today is his birthday. (Applause) He is fifty years of age. I present the Honorable Harold H. Burton, Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio.

The address of Rotarian Harold H. Burton will be found on page 35.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Mr. Mayor, we have been delighted to listen to your very interesting address. We also look forward to the pleasure of meeting you next year in Cleveland and, in the meantime, we wish you again many happy returns of the day. (Applause)

There has been printed in the daily bulletin a list of the district governors nominee selected by the respective districts. With your consent we shall defer reading this list of names until Friday morning at ten-fifty o'clock, at which time the roll will be called and each district governor nominee will present himself. Then the election of the governors will follow. On Thursday afternoon at two-ten we shall receive the nominations for directors of Rotary International and proceed to their election.

The convention is now in recess until nine forty-five Thursday morning. Thank you. (Applause)

The meeting recessed at twelve-ten o'clock.

Third Plenary Session

Thursday Morning, June 23, 1938

The session convened at ten o'clock. President Duperrey presiding.
Singing led by Song Leader Arthur Shank.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: The convention will please be in order. You have in front of you a man who last night enjoyed twelve different dinners, with only one stomach (laughter); and when I returned home I was starving, because they never gave me anything to eat. (Laughter)

I just have a remark to make here. Balloting by voting delegates of all the Rotary clubs in the world, for the candidate for presidency is in the main corridor of the municipal auditorium. This balloting is now taking place at the voting booths. The polls are open from eight o'clock to eleven, a.m.

Has the secretary any announcements to make?

Greeting and messages to the convention were read by Assistant Secretary Struthers. See page 573 for complete list of messages to the convention.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Last year at Nice, Charles Wheeler, member of the San Francisco club, told us that the ship owners and waterfront employers of the Pacific Coast of the United States had selected a past president of Rotary International for a very important responsibility. He was selected because he was an exponent of fair play, good will and understanding. His responsibility is to direct employer-employee relationships as president of the Pacific American Shipowners Association and the Waterfront Employers Association of San Francisco.

His Rotary career began in 1922 when he was one of the organizers of the club of Palo Alto, California. He has served as a club president, district governor, committeeman, director and president of Rotary International. He has been equally active in commercial, civic and community affairs. Today he will talk to us about men and ships, a message resulting from what he calls a clinical study in human relationships on one of the world's most turbulent waterfronts. I have pleasure in presenting Almon E. Roth, member of the Rotary Club of San Francisco, and past president of Rotary International.

I might add that he is one of the finest Rotarians I ever met with. I don't say the finest because all Rotarians are fine fellows, but he is especially nice. (Applause)

The address of Almon E. Roth will be found on page 45.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Many, many thanks, Al, for that most interesting address. The applause you have heard has expressed better than I could myself the appreciation of the audience. Thank you. (Applause)

I just heard there are so many voting delegates at the polls waiting to vote, that the voting cannot be completed before eleven o'clock. Do the voting delegates authorize keeping the polls open until eleven-thirty? All those in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." (Agreed) Thank you so much.

PRESENTING: KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL

At this time it is my pleasure and privilege to introduce to you the president of Kiwanis International, Mr. F. Trafford Taylor, K.C., of St. Boniface,

Manitoba, Canada. President Taylor is a native of Toronto, an undergraduate of the University of Toronto, and a graduate of the University of Manitoba. He is city solicitor for the city of St. Boniface and, since 1934, one of His Majesty's King's Counsel. He has been active in community work and has served in a number of public offices.

Since the time he was president of his own Kiwanis club in 1924, he has held various offices in Kiwanis International, and during the current year he is president of Kiwanis International.

Sir, we are glad that you have honored us with your presence. We welcome you to our meetings. We honor you as a chief executive of an international organization animated by the ideal of service, and we extend to you our best wishes for a most successful convention. When Kiwanis International holds its annual convention in these halls next week, will you please transmit to those present the most cordial greetings of the convention of Rotary International? (Applause)

MR. F. TRAFFORD TAYLOR: President Duperrey, Ladies and Fellow Service Club Workers: It is indeed a signal privilege for myself as chief executive of Kiwanis International to have the happy privilege of participating in your deliberations here today. I am very happy indeed to bring the best of good greetings and felicitations from Kiwanis International. And from the French-Canadians in Canada whom I know you already are quite familiar with, Mr. President, I also bring the best of greetings.

I know that your deliberations here will result in a splendid year of activity to come. I know of your work in the past. I have had the honor of meeting your immediate past international president, Will Manier, Junior, of Nashville, Tennessee, and some of the happiest contacts I have had during the entire term of my office have been with Rotarians who have accorded me every welcome and privilege in their power.

Very briefly, therefore, I wish to bring the best of good wishes from Kiwanis International. I know you will have a successful convention, and, again, I thank you for this privilege of being present. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I am also very glad that I can present to you Mr. Fred C. W. Parker of Chicago, Illinois, who since 1921 has been secretary of Kiwanis International and editor of the Kiwanis magazine. A native of Worcester, Massachusetts, Mr. Parker is a graduate of Brown University. After four years' graduate study, he entered the ministry and served various congregations from 1900 to 1908. He was then engaged in secretarial work, first in a church organization and later in the Y.M.C.A. For the past seventeen years he has been secretary of Kiwanis International.

Mr. Parker, we welcome you to our convention. We know how busy President Taylor and you must be with all the preparatory work for your convention and, thus, we feel doubly honored that you take the time to be with us. We extend to you our sincere greetings and wish you Godspeed in your work. (Applause)

PRESENTING: ASSOCIATION OF 20-30 CLUBS

There are very few organizations designed particularly for young men. One of those organizations which is operating strictly as a service club is the Association of 20-30 Clubs, a service club for young men between the ages of

twenty and thirty years, inclusive. That organization each year sends out a group of young men thirty years of age who have been trained in the principles of fellowship and service.

We are very happy today to have with us the president and secretary of that association. It is my pleasure to present Mr. Ralph Layton of Fullerton, California, the president of the Association of 20-30 Clubs, a young man of only thirty years. He has been president of his club, governor of his district, and a member of the national vocational committee of his association. He has served on the board of trustees of the association and, prior to being national president, he served a year as vice-president.

We are very happy to have President Layton with us, and we extend our greetings and best wishes to him. (Applause)

MR. RALPH LAYTON: President Duperrey, Rotary Anns and Rotarians: It is my privilege to represent 5,000 young men of clubs who are an exact counterpart of your own, excepting for the age limit provision of twenty to thirty.

Our organization was conceived by a young man after his attendance at a Rotary meeting. The first club was formed with the assistance of a Rotarian. Our activity today in extension eastward has always been with the finest cooperation from the Rotary clubs and Rotary International, and I am sure that in time to come, although there will possibly never be a close affiliation between the two organizations—I mean by that a tangible one—our 20-30 clubs will always look to Rotary as a sort of godfather.

Thank you very much, and best wishes to you all. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I am also happy to have the privilege of introducing to you Edward Ryan, secretary of the Association of 20-30 Clubs, and editor of that association's magazine, "The Twenty-Thirtian."

Born in Sacramento, California, in 1913, Mr. Ryan graduated from St. Mary's College in 1925, and for some time past has been serving as secretary of the Association of 20-30 Clubs. Mr. Ryan, it is a pleasure for us to have you with us and I extend to you our best wishes and greetings. Mr. Ryan. (Applause)

Probably not many of you know that Paul Harris once came to San Francisco to be a reporter for a daily newspaper. On the present visit to this city, he comes as president emeritus of Rotary International. In the interval he has engaged in many interesting pursuits but we shall always think of him as the founder of Rotary, the man who desired to have friendship with other men and led to the organization of the first Rotary club in February, 1905.

It is our happy privilege now to hear a message from the founder of Rotary, our beloved President Emeritus Paul Harris.

The audience arose and applauded.

PRESIDENT EMERITUS HARRIS: Ladies and Rotarians assembled at the twenty-ninth annual convention of Rotary International: Greetings!

The Message of President Emeritus Harris will be found, reproduced in full, on page 59.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Thank you, Paul, for your inspiring address. Your name is known and respected the world over, and I assure you that the overseas Rotarians admire you just as much as your fellow citizens. I think now we are to have a song.

Singing led by Song Leader Arthur Shank.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: As Rotarians we are proud of our world-wide organization. However, there could be no Rotary International had it not been

for Rotary clubs, and there could be no Rotary clubs without members. In the last analysis, therefore, the strength of Rotary International depends upon the individual Rotarians.

One who recognizes this truth is our next speaker, since he helped to organize the Rotary club in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1921. He has been a director of Rotary International, honorary commissioner for non-districted areas in Europe, chairman of the European advisory committee and of two European regional conferences, but he has continued to give service to his club as an individual Rotarian.

T. C. Thomsen is an engineer whose ability in the fields of lubrication, water purification and ventilation is widely recognized. I might add he has a charming wife. (Laughter and applause) Today he comes to us as an individual member of the Rotary Club of Copenhagen, and his subject is "Pulling Your Own Car." (Applause)

ROTARIAN T. C. THOMSEN: Well, President Maurice, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: I thought that the title was "Pulling Your Oar." Even if we Danes, being descendants of the old vikings, are pretty strong, we don't pull our own cars.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Don't pull my leg, please. (Laughter and applause)

The address of T. C. Thomsen will be found on page 61.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Thank you, so much, T. C. We have been delighted to listen to one of the pioneers of Rotary in Continental Europe. He knows how to pull his oar and he also knows how to drive his car.

The Rotary Club of San Francisco has been kind enough to place at Mrs. Duperrey's disposal a very fine car. I am very much obliged to them. This car has been lent to us by Mr. Ford, and I wish to say that we greatly admire Mr. Ford in France.

THE ROTARIAN magazine believes there are thrilling stories back of many projects initiated by the Rotary clubs. To make these stories known to other clubs and, perhaps, to point the way to new forms of service, the magazine committee and editor, with the approval of the board of directors, conducted what is called "The Clubs-of-the-Year" Contest.

From Robert E. Lee Hill, past president of Rotary International, and chairman of the magazine committee, we shall now hear about this contest. It is my pleasure to introduce to you the ever smiling past president of Rotary International, Bob Hill of Columbia, Missouri. (Applause).

The address of Robert E. Lee Hill will be found on page 67.

Representatives of the nine winning clubs, and of the thirty-four awarded "honorable mention," were waiting in the wings backstage, to receive their prizes and awards; but owing to lack of program time, the presentation ceremony was made informally afterward.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Thank you so much, Bob, and I wish to congratulate you upon your linguistic abilities. We shall remember your little stories.

At two o'clock at the Opera House there is to be an important business session. It is the duty of the voting delegates to be present at this session; others will be welcome.

At four-thirty this afternoon in the House of Friendship will occur an interesting event when a number of gifts and trophies are presented. I hope many of you will be there.

I now declare the convention in recess until nine forty-five tomorrow morning.

The meeting recessed at twelve o'clock.

Business Session

Thursday Afternoon, June 23, 1938

The business session, held in connection with the twenty-ninth annual convention of Rotary International, June 23, 1938, convened in the Opera House, San Francisco, California, U. S. A., at two o'clock, President Duperrey presiding.

Singing led by Song Leader Arthur Shank.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: The convention will please come to order. General Secretary Perry has some announcements to make.

SECRETARY PERRY: No announcements.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Thank you all the same. (Laughter)

The task of registering those who attend a convention such as this is both important and exacting. I want to present to you the men who have directed this work. Rotarian B. D. Dixon of San Francisco has served as vice chairman. (Applause) Rotarian C. B. Waters, also of San Francisco, has been the chairman of this committee. Will he now present the report of the committee?

CHAIRMAN WATERS: Mr. President and Rotarians: My report is rather brief today, but at twelve noon today from outside of the United States we registered Rotarians from 195 clubs, representing forty-eight countries. From inside of the United States we registered Rotarians from 1,351 clubs. We have a total registration of 11,117 and more are coming in. (Applause)

The final report of the Registration Committee will be found on page XIII.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Many, many thanks for your report, which will be received with appreciation.

Another group which has had a very heavy responsibility is the credentials committee. Will the secretary read the names of the members of the credentials committee?

SECRETARY PERRY: Chairman, Stanley Long, Seattle, Washington, U. S. A., a man who has had a very difficult and delicate task to perform.

Lawrence S. Akers, Memphis, Tennessee, U. S. A. Karl Barfield, Tucson, Arizona, U. S. A., and with his name should be associated that of Clarence N. Boynton of Phoenix, Arizona, U. S. A., who worked during the first part of the week. Harold I. Covault, Lorain, Ohio, U. S. A. Emile Deckers, Antwerp, Belgium. Roland S. Horton, Lake Worth, Florida, U. S. A. Watari Kitashima, Tokyo, Japan. H. C. Mei, Shanghai, China. Joaquin Serratosa Cibils, Montevideo, Uruguay. Trudus Teves, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. (Applause) An additional member of the committee was Grant Waddle of Sandusky, Ohio.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Rotarian Stanley Long, chairman of the credentials committee, will now present the report of his committee.

CHAIRMAN LONG: Mr. President, your committee on credentials submits the following report:

Clubs Represented

Country		*Country*	
Alaska	2	Luxembourg	1
Algeria	1	Manchuria	4
Argentina	47	Mexico	39
Australia	58	Monaco	1
Belgium	14	Morocco	
Bermuda	1	French Zone	1
Bolivia	10	Spanish Zone	—
Brazil	13	International Zone	—
Bulgaria	4	Netherlands	22
Burma	2	Netherlands Indies	
Canada	102	(Including Java & Sumatra	18
Ceylon	1	Netherlands—West Indies	—
Channel Islands	2	Newfoundland	1
Chile	21	New Zealand	18
China	17	Nicaragua	1
Colombia	10	North Ireland	5
Costa Rica	1	Norway	18
Cuba	35	Palestine	2
Czechoslovakia	29	Panama	3
Denmark	32	Paraguay	2
Ecuador	8	Peru	31
Egypt	4	Philippines, The	4
Eire (Irish Free State)	—	Poland	7
England	324	Portugal	5
Estonia	3	Puerto Rico	4
Fed. Malay States	3	Roumania	8
Fiji Islands	1	El Salvador	2
Finland	6	Sandjak of Alexandretta	1
France	11	Sarawak	—
Greece	2	Scotland	20
Guatemala	—	Siam	—
Hawaii	3	Southern Rhodesia	2
Honduras	—	Spain	—
Hong Kong	1	Straits Settlements	3
Hungary	6	Sweden	34
Iceland	—	Switzerland	24
India	9	Syria	—
Isle of Man	1	Tunisia	1
Italy	—	Union of South Africa	11
Japan	37	United States of America	2535
Jugoslavia	19	Uruguay	8
Kenya (Africa)	1	Venezuela	—
Latvia	1	Wales	15
Lebanon	1		
Lithuania	2	TOTAL	3696

We have received and passed upon all credentials as voting delegates in this convention presented to us and find accredited officers of Rotary International and club delegates present as follows. Without going into the detail of the fifty-five countries, the summary is:

Number of officers in R. I.	150
Total number of Rotary clubs	4689
Total number of officers present	68
Total number of clubs represented	3696
Total vote	4259

of which 1903 were in person and 2356 by proxy. The total vote in convention, including officers, thus became 4327.

It is apparent that there is a quorum consisting of representatives from more than one-fourth of the clubs of Rotary International present, and we recommend again, as we did at the opening session, that this report together with the credentials which are on file with this committee, be accepted and to seat as the voting delegates of this convention those indicated in this report and named in such credentials. This report is signed by all the members of the committee.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Thank you so much. This report is received with appreciation.

In charge of the balloting for president has been a group called the nomination and election arrangements committee. I want you to see them. Will the Secretary please read the names of the members of the nomination and election arrangements committee?

SECRETARY PERRY: They are approaching from the wings. I don't know whether they bring messages or not.

Chairman, P. B. Scurrah, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. H. V. Cooper, Vicksburg, Mississippi, U. S. A. Harold de Bildt, Cairo, Egypt. Ricardo Hernandez, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico. Philip H. Huyck, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. John Macgregor, Needham, Massachusetts. Royal L. Mann, Missoula, Montana, U. S. A. Charles Marks, Mexborough, Yorkshire, England. U. Tun Nyoe, Rangoon, Burma. E. Roy Shaw, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I recognize Percy Scurrah of British Columbia, Canada, chairman of the nomination and election arrangements committee, who will present the committee's report. He is a nice-looking man, isn't he? (Laughter)

CHAIRMAN SCURRAH: Mr. President, the nomination and election arrangements committee reports as follows:

Election of president for 1938-39: The nomination and election arrangements committee reports that there were 4,049 votes cast for president of Rotary International.

Of those votes, George C. Hager received 2,116 and Allen Street, 1,933. Therefore, George C. Hager is declared duly elected president of Rotary International for the year 1938-39.

The audience arose and applauded while President Duperrey called the President-Elect to the stage.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: It is my pleasure to tell to George Hager what I told both of the candidates yesterday in my office. I told them: whoever is elected president of Rotary International will have the full support of all the Rotarians of the world, and so I declare. (Applause)

PRESIDENT-ELECT HAGER: President Maurice and Fellow Rotarians: It is with the deepest sense of grave responsibilities of this office and with deep humility that I approach it. I thank you for your support and the confidence reposed in me.

On the program in the morning there is a place in which I will deliver a brief message to this convention. Again, I want to thank you. (Applause)

Chairman Scurrah then read the report of the nomination and election arrangements committee on nomination of directors, which follows in full:

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS: 1938-39

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article IX of the by-laws of Rotary International, the electors, members of the Rotary clubs in *Great Britain and Ireland,* have met during the convention and agreed to present as the nominee for the director from the Rotary clubs of *Great Britain and Ireland,* the name of Rotarian *G. M. Verrall Reed* of *Southgate, England.*
2. The electors, members of Rotary clubs in *Canada and Newfoundland,* have met during the convention and agreed to present as the nominee for the director from the Rotary clubs of *Canada and Newfoundland,* the name of Rotarian *William Robinson Allen* of *Montreal, Quebec, Canada.*
3. The electors from the Rotary clubs of the *United States* met on Monday afternoon, June 20th, and proposed the following list of candidates for nomination for directors from the United States:

Name	*City*	*State*
Frank Cudworth Barnes	Manistee	Michigan
Karl Miller	Dodge City	Kansas
Allen Laws Oliver	Cape Girardeau	Missouri
Charles Reeve Vanneman	Albany	New York
Richard H. Wells	Pocatello	Idaho

Inasmuch as the delegates from the *United States of America* placed in nomination as candidates for director only the exact number as specified for nomination in the constitution, it was unnecessary to ballot for nomination.

Your committee announces that

Frank Cudworth Barnes	Manistee	Michigan
Karl Miller	Dodge City	Kansas
Allen Laws Oliver	Cape Girardeau	Missouri
Charles Reeve Vanneman	Albany	New York
Richard H. Wells	Pocatello	Idaho

have been selected as the five nominees for director from the Rotary clubs of the United States.

4. The board of directors of Rotary International has selected from the membership of clubs not located in any of the three above mentioned geographical groups the following five Rotarians as nominees for director of Rotary International:

Name	*City*	*Country*
Fernando Carbajal	Lima	Peru
Francisco Marseillan	Buenos Aires	Argentina
Nils Hovland Parmann	Oslo	Norway
Agripa Popescu	Bucharest	Roumania
Carlos P. Romulo	Manila	Philippines

5. Having signed reports from the chairman and secretary of each of the above mentioned meetings of electors and from the secretary of Rotary International, the nomination and election arrangements committee reports the nomination for the office of director of Rotary International for 1938-39 of

Name	*City*	*Country*
William Robinson Allen	Montreal, Quebec	Canada
Frank Cudworth Barnes	Manistee, Michigan	U. S. A.
Fernando Carbajal	Lima	Peru
Francisco Marseillan	Buenos Aires	Argentina
Karl Miller	Dodge City, Kansas	U. S. A.
Allen Laws Oliver	Cape Girardeau, Missouri	U. S. A.
Nils Hovland Parmann	Oslo	Norway
Agripa Popescu	Bucharest	Roumania
G. M. Verrall Reed	Southgate	England
Carlos P. Romulo	Manila	Philippines
Charles Reeve Vanneman	Albany, New York	U. S. A.
Richard H. Wells	Pocatello, Idaho	U. S. A.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE
(signed by nine members of committee)

ROTARIAN ROBERT F. PHILLIPS (Asheville, N. C., U. S. A.): Mr. President, inasmuch as the by-laws of Rotary International provide for the election of twelve directors, and the nomination and election arrangements committee reports the names of the requisite twelve, and there is no contest for the offices of director, I move that the secretary of Rotary International be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the electors of the Rotary clubs of the world for the twelve Rotarians whose names have been read, as directors of Rotary International.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Is there a second to the motion?

ROTARIAN LAWRENCE AKERS (Memphis, Tenn., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

ROTARIAN ALLEN STREET (Oklahoma City, Okla., U. S. A.): Mr. President, I just came in a moment ago, and I see my worthy opponent is on the stage. I want at this time to make a motion that we make it unanimous for George Hager for president of Rotary International for the ensuing year. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Many, many thanks, Allen. It shows that you are a real Rotarian, and we never doubted it. Thank you very much. (Applause) Is there a second to the motion?

ROTARIAN SAMUEL L. SHANAMAN (Phoenixville, Pa., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any discussion? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

President Duperrey then started to read his report.

SECRETARY PERRY: Mr. President, pursuant to the instructions of this delegate body, I now cast the unanimous ballot of all the delegates of the world here present representing all the clubs of the world for the twelve directors named in the report of the nomination and election arrangements committee to be the

directors of Rotary International for the ensuing year. The president will now undoubtedly announce that those twelve men have been elected the directors for the coming year. (Laughter)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: As there was no opposition, they were sure to be elected, but still now I declare they are formally elected. (Laughter and applause)

Now I am going to try and go on with my report.

President Duperrey's report will be found, in full, on page 499.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: It is manifestly impossible for the managing officer of Rotary International to report the work of a busy year in the ten minutes allotted on our schedule. However, in his nearly twenty-eight years of service as secretary of Rotary International Ches Perry has done many seemingly impossible things. We shall hear from him now. Chesley R. Perry. (Applause)

SECRETARY PERRY: Mr. President and Fellow Rotarians: The report prepared by the secretary, described by the president in his report, was printed and placed in the hands of the delegates as they arrived on Monday and subsequently. No doubt it has been read by many.

With your permission, Mr. President, and that of the delegates, I will simply submit my report in printed form. (Applause)

The annual report of Chesley R. Perry, secretary of Rotary International, will be found on page 501.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We receive this report with much appreciation. This is the formula. (Laughter)

Last year at Nice, Treasurer Chapin celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election to that office. He is now completing his twenty-sixth year, and we want him to know how deeply we appreciate his continued service. I call upon Rotarian Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago, Illinois, to make the treasurer's report. His name is Rufus Chapin but we always call him the eternal treasurer. Don't be afraid; he is not going to read it (referring to telephone directory). (Laughter)

TREASURER CHAPIN: A lot goes on up here that Maurice doesn't know anything about. (Laughter) How do you know I am not going to read it? There was one thing I noticed that went on up here. Secretary Perry cast the ballot for nearly everybody but the treasurer. I am not going to leave this platform until you cast a ballot for me. All those in favor of me for treasurer say "aye." (Laughter)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We have not listened to the "noes" yet. (Laughter)

TREASURER CHAPIN: You never will. (Laughter)

I am going to follow the old Chapinese custom of not reading my report. In fact I always consider that the program should say in it that the time allotted me is for not hearing the report. (Laughter) So, I am going to do as Ches did, and turn over my report, which you will find in this book.

There is only one essential fact about this report that I think the convention should know. You have heard a lot about where Rotary was headed, but I am going to say where it is not headed, and that is towards 77-B. (Laughter)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Again, we receive that report with appreciation, and declare Rufus F. Chapin elected as Treasurer.

The annual report of Rufus F. Chapin, Treasurer of Rotary International, will be found on page 543.

ROTARIAN LAWRENCE AKERS (Memphis, Tenn., U. S. A.): I move that the reports of the secretary of Rotary International and the treasurer of Rotary International, as printed, be accepted and spread upon the records and printed in the proceedings of this convention.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I thank you very much. I had that idea but they told me it was not necessary. Is there a second?

ROTARIAN AKERS: I include in that, also of the president.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Thank you so much. (Laughter) I hope you will authorize the secretary to mention that the report of the president has been received too, with appreciation. (Laughter) There is a motion. Is there a second?

ROTARIAN GUS W. THOMASSON (Dallas, Texas, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is doubtful. What do you agree on? Is it the secretary's report, the treasurer's report or the president's report? I think you had better take the three together because I stand a chance to get my report through in that way. (Laughter)

The motion was carried.

Our next order of business is the action to be taken by the voting delegates of the convention on the report of the council on legislation which began its deliberations here last Monday morning.

I call your attention to the provisions of the by-laws of R. I. whereby only voting delegates may vote on these measures. Such enactments as are presented will amend the constitution and by-laws of R. I. or the standard club constitution. Such resolutions as are presented express the opinion of the convention or give instructions to the officers and board of directors.

Vice-Chairman Wheeler of the council will present the recommendations of the council on each proposed measure, and your president will await a motion from the floor as to the action the convention wishes to take. It must be understood we are entirely at your disposal to give you any explanation. The council on legislation has devoted a lot of time to study very carefully all the items, but the drafting committee has not been in a position to explain our decisions. Therefore, we are entirely at your disposal, and I cordially invite any voting delegate on the floor to make any remarks or ask any question he may think advisable.

It appeared that Vice-Chairman Wheeler was not present.

SECRETARY PERRY: Mr. President, at this time, under ordinary circumstances, if you are ahead of schedule and have nobody to say anything, we should invite a Californian to the front to say something about the climate of California. (Laughter)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Fellow Rotarians, we are in advance on our schedule. I could ask Rufus Chapin to read his full report but I am not going to do that. I am going to call upon my good friend, President Tom Warren of R. I. B. I., who has been kind enough to assist us today, and I want to remind him of the fact that when I was in Blackpool ten years ago, I had to deliver an address there. The president told me he had in front of him three lights. "You see the white light. When it is flashing, you must start. When you see the green light, it gives you a warning; you must not go for more than five minutes. Then on the red light you have to stop."

So, I began, and I was supposed to speak for forty-five minutes, which was a lot for me. After the forty-five minutes were exhausted, I told the chairman, "What about the lights?"

He said, "You go on. The admiral has not arrived yet."

"What admiral?"

"Admiral MacKay. He is supposed to speak after you. You go ahead."

So, I am going to tell him to go ahead. (Laughter and applause)

ROTARIAN T. A. WARREN: You know, I feel this is a bit of a job. I was sitting down there trying to get a bit of work done preparatory to this job this afternoon, when Maurice called me up and said, "This audience has got nothing to do so you had better try and amuse them."

Well, I think I will. I move that the president's report be accepted. (Laughter) Wait a bit. This is a serious job. After all, the president wrote this report and he took, he said, a devil of a long time about it. It is right it should be put very seriously before this meeting, and I don't want any laughing faces at all. This is a serious matter. I want now to ask will somebody formally move, with great seriousness and no laughing, that the president's report be accepted. Is there somebody who will volunteer to do this very difficult job?

ROTARIAN: I so move.

ROTARIAN WARREN: Thank you. It has not been seconded yet. I am afraid there is no seconder, Maurice. It is no good.

The motion was regularly seconded.

ROTARIAN WARREN: All in favor say "aye"; against "no."

The motion was carried.

This is the only chance I will get, and I wonder if you will let me be serious for a moment before Ches gets in, because he wants to put this job right. (I hope he will hold the job for the next twelve months.)

I just want to take this opportunity of saying that about one hundred of us, men and women, came over from England and a few countries in the continent, and we have traveled through this great country and landed here. I shan't get a chance again, on behalf of the men and women in my party, of saying how much your welcome has meant to us. You know, this conference isn't merely a matter of what happens from this platform. I have got many men and many women in my party who have been across the water for the first time, and what you did or what you left undone on this occasion would mean a great deal to those people when they go back.

Now, naturally, because of that, I have watched very jealously exactly what happened as they have gone about the town and as those others went about Del Monte. Well, if they wanted anything more than you have given them, they wanted too much. I want to thank all you people for the way you have received us who have come from overseas. You have made this conference for us, and we shall never forget it as long as we live, and I take this opportunity now, on behalf of those 100 or 120 people from fourteen different nations, of saying, "Thank you very much." (Applause)

You know, it is a funny thing, this Rotary of ours. We have got a story in our country. (I am merely marking time, you know, until the fellow comes to take control.) Some of you may have heard it. It is of the Rotarian who was a retail coal merchant, and he got very much imbued with vocational service after hearing some speakers put it over. He had a partner in the company, and he

went home one day and said, "Billy, I have just found out that I can have an associate member." He proceeded to tell him all about vocational service, and he finished up by saying, "You know, Billy, I want you to join."

Billy thought for a minute and he said, "No, nothing doing."

So, his partner said, "Well, why not?"

"Well," he said, "you know one of us has got to weigh the coal." (Laughter)

There is a story of three Rotarians, three very prominent Rotarians, in our country. It is supposed that they all died at one time and somehow or other found their way up to the golden gate. I don't mean the Golden Gate of San Francisco.

So, they were asked by the guardian of the gate, "Well, have you anything wrong to confess?"

And the first Rotarian said, "Well, yes, of course. I was committed to the principles of vocational service but once I didn't quite follow out the ethics of Rotary."

He said, "Was it only once?"

So he said, "Yes."

He took him around the corner and said, "You will see a field there. You will walk around that field once and then come back to me."

He said to the next fellow, "Well, what about you?"

"I transgressed twice."

He said, "Come around this corner. You see that field?"

"Yes!"

"WELL, well you go and walk around that twice."

Then he turned and said, "Hello, where is the third fellow?"

He said: "Oh, he has gone home for his automobile." (Laughter)

Well, Maurice, has that fellow come yet?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: So long as you don't see the red light, he has not come. (Laughter)

ROTARIAN WARREN: It is supposed to be Charlie Wheeler who is to come up here. I am a member of the committee, and I want to move a vote of lack of confidence in Charlie Wheeler. The chairman won't accept it, so I will chuck the job. (Laughter and applause)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Thank you very, very much, President Tom, for your splendid address and your little stories, which we shall remember. I may assure you we receive them with very high appreciation. (Laughter and applause)

Arthur, will you kindly give us just one song?

Singing led by Song Leader Arthur Shank.

During the singing, Charles L. Wheeler, vice-chairman of the Council on Legislation, came to the platform.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: It is my pleasure to introduce—he doesn't require an introduction—Charles L. Wheeler of San Francisco, vice-chairman of the council on legislation and chairman of the drafting committee of the council, who will now present the report of the council on legislation.

See pages 125 to 295 of this book for the report of the council on legislation and the action of the convention upon proposed enactments and resolutions.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I wish to thank you heartily for your kind cooperation. I should like to congratulate the chairman, Charles Wheeler, and also all the members of the drafting committee, the members of the staff, and all of you who helped us so much.

I now declare the convention in recess until nine forty-five Friday morning. That will be the final session of the convention. I hope you will all be there.

The meeting recessed at four thirty-five o'clock.

Award of Trophies

Committee's Report, House of Friendship, June 23

Attendance Awards

Before a large number of Rotarians and their ladies, gathered in the House of Friendship on Thursday afternoon, June 23rd, Chairman Clarence Price of Vallejo, California, announced the result of the attendance contest, and presented the attendance trophy to the Rotary Club of Tsinan, Shantung Province, China. With a membership of eighteen, the Rotary Club of Tsinan was represented at the convention by two members, who travelled a distance of 7,355 miles, giving them a score of 81,722 points.

The runner-up in the attendance contest was announced as the Rotary Club of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, which from a membership of twenty-four was represented by six Rotarians who travelled 2,310 miles, making a score of 57,750 points.

Third place went to the Rotary Club of Tunica, Mississippi, with a membership of thirty-six, of whom seven attended the convention by travelling 2,347 miles, making the score 45,625 points.

Golf Trophies

Chairman Price then called upon his committeeman, Ralph Anderson, of Hayward, California, to announce the winners of the golf trophies. The winner of the Hunter Golf Trophy was the Rotary Club of Fresno, California, whose team was George T. Aulbach and R. T. McMillan with a score of 157.

The Clarksburg Golf Trophy was won by the Rotary Club of Niles, California, which received its charter on December 9, 1937. The players were Dr. Thomas C. Wilson and George Smith, who turned in a score of 140 net.

The Hole-in-One contests on each of two links were won by B. H. Holstein of Beverly Hills, California, and Marco F. Forster, of San Juan Capistrano, California.

Gift Presentations

The chairman then invited to the platform any Rotarians wishing to make presentations. In response, the following Rotarians presented gifts to President "Johnny" Crowe of the Rotary Club of San Francisco, California, who graciously acknowledged each gift in turn for the Rotary Club of San Francisco:

Presented by Rotarian Ernesto Santos Bastos of the Rotary Club of Lisbon, Portugal, a flag of Portugal.

By Rotarian Patrick T. Montford of the Rotary Club of Dublin, Ireland, a flag of Ireland.

By Rotarian K. Ikeda of the Rotary Club of Tokyo, Japan, a flag of Japan.

By Rotarian Cesar Andrade of the Rotary Club of Guayaquil, Ecuador, a flag of Ecuador.

By Rotarian Miguel Gonzalez of the Rotary Club of Tijuana, Mexico, a flag of Mexico.

By Rotarian C. S. Thackar of the Rotary Club of Surat, India, a banner with a beautifully embroidered Rotary insignia.

By Rotarians Franklin Quezada, Armando Hamel, and Luis Gajardo, representing Districts 33, 34, and 35 (Chile), a flag of Chile.

By Rotarian P. Tekelenburg of the Rotary Club of Palembang, Netherlands Indiës, a flag of Netherlands Indiës.

By Dr. Manuel Galigarcia, Governor, and Alfredo Correoso, Governor nominee, of District 25 (Cuba), a flag of Cuba. In accepting this gift, President Crowe called upon Rotarian Harry White of San Francisco to respond in the Spanish language.

By A. F. Dasso, Governor of District 71 (Peru) of the Rotary Club of Lima, Peru, a flag of Peru.

By Rotarian Armando Pereira of the Rotary Club of São Paulo, Brazil, a flag of Brazil and a tile plaque.

By Rotarian Charles Jourdan-Gassin of the Rotary Club of Nice, France, a banner from the Rotary Club of Nice.

Rotarian G. H. Griffith of the Rotary Club of Vista, California, presented a gavel made from the wood of the avocado tree, to President Maurice Duperrey, for whom President Crowe of the San Francisco club received it.

(Signed) Clarence Price, Chairman, Rotary Club of Vallejo, California
Ralph H. Anderson———Rotary Club of Hayward, California
Wm. D. Wall———Rotary Club of San Jose, California

Fourth Plenary Session

Friday Morning, June 24, 1938

The session convened at ten o'clock, President Duperrey presiding.
Singing led by Song Leader Arthur Shank.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Good morning, everybody! ("Good morning!") The convention will please come to order. Has the secretary any announcements to make? I am going to answer for him: Yes.

Secretary Perry presented many greetings from other countries and absent Rotarians. See page 573 for complete list of messages and greetings to the convention.

SECRETARY PERRY: Mr. President, the nomination and election arrangements committee is inquiring as to what they shall do with the ballots used in the election yesterday.

ROTARIAN GEORGE S. DERRY (Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.): Mr. President, as the by-laws require the chairman of the nomination and election arrangements committee to keep in his custody all ballots until such time as he shall be instructed by the convention concerning their disposal, I now move that the convention instruct the chairman of the committee to destroy the ballots that have been used in the election of the president.

ROTARIAN EUGENE KLEIN (Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.): I second that motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any discussion? Any remarks?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

Now, the chairman of the registration committee and the chairman of the credentials committee may have supplementary reports to make at this time. Do they have any report? If not, we will go on.

In this final plenary session of the 1938 convention, it is not unnatural for our thoughts to turn back to the happy events of this week that Rotary carries on, and it is fitting that we consider what remains to be done, as well as what has already taken place.

Our next speaker is generally given credit for the framework of two of the most important statements of policy in Rotary literature. He was chairman of the resolutions committee which in 1923 drafted the policy on community service. His address at the 1932 convention outlined the points which the board of directors incorporated in the international service policy. Therefore, when he addresses us on the subject, "Building for the Future," we may be hearing a very significant statement.

Will R. Manier, Junior, began his Rotary life in 1915, as a charter member of the Rotary Club of Nashville, Tennessee. He has served with distinction in many important positions, culminating in the presidency of Rotary International in 1936-37.

It is a great pleasure to present him now to speak on "Building for the Future." Immediate Past President Will R. Manier, Jr. (Applause)

I just want to add a word. Bill, for many years has devoted his time to the good of Rotary. I am glad to pay him this tribute in front of this audience. (Applause)

The address of Will R. Manier, Jr., will be found, reproduced in full, on page 71.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: The applause has expressed far better than I could myself the great pleasure that we had to listen to Bill Manier. Thank you so much.

The Rotarians who have been working conscientiously for the past six months and strenuously during the past week to bring this convention to a successful culmination will now be presented to you by the secretary. Few of them have been here very much to enjoy the sessions of the convention. They have been busy in various offices, carrying on the necessary work for the convention. In your name I express our deep appreciation of their faithful service.

Secretary Ches, will you please call the names of the members of the committee and have them come forward to receive our expression of appreciation?

SECRETARY PERRY: First I read the names of two of the officers representing all the officers and directors of the host club. President M. H. (Johnny) Crowe. (Applause)

INTRODUCTIONS

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: President Crowe, I have been instructed by the Rotary Club of Vichy, France, to hand over to you this little souvenir. I hope that you will accept it with the same pleasure as I have had myself in handing it over to you. You know that in France we have a fable called "The Crow and the Fox." You are the *Crowe* and this is the *Fox* Theater. (Laughter and applause)

ROTARIAN M. H. CROWE: President Maurice, Ladies and Gentlemen of Rotary: On Monday I was very proud and happy to come to this rostrum and to

speak over the microphone the genuine words of welcome, not only by me but for the 383 members of this club. Today I am thrilled to receive this little token and, to be brief, permit me to say that you fine people have made this twenty-ninth convention a huge success. We loved to see you come, and we certainly hate to see you go.

Good-bye and thank you. (Applause)

SECRETARY PERRY: Secretary, Edwin L. Whitney. (Applause)

Now the host club executive committee. I presume a word from the chairman but only a presentation of the others?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: If you please.

SECRETARY PERRY: I will take them in reverse order. I will take the members of the host club executive committee first and the chairman last, if you please.

Raymond M. Alvord. (Applause) Constant J. Auger. (Applause) Lyle M. Brown. (Applause) Arthur S. Holman, one of the principal founders of the San Francisco Rotary Club and other Rotary clubs on the Pacific Coast. (Applause) James A. Johnston. (Applause) Albert F. Roller. (Applause) Austin W. Sperry. (Applause)

Vice-Chairman, Alfred J. Gock. (Applause) Chairman, Henry J. "Bru" Brunnier. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I am sure to be the interpreter of all the Rotarians who had the privilege of attending this convention in thanking heartily the chairman and the members of the host club for the splendid work they have been doing. We thoroughly enjoyed this convention, and I wish to express to all of them our heartiest thanks. (Applause)

SECRETARY PERRY: The convention committee of Rotary International members: Wilfrid Andrew, Sittingbourne, England, not present; Kurt Belfrage, Stockholm, Sweden, not present; C. Edgar Dreher, Atlantic City, New Jersey, U. S. A.; W. W. Emerson, Winnipeg, Canada, not present; Walter D. Head, Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A.; Charles Jourdan-Gassin, Nice, France; Herbert K. Walton, San Rafael, California, U. S. A.; Bruce Williams, Joplin, Missouri, U. S. A. (Applause) Chairman, James G. Card, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. (Applause) My associate assigned to cooperate with the host club and with the convention committee, Howard H. Feighner, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I wish to express our gratitude to the chairman and to all the members of the convention committee. I am sorry that our friend Bill Emerson is not here. I understand that his health is not in a very good state, and I am sure to be the interpreter of all the Rotarians present here in wishing him a prompt and full recovery. (Applause)

At this time I want to present to you the Rotarians who have been the leaders of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland during the past year, and those who will succeed them. Will the secretary of Rotary International read the list of these officers?

SECRETARY PERRY: President of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland, and immediate past president for the coming year, Thomas A. Warren of Wolverhampton, England. (Applause)

P. H. W. Almy, vice-president this year and president-elect. (Applause) Tom Young, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, vice-president this year and vice-president next year. (Applause)

Immediate Past President Verrall Reed is not present. Honorary Treasurer J. H. B. Young is not present. Director this year and member of the general council next year, Tom Benson, Littlehampton, England. (Applause)

Director this year, and member of the general council next year, R. Gordon Bradley, London, England. (Not present) W. L. P. Float, director this year and member of the general council next year. (Applause) A. G. Hawkins, King's Lynn, England, director this year. (Not present) William B. Hislop. (Not present) Percy Reay, Manchester, England, director this year and member of the general council next year. (Applause) T. J. Rees. (Not present) Edwin Robinson, Sheffield England, director this year. (Applause) Hugh Towl. (Not present) Secretary, H. S. Banner, London, England. (Applause) Have the names of all the directors and members of the general council been called?

Now we come to the district chairmen. J. P. Mitchell, Paisley, Scotland. (Not present) James W. Harker, Durham, England. Joseph T. Lancaster, Harrogate, England. W. G. Holland, Blackburn, England. T. H. Rose, Birmingham, England. C. Emerson Huston, Loughborough, England. Stamp W. Wortley, Chelmsford, England. H. A. L. Donkin, Oxford, England. R. A. Berkeley, Cirencester, England. John A. Peart, Winchester, England. Walter J. B. Bliss, Chatham, England. B. Whitworth Hird, London, England. Hugh Macintosh, Croydon, England. John Gardner, Llandrindod Wells, Wales. William McCarter, Londonderry, Ireland. Norman Black, Falmouth, England. Harold D. Darbishire, Liverpool, England, also member of the general council next year. (Applause)

District chairmen for the coming year: James S. Hogg, Edinburgh, Scotland. James W. Harker, Durham, England. J. T. Lancaster, Harrogate, England. Alfred Eames, Rossendale, England. Arthur H. Moyle, Smethwick, England. Henry Morley, Hucknall, England. F. E. Hares, King's Lynn, England. Maynard Tomson, Hitchin, England. Cyril Franklin, Hereford, England. Henry Bristow, Winchester, England. W. M. Valon, Sevenoaks, England. James P. Ryan, London, England. Harold H. Coote, Surrey, England. Isaac Edwards, Methyr Tydfil, Wales. Patrick T. Montford, Dublin, Ireland. Arthur J. Allams, Torquay, England. G. Roberts Johnes, Treflys, Pwllheil, Wales. (Applause) A. J. Southam, Ashford, Kent, England, incoming member of the general council. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We shall now proceed to the presentation and election of the district governors for 1938-39. The nomination of these governors has been made by district conferences or otherwise by the clubs of each district, and the names of the nominees have been certified to the secretary of Rotary International by the district governors and conference secretaries. Will the secretary read the list of the district governors nominee?

SECRETARY PERRY: As the names of the district governors nominee are called, will they please stand and face the audience, so that the audience may see what the district governors look like? The suggestion has been made that we have each one stand and then sit down, and then later we will have the entire body stand while the ceremony of election takes place. Please withhold the applause until the completion of the list.

DISTRICT GOVERNORS NOMINEE

DISTRICTS

23 Adolfo E. Autrey, Tampico, Tam., Mexico
24 Miguel Gonzalez, Tijuana, Mexico
25 Alfredo Correoso y Quesada, Camaguey, Cuba
30 Horacio Damianovich, Santa Fe, Argentina
31 Joaquin Serratosa Cibils, Montevideo, Uruguay
33 Franklin Quezada Rogers, Temuco, Chile
34 Armando Hamel, Santiago, Chile
35 Luis Gajardo Guerrero, San Felipe, Chile
38 Federico Martins, La Paz, Bolivia
39 Cesar D. Andrade, Guayaquil, Ecuador
40 Jorge Roa Martinez, Pereira, Colombia
42 Gustavo Enrique Alvarez, Santa Ana, El Salvador
47 Andre Pons, Mazamet, France
48 Emile Couibes, Lyons, France
49 Paul Longuet, Paris, France
53 George William Hutchison, Auckland, New Zealand
54 Louis Lambelet, Val de Travers, Switzerland
55 Henry John Millard, Port Elizabeth, South Africa
56 William Kerr McLuckie, Brisbane, Australia
59 Daniel de Iongh Wzn, Rotterdam, The Netherlands
61 Emile Deckers, Antwerp, Belgium
65 Angus Mitchell, Melbourne, Australia
66 Frantisek Kral, Brno, Czechoslovakia
67 Leif S. Rode, Oslo, Norway
69 Marcus Tollet, Helsinki-Helsingfors, Suomi-Finland
70 Kenjiro Matsumoto, Moji, Japan
71 Andres F. Dasso, Lima, Peru
72 Luis Dias Lins, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil
75 T. C. Thomsen, Copenhagen, Denmark
76 Fox Martin, Orange, Australia
77 Ivan Slokar, Ljubljana, Jugoslavia
78 Edward Wilhelm Peyron, Stockholm, Sweden
79 Pieter van Hulstijn, Buitenzorg, Java, Netherlands Indies
80 C. R. Samuel, Penang, Straits Settlements
81 George A. Malcolm, Manila, Philippines
82 Zoltan Koos, Budapest, Hungary
83 Baron Harold de Bildt, Cairo, Egypt
84 Prince C. Basarab Brancoveanu, Bucharest, Roumania
85 Count Witold Sagajllo, Warsaw, Poland
89 Sir Phiroze Sethna, Bombay, India
96 James M. Henry, Canton, China
97 Fong F. Sec, Shanghai, China
98 Fong F. Sec, Shanghai, China
100 Wayne Stewart, Honolulu, Hawaii
101 Marshall E. Cornett, Klamath Falls, Oregon, U. S. A.
104 Floyd A. Parton, San Jose, Calif., U. S. A.
105 Jos. N. Borroughs, Oakland, Calif., U. S. A.
106 J. Thomas Crowe, Visalia, Calif., U. S. A.

DISTRICT GOVERNORS NOMINEE (*Continued*)

DISTRICTS

107 Samuel E. Gates, Los Angeles, Calif., U. S. A.
108 Fred B. Mack, San Bernardino, Calif., U. S. A.
110 Gilbert W. Williams, Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A.
111 William R. Carty, Needles, Calif., U. S. A.
112 William E. Rae, Havre, Montana, U. S. A.
113 Mortimer Stone, Fort Collins, Colorado, U. S. A.
115 John P. Sheehan, El Paso, Texas, U. S. A.
116 Percy Reed, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.
117 Fred J. Traynor, Devils Lake, North Dakota, U. S. A.
119 Raymond C. Cook, Sioux City, Iowa, U. S. A.
120 Harry F. Russell, Hastings, Nebraska, U. S. A.
122 James Eugene Conklin, Hutchinson, Kansas, U. S. A.
123 John M. Feller, Leavenworth, Kansas, U. S. A.
124 Doane R. Farr, Clinton, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
125 Charles E. Bowlby, Shawnee, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
127 Linton H. Estes, Wichita Falls, Texas, U. S. A.
128 Hubert T. Johnson, Waco, Texas, U. S. A.
129 Datus E. Proper, San Antonio, Texas, U. S. A.
130 Francis B. Dunn, Port Arthur, Texas, U. S. A.
132 P. K. Wright, Iowa Falls, Iowa, U. S. A.
134 Carl E. Bolte, Slater, Missouri, U. S. A.
135 A. B. Jackson, Jefferson City, Missouri, U. S. A.
136 Herbert H. Hiller, Fort Scott, Kansas, U. S. A.
138 Frank T. Dooley, Brinkley, Arkansas, U. S. A.
139 Jack Welch, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U. S. A.
140 William R. Herstein, Memphis, Tennessee, U. S. A.
141 E. D. Elliott, Hammond, Louisiana, U. S. A.
143 Laurence W. Reynolds, Ontonagon, Michigan, U. S. A.
144 Howell G. Evans, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
146 Philip M. Dale, Granite City, Illinois, U. S. A.
147 David E. Walker, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A.
148 J. Bruce Buckler, Casey, Illinois, U. S. A.
149 E. G. Lentz, Carbondale, Illinois, U. S. A.
151 James F. Shaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada
152 Thomas J. Carney, Alma, Michigan, U. S. A.
153 Roy A. Plumb, Hamtramck, Michigan, U. S. A.
154 Paul E. Chalfant, Columbia City, Indiana, U. S. A.
155 John R. Stemm, Lafayette, Indiana, U. S. A.
156 Paul D. Crimm, Evansville, Indiana, U. S. A.
157 Charles A. Hoot, Orrville, Ohio, U. S. A.
158 Ralph W. Bell, Bedford, Ohio, U. S. A.
159 Bert F. Downey, Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.
161 Lawrence W. Hager, Owensboro, Kentucky, U. S. A.
162 John Shaw, Maysville, Kentucky, U. S. A.
163 J. U. Overall, Jr., Dyersburg, Tennessee, U. S. A.
164 Houston Cole, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, U. S. A.
165 Porter W. Carswell, Waynesboro, Georgia, U. S. A.
167 Garland W. Powell, Gainesville, Florida, U. S. A.

DISTRICT GOVERNORS NOMINEE (*Continued*)

DISTRICTS

169 Harry W. Rockwell, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.
171 Harry E. Hovey, Geneva, New York, U. S. A.
172 Adrian M. Newens, Ithaca, New York, U. S. A.
174 Robert F. Walmsley, Nyack, New York, U. S. A.
175 Glennis H. Rickert, Kane, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
176 Willard A. Griffin, Brownsville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
177 D. Ed. Edmondson, Danville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
179 Ralph E. Springer, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
180 Walter N. Kirkman, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.
182 Peter R. Deckenbach, Belleville, New Jersey, U. S. A.
183 Arthur McCallum, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U. S. A.
184 Thomas V. Wingate, Salem, New Jersey, U. S. A.
185 Kenneth M. Gillespie, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, U. S. A.
186 Irvine W. Cubine, Martinsville, Virginia, U. S. A.
187 Francis S. Chase, Suffolk, Virginia, U. S. A.
188 J. Mack Hatch, Belmont, North Carolina, U. S. A.
189 Irvin Morgan, Jr., Farmville, North Carolina, U. S. A.
190 T. Wilbur Thornhill, Charleston, South Carolina, U. S. A.
192 Laurence H. Alline, Presque Isle, Maine, U. S. A.
193 Percy L. Vernon, Lewiston, Maine, U. S. A.
195 E. LeRoy Rice, Barre, Vermont, U. S. A.
196 Abraham Glovsky, Beverly, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
197 Fenwick L. Leavitt, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
198 Oliver S. Edmiston, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
199 Lewis D. Bement, Greenfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
200 Charles W. Pettengill, Greenwich, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Will this body of governors nominee, at the moment, please rise and stand in a body, facing the audience for a few minutes? (Applause)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I invite a motion to instruct the secretary to cast the unanimous ballot of the electors for the district governors nominee whose names have just been read to you, to be the district governors of their respective districts for 1938-1939.

ROTARIAN RITCHIE LAWRIE (Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A.): I so move.

ROTARIAN W. C. DUFFETT (Munising, Mich., U. S. A.): I second it.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

SECRETARY PERRY: Mr. President, I hereby, complying with the instructions of the convention, cast the unanimous ballot of the electors from the Rotary clubs of the world for the nominees whose names I have just read to you, as district governors of Rotary International for 1938-39.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I declare the Rotarians whose names have been read to you elected as district governors of Rotary International for the year 1938-39.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: At this time will you permit me to introduce to you my wife, Marguerite Duperrey?

The audience arose and applauded Madame Duperrey.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We have been married thirty-three years. (Applause) When we were married a friend of ours told us the secret of happiness is very easy; you simply have to avoid the first quarrel. We never quarrel. I will tell you why. I must give her credit, because whenever I start quarreling she says, "You are all right," and then I am speechless. (Laughter and applause) I may say that my wife came along with me during all my trips and if it had not been for her, certainly I should not have been in position to do what I have done.

Madame Duperrey responded with a few words of greeting in French to the audience. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: She said in French something short and sweet.

Yesterday afternoon the convention received the report of the nomination and election arrangements committee. The incoming directors were unanimously elected. There was a contest for the presidency. I don't like the word "contest." I read in the papers there was a fight. There is not such a thing in Rotary. (Applause) Rotary is a democracy. It was simply a race; it is sport. Allen got the second which is very honorable, and, after all, George, got just the next one before the last. (Laughter and applause)

On the motion of Allen Street (and I want to give him credit; he is a good Rotarian, a marvelous Rotarian) (applause) the election of George Hager as president was made unanimous. It is now my privilege to introduce to you the president-elect of Rotary International, George Hager.

The audience arose and applauded the president-elect.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Now it is my privilege to introduce to you Mrs. George Hager.

The audience arose and applauded.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Her name is Grace, and you will agree with me that she is graceful. (Laughter and applause)

Madame Duperrey presented Mrs. Hager with a bouquet of roses. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: The speech of Mrs. Hager is still shorter than my wife's. (Laughter) We all know what she means. It is O.K.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HAGER: President Maurice, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: It is now my distinguished privilege to present to you the board of directors over which I will have the honor to preside during the Rotary year 1938-39. Unfortunately, three members of this board, Nils Parmann of Oslo, Norway, G. M. Verrall Reed of Southgate, England, and Carlos P. Romulo of Manila, Philippines, are unable to be present.

First is our distinguished president, Maurice Duperrey, who will become immediate past president on July first. (Applause)

William R. Allen, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. (Applause)

Frank C. Barnes, Manistee, Michigan. (Applause)

Fernando Carbajal, Lima, Peru. (Applause)

Francisco Marseillan, Buenos Aires, Argentina. (Applause)

Karl Miller, Dodge City, Kansas. (Applause)

Allen L. Oliver, Cape Girardeau, Missouri. (Applause)

Agripa Popescu, Bucharest, Roumania. (Applause)

Charles Reeve Vanneman, Albany, New York. (Applause)

Richard H. Wells, Pocatello, Idaho. (Applause)

President Maurice, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: As I stated in my impromptu remarks of yesterday, it is with a deep sense of gratitude and humility that I approach the coming Rotary year. I thank you for the honor that you have bestowed on me and I pledge every faculty at my command to prove worthy of that honor.

May I urge that every Rotarian around the world approach with me the coming Rotary year with a new resolve to make the Rotary ideal more real and more tangible than ever before. I promise you to do my part in this for the international organization. Will you promise me to do the same for your club, and for yourself as an individual Rotarian? (Applause) Thank you, I knew you would.

Rotary's emphasis is on the individual. His development is Rotary's reason for being. If, as individuals, we can rid our minds of racial and national intolerance and numbing bias, we shall have made no little contribution. And if, as individuals, we fulfill the obligations of Rotary's first three objects—that is, if we serve our club, our vocation, and our community well—we do much to advance Rotary's fourth object, for it is the ultimate extension of the three.

Let us enjoy Rotary and its unique fellowship. But let us at the same time obviate today any chance that tomorrow's Rotarians, looking back, may say, "Theirs was a vast opportunity. What did they do with it?"

Leaving aside those things that are past, let us press on to the high calling of Rotary.

I thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Thank you, George, and, as I said yesterday, you may rely that all the Rotarians of the world will support you and will do their best. I am glad to take this opportunity to wish you every success during your year of presidency.

Now I can see on this agenda: "Brief remarks from the outgoing president." I suppose they want me to sing the swan song. (Laughter) It will be very brief, because I only have two minutes for that.

Well, I should like first of all to thank all the Rotarians of the world for the very, very valuable support they have been so kind enough to give me during my term of office. I should like, also, to extend my heartiest thanks to all the members of my board. I thoroughly enjoyed working with them. They are a bunch of fine fellows. I may assure you that, as long as I live, I will remember the most pleasant memories of my year of office as president of Rotary International.

When I was elected in Nice, I was rather apprehensive. I didn't know whether it would be possible for me to fulfill the very high place which was due to your confidence. But when I got to Chicago and I got into contact with our old friend that you all know, Chesley R. Perry, (applause) I immediately saw that it would be very easy for me to run Rotary.

When I entered the office there I saw a picture of mine. I told Ches, "Here is a good fellow; he is a good friend of mine." (Laughter)

Do you know what he replied? He said, "You ought to be pretty careful. I meet him very often with your wife." (Laughter)

I wish to thank our American friends, and especially our San Francisco friends. We highly appreciate their kindness and courtesy, and I hope that every one of you has enjoyed this convention as much as I did myself.

Next year there will be a great exhibition in New York and San Francisco.

I promise to the San Francisco Club to come back to visit their exposition. (Applause) In the meantime, I leave them my heart and promise to come and fetch it back.

Now, I shall never forget that it was in your fine country that I heard of my being grandfather for the first time—for the third time. (Laughter) You marvelous people over here! I got to know it five hours before he was born.

In our country we have a saying, "Partir c'est mourir un peu"—"To part is to die a little." I feel, of course, rather sad at this present moment, when I think that we are going to part, but do let us hope that we shall meet again. Do let us hope that we shall have the privilege of meeting all of you at the next convention in Cleveland.

I cannot find words adequate to express to you my real and great gratitude for the joy you have given me, for your confidence, for the splendid work which you have done. As far as I am concerned, I did my best during this term of office, during the past ten months, to be an ambassador of good will. (Applause)

I hope that when you return home you will be better Rotarians. I wish you every success. I wish very good health to you and yours. I wish you happiness and prosperity. God bless you all! Thank you.

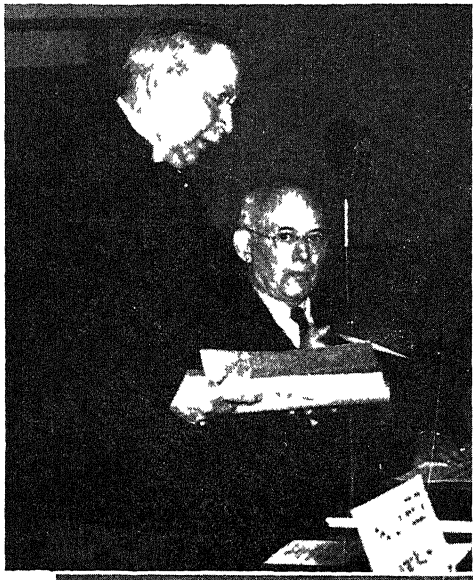
The audience arose and prolonged the applause.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Just one minute. I think I forgot something very important. I wish to extend our heartiest thanks to the song leader, Arthur, who is a marvelous man.

Singing of "Auld Lang Syne," led by Song Leader Shank as the entire audience joined hands with their neighbors in the parting ceremony.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I now declare that this twenty-ninth convention of Rotary International is adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at eleven-fifty o'clock.



The Council on Legislat on held its sessions in Veterans Hall, Civic Center. Left—President Maurice Duperrey presiding and Chesley R. Perry, Secretary of Rotary International.





Two candid camera views of the Council on Legislation in session.

Convention Action on Legislation

Thursday Afternoon, June 23, 1938

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: It is my pleasure to introduce Charles L. Wheeler of San Francisco, vice-chairman of the council on legislation and chairman of the drafting committee of the council, who will now present the report of the council on legislation.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, Voting Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen: An important part of the convention of Rotary International is the council on legislation which meets annually, as provided in the constitution of Rotary International. This year the council is composed of 133 members, representatives of the clubs of the duly authorized districts of Rotary International, the clubs in the territorial unit in Great Britain and Ireland, the chairman of the Canadian advisory committee, representatives of non-districted clubs and representatives at large.

The council on legislation considers and acts upon all proposed legislation and reports its action thereon to a session of the voting delegates of the convention for such final action as they may determine. In other words, the council provides a forum for the deliberation of all proposed legislation by a representative body of Rotary International, but the actual legislative body of Rotary International is the convention itself, as the final action on all proposed legislation is taken by the voting delegates.

This year the members of the council met in four long sessions, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. During these days the members of the council devoted most of their time to the consideration of the various proposed enactments and resolutions and were left little time for other fine features of this convention. For this they deserve a great deal of credit.

Although I would like to present each council member to you this afternoon, time will not permit, but I will present to you the members who spent their time between the regular sessions revising proposed legislation and putting this report in form for presentation to you this afternoon. These men composed the drafting committee of the council. I would like to have Crawford McCullough, Robert Phillips, Tom Warren and Walter Head stand, if they are here. They were all members of the committee and I am sure the drafting committee owes a great sense of appreciation to Mildred Vandervelde and her very fine staff who have worked tirelessly in behalf of this report.

Before I present the report of the council on legislation, I might mention that the various proposed enactments and resolutions were regrouped by the council, in accordance with their content, in order to facilitate consideration. We shall follow their order of consideration by the council rather than their numbering

with respect to the number of the proposed enactment or resolution as it appears in the booklet and the supplement on the subject. Copies of this booklet and supplement may be secured from the boy scouts. They also have this booklet printed in Spanish, German or French. The report of the council to the convention, in abbreviated form, is contained in today's edition of the official daily bulletin. With this material we believe you may easily follow the report of the council which will be given somewhat more in detail at this time.

Consideration of Enactment 38-19

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-19. "To amend the terminology in several provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and the standard club constitution." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

This proposed enactment is simply a correction in terminology in accordance with the legislation adopted at the 1937 convention, whereby the "board of directors" of R.I.B.I. was replaced by a "general council." The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-19 be adopted.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: After the recommendation of the council on each separate proposed enactment or resolution, the chair will invite a motion from the floor for action on the proposed legislation. Is there a motion?

ROTARIAN EDMOND T. SAFFORD (Superior, Wis., U. S. A.): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-19 be adopted.

ROTARIAN MONTGOMERY HASLETT, SR. (San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT No. 38-19
(ADOPTED)

To amend the terminology in several provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and the standard club constitution.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and the standard club constitution be and hereby are amended by striking out the words "board of directors and/" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "general council" in the fourth line of Section 2 of Article XII of the constitution of Rotary International; in the eighteenth line of Section 1 (d) of Article VII and in the fourth line of Section 2 of Article XVIII of the by-laws of Rotary International, and in the fourth line of Section 2 of Article XIII of the standard club constitution.

Consideration of Resolution 38-21

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Resolution No. 38-21. "To indicate the approval of the convention of Rotary International to amendments to the con-

stitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland with regard to administration in Great Britain and Ireland." Proposed by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland.

This proposed resolution is requesting the convention to approve certain changes in the constitution of R.I.B.I. which will lead to the recognition of the districts in Great Britain and Ireland as districts of Rotary International and to the recognition of the elective officers and members of the general council of that area as officers of Rotary International representing Rotary International in the area and in their respective districts. The resolution also makes mandatory the holding of district councils, district assemblies and district conferences. These amendments were adopted by R.I.B.I. at its recent annual conference. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-21 be adopted.

ROTARIAN FRANK W. WEEDON (Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A.): I move that proposed resolution No. 38-21 be adopted.

ROTARIAN F. E. HARES (King's Lynn, England): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I wish to take this opportunity to express our very best thanks to President Tom Warren and to all the British delegates for the splendid work they did at their conference in Blackpool, when they adopted that resolution which makes them come nearer all the Rotarians of the world. Thank you so much, Tom Warren. Thank you, all our British friends.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION No. 38-21

(ADOPTED)

To indicate the approval of the convention of Rotary International to amendments to the constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland with regard to administration in Great Britain and Ireland.

Proposed by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland.

WHEREAS the Rotary clubs in Great Britain and Ireland assembled in their annual conference have voted

THAT the constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland be and hereby is amended:

BY striking out the first nine lines in Article I of the constitution and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

ARTICLE I

(a) The title of this Association is "Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland."

(b) Throughout these Articles and By-laws, unless the subject or context otherwise requires:

"The Association" means "Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland."

BY striking out the present text of Section 1 of Article V of the constitution and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. *How Constituted.* The governing body of the Association shall be a General Council consisting of the Officers of the Association and the Rotary International Representatives of the Districts of the area. The Director of Rotary International elected from the membership of the clubs of the area shall also be a member of the General Council ex-officio.

BY striking out the present text of Article VI of the constitution and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

ARTICLE VI

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall be the President, Immediate Past President, the Vice-President, and the Honorary Treasurer, who shall be the elective officers, and the Secretary, who shall be the officer engaged by the General Council and who shall have no vote in its proceedings.

SECTION 2. The President, Vice-President, and Honorary Treasurer shall be annually nominated as provided in the By-Laws of the Association and be elected as provided in Section 4 of Article IX of the By-Laws of Rotary International.

SECTION 3. *Secretary*—The General Council shall have power to engage a Secretary of the Association, fix his remuneration, define his duties, and maintain a headquarters office and staff.

BY renumbering Articles VII, VIII, and IX of the constitution to become Articles VIII, IX and X, and references to these articles in the constitution and by-laws to be amended accordingly.

BY inserting a new Article VII of the constitution to read as follows:

ARTICLE VII

DISTRICTS AND ROTARY INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

SECTION 1. *Division into Districts*—For the purpose of more efficient administration, the area is divided into districts and the General Council shall from time to time define the boundaries of a district and, if deemed desirable, increase the number of districts provided no change or addition shall be made over the objection of three-fourths of the clubs in the district or districts affected thereby and provided further the number of districts shall not be increased without the consent of the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

SECTION 2. *Rotary International Representatives*—One Rotary International Representative for each district shall be annually nominated as provided in the By-laws of the Association and elected as provided in Section 4 of Article IX of the By-laws of Rotary International. His term of office shall begin on the first day of July following his election and he shall serve for one year or until his successor has been elected and has qualified. Each Rotary International Representative shall be an active or an additional active

or a past service member in good standing of a member club in the district by which he is selected and shall be the representative of Rotary International and of the Association in the said district. Subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2(a) of this constitution, the Rotary International Representatives shall be responsible, through the general council, to the Board of Rotary International for the supervision of their respective districts.

SECTION 3. *District Councils*—A District Council shall be established in each district, to be composed and with functions as defined in the by-laws. The Rotary International Representative of the district shall act as chairman of the District Council.

SECTION 4. *District Assemblies*—An Assembly of the Presidents and Secretaries, together with other Officers and members of all Clubs in the district, shall be held annually for the purpose of conference and receiving information of the programme of Rotary International and of the Association. The Rotary International Representative shall preside thereat.

SECTION 5. *District Conferences*—A conference of Rotarians of each district shall be held annually at such time and place as shall be determined by the District Council. The Rotary International Representative shall preside thereat.

AND WHEREAS the approval of a convention of Rotary International is necessary to make effective any amendments to the constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland,

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention, that the above stated amendments to the constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland be and hereby are approved.

Consideration of Enactment 38-20

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-20. "To amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International with regard to administration in Great Britain and Ireland." Proposed by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland. The purpose of this proposed enactment is to make certain constitutional changes at this time which will lead to the recognition of the districts in Great Britain and Ireland as districts of Rotary International and to the recognition of the elective officers and members of the general council of that area as officers of Rotary International representing Rotary International in the area and in their respective districts.

Resolution No. 38-21 (which has just been adopted) provides for the foregoing changes in the constitution of R. I. B. I. This proposed enactment No. 38-20 provides the necessary corresponding changes in the constitution and by-laws of R. I. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-20 be adopted as amended, namely: By striking out in the proposed text the word "members-elect" in the tenth and twenty-sixth lines of Section 3 of Article XVI and substituting therefor the word "members-

nominee." This amendment is simply to correct an oversight in drafting the text as originally printed.

ROTARIAN P. K. WRIGHT (Iowa Falls, Iowa, U. S. A.): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-20 be adopted as amended.

ROTARIAN C. E. ADAMS (Montrose, Colorado, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT No. 38-20
(ADOPTED AS AMENDED)

To amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International with regard to administration in Great Britain and Ireland.

Proposed by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland.

WHEREAS it has been proposed that the conference of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland submit to the 1938 convention of Rotary International a resolution requesting the convention to approve certain changes in the constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland, now therefore

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that, subject to the approval of the above mentioned resolution by this convention, the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby are amended as follows:

By adding the words "and the elective officers of the general council and the Rotary International representatives in Great Britain and Ireland" to Section 1 of Article VI of the constitution of Rotary International, thereby making said Section 1 of Article VI read as follows:

> SECTION 1. *Titles.* The officers of Rotary International shall be president, directors (including a first vice-president, second vice-president and third vice-president), secretary, treasurer, district governors, and the elective officers of the general council and the Rotary International representatives in Great Britain and Ireland.

By striking out the present text of sub-section (c) of Section 2 of Article IX of the by-laws of Rotary International and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> SECTION 2 (c). *Nominations for Other Officers.* At the same session and following the closing of nominations for president and treasurer of Rotary International, there shall be presented for election (1) the names of candidates duly nominated as district governor by their respective districts, and (2) the names of candidates duly nominated as the elective officers of the general council and the Rotary International representatives in Great Britain and Ireland by the conference of that area.

By striking out the present text of Section 4 of Article IX of the by-laws of Rotary International and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> SECTION 4. *Election of Officers.* The duly accredited delegates, proxies, and delegates-at-large (herein referred to as electors) shall constitute the voting body of the convention and shall be known as

electors. These electors shall each be entitled to cast one vote for president, for treasurer, for each of the twelve (12) directors, of Rotary International, for one governor for each district of Rotary International, and for each of the elective officers of the general council and each of the Rotary International representatives in Great Britain and Ireland. The election of these officers shall be by secret ballot, or in the event of there being only one nominee for any office, the electors may instruct the secretary to cast their unanimous vote for such nominee.

By striking out the words "the general council and the district chairmen of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland, (or the general council elect and the district chairmen elect of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland," in the tenth to sixteenth lines and in the thirty-third to thirty-ninth lines of Section 3 of Article XVI of the by-laws of Rotary International, and substituting in lieu thereof the words "the members of the general council of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland (or the members-elect of such council," thereby making said Section 3 of Article XVI read as follows:

SECTION 3. *International Assemblies.* On or about the first day of July in each year the president of Rotary International, the vice-presidents, the other members of the board, the secretary, the treasurer, the district governors (or the district governor nominees, if the assembly is held prior to July first), the chairmen of the committees of Rotary International, the members of the general council of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland (or the members-nominee of such council, if the assembly is held prior to July first), and such other persons as the board may deem expedient shall meet at such place as the board may prescribe for the purpose of conference and of planning cooperatively the work and activities of Rotary International and its member clubs for the ensuing year. The board may change the time for holding such assembly to meet an emergency or special condition. The board may convene such other assemblies of all or part of the general officers, the directors, the district governors, (or the district governor nominees), the chairmen of the committees of Rotary International, the members of the general council of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland (or the members-nominee of such council), and such other persons as the board may deem expedient at such time and place as the board may determine. The board shall make all arrangements necessary for the convening and holding of the international assembly or of any other such assembly and may prepare an agenda therefor.

Consideration of Enactment 38-6

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-6. "To provide that each duly constituted district of Rotary International shall be represented on the council on legislation and prescribing the method and manner by which such representative is selected." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana,

U. S. A. At the present time the by-laws of Rotary International provide that the representative on the council on legislation, of the clubs of each district of Rotary International shall be the outgoing district governor or a member of a Rotary club of his district thereto designated by him. This proposed enactment proposes that the representative of the clubs of each district of Rotary International on the council on legislation be selected each year by the electors in attendance at the annual district conference. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-6 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN T. D. YOUNG (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-6 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN ROLAND S. HORTON (Lake Worth, Florida, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT No. 38-6
(CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN)

To provide that each duly constituted district of Rotary International shall be represented on the Council on Legislation and prescribing the method and manner by which such representative is selected.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that the first sentence of Section 2 (a) of Article VII of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said first sentence of Section 2 (a) of Article VII and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> SECTION 2. *Council on Legislation.* (a) How constituted. The Council shall be composed of members as follows:
>
> . . . one representative of the clubs of each duly constituted district of Rotary International, such representative to be selected each year by the electors in attendance at the annual district conference of such district by the same method and in the same manner as provided for the selection of a nominee for district governor.

Consideration of Enactment 38-11

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-11. "To make changes in the composition of the council on legislation."

Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. This proposed enactment would amend the by-laws of Rotary International so as to provide for changes in the composition of the council on legislation as follows:

(1) The number of representatives of non-districted clubs is to be reduced from "not to exceed ten in number" to "not more than three" with the provision that such representatives shall be members of non-districted clubs or shall possess special knowledge of them.

(2) The members of the board of directors of Rotary International are to be members of the council; and

(3) The number of representatives at large is to be reduced from nine to six.

The council on legislation recommends that proposed enactment No. 38-11 be adopted.

ROTARIAN MONTGOMERY HASLETT, SR. (San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-11 be adopted.

ROTARIAN STERLING A. WITHERS (Tunica, Miss., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT No. 38-11
(ADOPTED)

To make changes in the composition of the council on legislation.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that Section 2 (a) of Article VII of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 2 (a) of Article VII and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> SECTION 2. *Council on Legislation. (a) How Constituted.* The council shall be composed of members as follows:
>
> —one representative of the clubs of each duly constituted district of Rotary International, such representative to be the outgoing district governor or a member of a Rotary club of his district thereto designated by him.
>
> —the president of each national or territorial unit of Rotary International, and one representative of the clubs in each district comprised within such national or territorial unit.
>
> —the chairman of each regional advisory committee authorized by the board of directors of Rotary International or other representative thereof thereto designated by him.
>
> —not more than three representatives of the non-districted clubs, members of such clubs or possessing special knowledge of them, the number to be fixed and the representatives to be appointed by the president of Rotary International with the approval of the board of directors.
>
> —the president, the other members of the board of directors and the secretary of Rotary International.
>
> —six representatives at large, members of Rotary clubs, of long experience, to be appointed by the president of Rotary International with the approval of the board of directors.

Consideration of Enactment 38-7

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-7. "To provide for holding special assemblies of Rotarians from one country or from a group of countries in which Rotary clubs are established at each annual convention." Proposed by the Rotary club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

At the present time the by-laws of Rotary International provide that special assemblies of Rotarians from one country or from a group of countries may be held at the convention, the board of Rotary International or the convention to determine what assemblies should be held. This proposed enactment would amend the by-laws to provide (in addition to the present provisions) that the board shall arrange for a special assembly to be held, if requested to do so by not less than twenty-five clubs from one country. It also proposes to provide that these special assemblies may select the Rotarians to constitute the advisory committee authorized by Section 4 (b) of Article XII of the Rotary International by-laws. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-7 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN ROY JOHNSON (Wichita, Kansas, U. S. A.): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-7 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN GEORGE J. WANSTRATH (St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT NO. 38-7
(CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN)

To provide for holding special assemblies of Rotarians from one country or from a group of countries in which Rotary clubs are established at each annual convention.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that Section 3 of Article VII of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 3 of Article VII and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> SECTION 3. *Special Assemblies.* At each annual convention, special assemblies of Rotarians from one country or from a group of countries in which Rotary clubs are established may be held. The board of directors of Rotary International or the convention may determine from time to time for what country or countries such special assemblies shall be held and shall instruct the convention committee accordingly. In the event that not less than twenty-five Rotary clubs from one country, at least sixty days in advance of the next ensuing International convention, submit a request in writing to the board of directors of Rotary International by delivery of it to the Secretary of Rotary International asking that a special assembly of Rotarians of that country be held at such International convention, the board of directors of Rotary International shall arrange for

such requested assembly to be held. At such assemblies matters which pertain particularly to the country or group of countries concerned may be considered and, if it so desires, such assemblies may select the Rotarians to constitute the advisory committee authorized by the provisions of Section 4 (b) of Article XII of these by-laws. The president of Rotary International shall designate the convening officer and shall promulgate rules for the regulation of the said assemblies as near as may be to the rules regulating the procedure of the annual convention. The assembly shall select its chairman and secretary as soon after its convening as a majority of those in attendance agree to its being done and not before.

Consideration of Enactment 38-2

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-2. "To provide that when an active member of a Rotary club arrives at the age of seventy years he shall automatically become a past service member of his club." Proposed by the 1937 conference of the 69th District (present 165th District) of Rotary International. This proposed enactment would provide that, when an active member of a Rotary club arrives at the age of seventy years he shall automatically become a past service member of his club. The representative of the 165th District (the proposer of this proposed enactment) conveyed to the council on legislation the wish of the 165th District conference that this proposed enactment be considered as withdrawn. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-2 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN RAY O. WYLAND (New York, N. Y., U. S. A.): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-2 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN HENRY F. SELCER (Marshall, Texas, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT NO. 38-2
(CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN)

To provide that when an active member of a Rotary club arrives at the age of 70 years he shall automatically become a past service member of his club.

Proposed by the 1937 Conference of the 69th District (present 165th District) of Rotary International.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that the present paragraph of Section 1 of Article III of the by-laws of Rotary International be designated (a) and a new paragraph be added to said section, to be known as (b), and to read as follows:

(b) When an active member of a Rotary club arrives at the age of seventy years, such active member shall automatically become a past service member of the club of which he was an active member at the time of arriving at the age of seventy years, subject to all the rights, privileges, limitations and responsibilities now provided for past service members, and the classification which such member

represented in such club at the time of arriving at the age of seventy years shall automatically become vacant and may be filled by the election of an active member to such classification, as now provided for the election of such members to said club.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that a new paragraph be added to Section 3 of Article III of the standard club constitution, to be known as (c), and to read as follows:

(c) When an active member of a Rotary club arrives at the age of seventy years, such active member shall automatically become a past service member of the club of which he was an active member at the time of arriving at the age of seventy years, subject to all the rights, privileges, limitations and responsibilities now provided for past service members, and the classification which such member represented in such club at the time of arriving at the age of seventy years shall automatically become vacant and may be filled by the election of an active member to such classification, as now provided for the election of such members to said club.

Consideration of Enactment 38-9

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-9. "To clarify the autonomy of member clubs." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A. This proposed enactment endeavors to clarify the autonomy of member clubs in respect of a decision by the board of Rotary International, to authorize a district governor to set up district committees for advisory purposes. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-9 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN R. D. MARTIN (Goose Creek, Texas, U. S. A.): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-9 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN CHARLES A. PHILHOWER (Westfield, N. J., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT NO. 38-9
(CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN)

To clarify the autonomy of member clubs.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that Section 4 (a) of Article XII of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 4 (a) of Article XII and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

(a) The board, when it deems necessary and advisable, may authorize a district governor to set up district committees for advisory purposes, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be considered an abridgement of the powers reserved to themselves by member clubs to act singly, or in concert, upon all matters not ex-

pressly delegated to Rotary International by them, either within district boundaries, or otherwise, and with or without the approval of the district governor or district governors concerned.

Consideration of Enactment 38-18

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-18. "To provide for the termination of membership in a club by the board of directors of the club for a reason which the board may deem to be sufficient." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. The purpose of this proposed enactment is to provide that the membership of a member of a Rotary club may be terminated by the board of directors of his club for a reason which the board may deem to be sufficient or, in other words, to provide that the board may demand the resignation of a club member. It also proposes to shorten the period of time for the completion of the necessary procedure as to the termination of such membership, and to simplify the procedure by omitting the provision that a member may be represented by counsel at the hearings before the board and the club. It is further proposed that the member may elect either to appeal to the club or to arbitrate as provided in Section 10 of Article IV of the standard club constitution. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-18 be adopted.

ROTARIAN L. M. BECKER (Hibbing, Minn., U. S. A.): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-18 be adopted.

ROTARIAN I. S. PEARCE (Elko, Nevada, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT No. 38-18
(ADOPTED)

To provide for the termination of membership in a club by the board of directors of the club for a reason which the board may deem to be sufficient.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that Section 5 of Article IV of the standard club constitution be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 5 of Article IV and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 5. *Termination for Other Causes.* (a) The membership of any member who shall cease to have the stated qualifications for membership in Rotary may be terminated by the board of directors by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members thereof, at the meeting called for that purpose.

(b) The membership of any member may be terminated by the board of directors, for a reason which the board of directors may deem to be sufficient, by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members thereof, at a meeting called for that purpose.

(c) In either case (a) or (b) the member shall be given at least ten (10) days' notice in writing of such pending action in order that he may have the opportunity of appearing before the board of directors to state his case. Service of such notice shall be made by personal delivery or by registered letter to his last known address.

(d) In case of such decision to terminate membership the secretary shall within seven (7) days after the date of the board's decision, notify the member in writing of the decision of the board, and such former member may, within fourteen (14) days after the date of such notice, submit in writing to the secretary, notice of his election either to appeal to the club or to arbitrate as provided in Section 10 of this Article. In the event he elects to appeal, the board of directors shall thereupon set the date for the hearing of the appeal at a regular meeting of the club, to be held within twenty-one (21) days after the receipt of such written notice of appeal. At least five (5) days' notice of such club meeting and its special business shall be given in writing to every member of the club, and only members of the club shall be permitted to be present at such meeting.

(e) Where the board of directors has terminated a membership as provided for in this section, the club shall not elect a new member under such classification until the time for hearing the appeal, if any, has expired and the club's decision or the award of the arbitrators announced.

(f) The action of the board shall be final if no appeal to the club is taken and no arbitration is requested; but if an appeal is taken, then and in that event, the action of the club shall be final.

Consideration of Resolution 38-22

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Resolution No. 38-22. "To revise the text of the attendance contest rules to make the final date for the secretary to file attendance reports on the 10th of the month and the district governor to report to Rotary International on the 17th." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Seymour, Indiana, U. S. A. The purpose of this proposed resolution is to amend the attendance contest rules so as to require the club secretary to file his report with the governor on the tenth of each month instead of the eighth as at present, and the governor to report to Rotary International on the seventeenth instead of the fifteenth as at present. The change is for the benefit of those clubs that have their last regular meeting day falling on the last day of the month. The council recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-22 be adopted.

ROTARIAN WALTER GLEASON (Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.): I move that the report of the council on legislation be accepted and proposed resolution No. 38-22 be adopted.

ROTARIAN ANDREW A. PATTERSON (Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

Text of Resolution No. 38-22
(Adopted)

To revise the text of the attendance contest rules to make the final date for the secretary to file attendance reports on the 10th of the month and the district governor to report to Rotary International on the 17th.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Seymour, Indiana, U. S. A.

It Is Resolved by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that the attendance contest rules as heretofore established be and hereby are amended by striking out the present text of Section (c) 5 and substituting in lieu thereof the following text:

> 5. Only those clubs shall be counted in the attendance contest which have their reports in the hands of the district governor by midnight of the 10th of the succeeding month on which the secretary is reporting. The district governor's condensed report must be in the secretariat of Rotary International by midnight of the 17th of the month to be counted.

Consideration of Enactment 38-1

Chairman Wheeler: Proposed Enactment No. 38-1. "To amend the constitutional provision relating to more than one Rotary club in a city." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. The present text of the constitution of Rotary International provides that more than one club in a city may be organized provided that two-thirds of the entire membership of each Rotary club existing within those corporate limits shall so approve. The purpose of this proposed enactment is to modify the provision in the constitution of Rotary International by striking out the requirement for the approval of two-thirds of the membership of each Rotary club already existing in the city. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-1 be adopted as amended, namely:

By inserting a semi-colon after the word "area" in the fifth line of the proposed text in lieu of the dash;

By striking out the last paragraph of the proposed text and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"provided, however, that if a city, borough, or municipal area contains within its corporate limits one or more well-defined commercial or trade center, an additional Rotary club may be organized in each such center and admitted to membership in Rotary International, and provided further that the Rotary club or clubs relinquishing territory in which such additional club is to be organized shall first approve the organization of the proposed additional club by the affirmative vote of a majority of members present and voting at any regular meeting; provided that notice of such proposed vote shall have been mailed to each member at least thirty (30) days before such meeting."

Rotarian H. C. Mei (Shanghai, China): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-1 be adopted as amended.

Rotarian John Gibson (Toronto, Ont., Canada): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

Text of Enactment No. 38-1
(Adopted as Amended)

To amend the constitutional provision relating to more than one Rotary club in a city.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

It Is Enacted by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that Section 2 of Article IV of the constitution of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 2 of Article IV and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> Section 2. *Location.* Except as in this section otherwise provided, not more than one Rotary club shall be organized in or admitted to membership from any one city, borough, or municipal area; provided, however, that if a city, borough, or municipal area contains within its corporate limits one or more well-defined commercial or trade center, an additional Rotary club may be organized in each such center and admitted to membership in Rotary International, and provided further that the Rotary club or clubs relinquishing territory in which such additional club is to be organized shall first approve the organization of the proposed additional club by the affirmative vote of a majority of members present and voting at any regular meeting; provided that notice of such proposed vote shall have been mailed to each member at least thirty (30) days before such meeting.

Consideration of Enactment 38-4

Chairman Wheeler: Proposed Enactment No. 38-4. "Recommendations of the Chicago Commission on Rotary International Administration regarding proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International to be transmitted to Rotary International for submission to the 1938 Rotary International convention." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

The enactment proposes:

1. That it shall be the duty of the district governors and club officers to bring proposed enactments to the attention of each district conference and club for discussion prior to the convention.

2. That a nominating commission of nine members be elected from specified areas by the council on legislation, such nominating commission to submit to the convention of the following year the names of one or more Rotarians as candidates for the offices of president and treasurer of Rotary International. Further nominations may be made by any elector from the floor of the convention.

3. A change in the method of nominating directors of Rotary International by the election of "committees on nominations" by special assemblies of Rotarians at the convention, such committees to sit throughout the year, receiving suggestions of names to be placed in nomination at the next convention.

The proposer of this enactment (the Rotary Club of Chicago) has requested that it be permitted to withdraw the proposals contained on pages 17, 18 and 19

of the printed booklet of proposed legislation regarding the nomination and election of directors of Rotary International in Article IX, Section 2 (d), Article IX, Section 3, and Article IX, Section 4.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that the convention grant the permission requested by the Rotary Club of Chicago to withdraw these portions of the proposed text.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Is there a motion to grant the permission requested by the Rotary Club of Chicago to withdraw these portions of the proposed text?

ROTARIAN J. A. JOHNSON (Bay City, Michigan, U. S. A.): I so move.

ROTARIAN CHARLES L. HERRICK (Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

Note: The following portions of the text of Proposed Enactment No. 38-4 were withdrawn by the Rotary Club of Chicago with the consent of the convention.

R. I. By-Laws, Article IX, Section 2 (d)—

"*Nominations for Directors.* The electors, members of Rotary clubs in each of the following named geographical groups, shall meet during the convention, at the time and place designated on the official program, for the purpose of presenting nominations for director or directors from their respective groups:

United States of America
Canada and Newfoundland
Great Britain and Ireland

Any elector from a club in his respective group may, subject to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, present the nomination of one candidate for the office of director from his geographical group. The candidate so nominated shall be an active or past service member of a club in his geographical group. During the Rotary year 1932-33 and annually thereafter, the board of directors of Rotary International shall nominate from the membership of clubs not located in any geographical group hereinbefore mentioned in this section five (5) directors to be elected for the year beginning first July immediately following."

Should read:

"There shall be nominated and elected in accordance with these by-laws twelve (12) directors, all active or past service members in good standing in their respective clubs, and constituted as follows:

from the U. S. of America *5 members*
from Canada and Newfoundland. *1 member*
from R. I. B. I. *1 member*
from Continental Europe, Africa, and the countries of Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, and Arabia *2 members*

from Latin America.....1 member
from all other areas..... 2 members
who, together with the president and immediate past-president, shall constitute the board of directors."

R. I. By-Laws, Article IX, Section 3—

"Balloting on Nominations for Directors. The electors, members of Rotary clubs situated in the United States of America, shall each be entitled to cast one vote for each of five of the candidates for nomination for directors from Rotary clubs in the United States of America. To be valid and counted, any ballot for directors from clubs in the United States of America must contain votes for five nominees for such directors.

"The electors, members of Rotary clubs situated in the other two geographical groups designated in Section 2 (d) shall each be entitled to cast one vote for the nomination of one director from the Rotary clubs situated in their respective geographical group.

"The requisite number of candidates for director in each geographical group receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared nominated according to the number of directors provided for in Article V of the constitution. In the event that any two or more candidates for director shall receive an equal number of votes thereby affecting the nomination of directors there shall be further balloting upon such candidates until the requisite number of directors provided for each geographical group is duly nominated.

"The electors from each of the three geographical groups shall cast their ballots at separate polling places, or in the event of there being only one candidate for any nomination, the electors entitled to vote for such candidate may instruct the secretary to cast their unanimous vote for such candidate.

"The names of the candidates duly nominated for the office of director by their respective geographical groups and the candidates duly nominated for the office of director by the outgoing board of directors shall be presented to the convention for election."

Delete Section 3.

R. I. By-Laws, Article IX, Section 4—

Becomes *Section 3.*

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Subsequently the council will recommend that the remaining text of proposed enactment No. 38-4 be considered as withdrawn and referred to an ad hoc committee, but before submitting that recommendation, the council on legislation recommends to the convention that it adopt the following substitute resolution No. 38-4 (a): "To provide for an ad hoc committee to make inquiry into all circumstances relating to more effective methods for the election of president and treasurer of Rotary International."

Chairman Wheeler then read the complete text of proposed resolution No. 38-4 (a) as shown on page 143 of this book.

ROTARIAN LEE RAGSDALE (Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.): I move that proposed resolution No. 38-4 (a) be adopted.

ROTARIAN ALLISON WARE (Chico, Cal., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION No. 38-4 (a)
(ADOPTED)

To provide for an ad hoc committee to make inquiry into all circumstances relating to more effective methods for the election of president and treasurer of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Council on Legislation.

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that this convention favors the provision, if found possible, of more effective methods for the election of the president and the treasurer, respectively, of Rotary International, and that an ad hoc committee of five members shall be appointed by the president of Rotary International for 1937-38, and any subsequent vacancies to be filled by the president then in office. This committee shall make comprehensive inquiry into all relevant circumstances and report its findings to the 1939 convention of Rotary International.

While the resolution reads "election" only, the discussion in the council indicated that "nomination and election" was intended.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: And now the council on legislation recommends to the convention that the remaining text of proposed enactment No. 38-4, not withdrawn by the proposer, be considered as withdrawn and that it be referred to the ad hoc committee provided for in resolution No. 38-4 (a).

ROTARIAN MONTGOMERY HASLETT, SR. (San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.): I move that the recommendation of the council be adopted.

ROTARIAN ANDREW H. DYKES (New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT No. 38-4 *

(CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED TO AD HOC COMMITTEE PROVIDED FOR IN RESOLUTION No. 38-4 [A])

Recommendations of the Chicago Commission on Rotary International Administration regarding proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International to be transmitted to Rotary International for submission to the 1938 Rotary International Convention.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby are amended as follows:

* Note: Certain portions of the proposed text of enactment No. 38-4 were withdrawn by the Rotary Club of Chicago with the consent of the convention. The text withdrawn by the Rotary Club of Chicago will be found on pages 141 and 142 of this book.

(Note: Italics indicate change from present text.)

R. I. Constitution, Article XII, Section 1—

"Amendments to this constitution shall be made only at a convention of Rotary International by a two-thirds vote of the accredited delegates, proxies, and delegates-at-large, present and voting at the time such amendments are submitted to the convention, provided that no proposed amendment shall be acted upon at any convention unless the text (which may or may not be amended as provided in Section 3 of this Article) of such proposed amendment shall have been delivered to the secretary of Rotary International not later than the first day of February immediately preceding the date of opening of such *convention,* and unless a copy thereof shall have been mailed to the secretary of each member club not later than the first day of March immediately preceding the opening of such convention, provided, however, that in the event the board of directors fixes the date of the convention for a date prior to June fifth then the dates on which said proposed amendments shall be filed and mailed shall be advanced by the same number of days as that by which such convention date is advanced. It shall be the duty of the secretary of Rotary International to cause such copies to be mailed."

Strike out all after the word *convention* in line 14 and substitute the following:

"and unless a copy thereof shall have been mailed *by the secretary of Rotary International on or before the first day of March immediately preceding the opening of such convention to each district governor, to the president and secretary of each member club, and to the president or other presiding officer of such national or territorial units as may be established under Article VIII, Section 1, sub-section (c), and it shall be the duty of such district governors and officers to bring the proposed amendment to the attention of each district conference and club for discussion, prior to the holding of the international convention, provided, however, that such district conferences are held subsequent to the receipt by the district governor from the Secretary of Rotary International of such proposed amendment:* provided, however *also,* that in the event the Board of Directors of Rotary International fixes the date of the convention for a date prior to June 5, then the dates on which said proposed amendment shall be filed and mailed shall be advanced by the same number of days as that by which such convention date is advanced."

R. I. By-Laws, Article VII, Section 3—

"*Special Assemblies.* At each annual convention, special assemblies of Rotarians from one country or from a group of countries in which Rotary Clubs are established may be held. The Board of Directors of Rotary International or the convention may determine from time to time for what country or countries such special assemblies shall be held and shall instruct the convention committee accordingly. At such assemblies matters which pertain particularly to the country or group of countries concerned may be considered. The president

of Rotary International shall designate the convening officer and shall promulgate rules for the regulation of the said assemblies as near as may be to the rules regulating the procedure of the annual convention. The assembly upon convening shall select its chairman and secretary."

Should read:

Make Section 3 read *"Section 4"* and insert a new Section 3 to read:

"The Council shall, by rule or resolution, fix a time for the election of a nominating commission to submit to the international convention of the year following the names of one or more Rotarians as candidates for the offices of president and treasurer of Rotary International. This commission shall consist of nine (9) members, elected by the representatives in the Council of the areas specified, excepting that members at large of the Council shall have no vote by virtue of such membership at large. The nominating commission shall consist of one member from the clubs of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland; one from the clubs of Continental Europe, Africa, and the countries of Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Trans-Jordan, and Arabia; one from the clubs of Central and South America; one from the clubs of Canada and Newfoundland; four from the clubs of the United States and Bermuda; and one from all other areas not above specified."

R. I. By-Laws, Article IX (Elections), Section 1—

"Committee. On the first day of the annual international convention the president shall announce the place, the day, and the hour for holding the nomination and election of officers as directed by the convention and shall appoint from among the electors a nomination and election arrangements committee, which committee shall consist of not less than five (5) nor more than ten (10) electors as may be determined by the president. The nomination and election arrangements committee shall have charge of the nomination and election, the printing and distribution of ballots, and the counting of the same. Before the opening of the polls, the secretary shall provide the committee with a list of the electors as shown by the report of the credentials committee."

Should read:

"On the first day of the annual international convention the president shall announce the place, the day, and the hour for *hearing the report of the nominating commission and the opportunity of further nominations from the floor.* He shall appoint from among the electors an *election arrangements committee,* which committee shall consist of not less than five (5) nor more than ten (10) electors, as may be determined by the president. *The election arrangements committee shall*

have charge of the election, the printing and distribution of ballots, and the counting of the same. Before the opening of the polls, the secretary shall provide the committee with a list of the electors as shown by the report of the credentials committee."

R. I. By-Laws, Article IX, Section 2 (a)—

"Nominations; How Made: Nominations for president, treasurer, and directors of Rotary International shall be made by delegates of member clubs. This form only shall be employed: '..... of the Rotary Club of places in nomination for the office of Rotarian of' Not more than two seconders to each nomination shall be recognized. This form only shall be employed: '..... of the Rotary Club of seconds the nomination of Rotarian of for the office of' The question of calling the roll for nomination for any office shall rest with the chair, subject to the will of the convention."

Should read:

"Nominations for president, treasurer *or* directors of Rotary International *when made from the floor may* be made by *electors* of member clubs. This form only shall be employed," etc.

R. I. By-Laws, Article IX, Section 2 (b)—

"Nominations for President and Treasurer. All nominations for president and treasurer of Rotary International shall be made from the floor of the convention at the time designated on the official program. Any delegate may, subject to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, present the nomination of one candidate for each one of these offices. The names of the candidates duly nominated for the respective offices shall be presented to the convention for election."

Should read:

"All nominations for president and treasurer of Rotary International shall be made *by the nominating commission or by any elector* from the floor of the convention at the time designated on the official program.

"In addition to whatsoever nominations may be made from the floor of the convention, the presiding officer shall recognize the chairman of the nominating commission of the Legislative Council, as provided in Article VII, Section 3 of the by-laws; and the nominations submitted from that commission shall be presented to the convention along with such nominations as may be made from the floor. Any *elector* may, subject to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, etc.——"

R. I. By-Laws, Article IX, Section 5—

"*Report of Balloting.* The nomination and election arrangements committee shall report promptly to the convention the result of the balloting which report shall be signed by a majority of the committee. After the committee has so reported, the chairman thereof shall keep in his custody all ballots until such time as he shall be instructed by the convention concerning their disposal."

Becomes *Section 4,* and should read:

"The *election arrangements committee* shall report promptly to the convention, etc.——"

R. I. By-Laws, Article IX, Section 6—

"*Further Balloting.* If the result of any balloting for president or treasurer fails to show a majority for any nominee, the president shall designate a time and place during the convention for the casting of further ballots for that office under the supervision of the nomination and election arrangements committee. Prior to the second ballot the nominee having the lowest vote on the first ballot shall be dropped, and on each succeeding ballot the same procedure shall be followed until some nominee shall have received a majority of all votes cast."

Becomes *Section 5* and should read:

"If the result of any balloting for president or treasurer fails to show a majority for any nominee, the president shall designate a time and place during the convention for the casting of further ballots for that office under the supervision of the *election arrangements committee.* Prior, etc.——"

R. I. By-Laws, Article IX, Section 7—

Becomes *Section 6.*

R. I. By-Laws, Article XII, Section 5—

"*Ex-Officio Membership.* The president shall be an ex-officio member of all committees and commissions of Rotary International and as such shall have all the privileges of membership thereon."

Should read:

"*With the exception of the nominating commission,* the president shall be an ex-officio member of all committees and commissions of Rotary International and as such, etc.——"

R. I. By-Laws, Article XVIII, Section 1—

"*Amendments—How Made.* Amendments to these by-laws shall be made only at a convention of Rotary International by a majority vote of the electors present and voting at the time such amendments are submitted to the convention.

"No proposed amendment shall be acted upon at any convention unless the text (which may or may not be amended as provided in

Section 3 of this Article) of such proposed amendment shall have been delivered to the secretary of Rotary International not later than the first day of February immediately preceding the date of opening of such convention, and unless a copy thereof shall have been mailed to the secretary of each member club not later than the first day of March immediately preceding the opening of such convention, provided, however, that in the event the board of directors fixes the date of the convention for a date prior to June fifth, then the dates on which said proposed amendments shall be filed and mailed shall be advanced by the same number of days as that by which such convention date is advanced. It shall be the duty of the secretary of Rotary International to cause such copies to be mailed."

First paragraph remains unchanged.

Second paragraph should read:

"No proposed amendment shall be acted upon at any convention unless the text (which may or may not be amended as provided in Section 3 of this Article) of such proposed amendment shall have been delivered to the Secretary of Rotary International not later than the first day of February immediately preceding the date of opening of such convention, and unless a copy thereof shall have been mailed *by the secretary of Rotary International on or before the first day of March immediately preceding the opening of such convention to each district governor, to the president and* secretary of each member club, *and to the president or other presiding officer of such national or territorial units as may be established under Article VIII, Section 1, sub-section (c) of the constitution, and it shall be the duty of such district governors and officers to bring the proposed amendment to the attention of each district conference and club for discussion, prior to the holding of the international convention, provided, however, that such district conferences are held subsequent to the receipt by the district governor from the Secretary of Rotary International of such proposed amendment;* provided, however, *also,* that in the event the Board of Directors of Rotary International fixes the date of the convention for a date prior to June 5, then the dates on which said proposed amendment shall be filed and mailed shall be advanced by the same number of days as that by which such convention date is advanced.

Consideration of Enactment 38-15

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-15. "To define the status of past officers of Rotary International." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. The purpose of this proposed enactment is to define, in the constitution of Rotary International, the status of past officers of Rotary International, particularly that of past district governors. It is felt that one who

has served as district governor should be given certain status, so that, regardless of where he may be, he may be accorded full recognition as a past district governor. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-15 be adopted.

ROTARIAN CHARLES BOYD (Massillon, Ohio, U. S. A.): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-15 be adopted.

ROTARIAN ROBERT H. MILLER (Titusville, Pa., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT No. 38-15
(ADOPTED)

To define the status of past officers of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that Article VI of the constitution of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by the addition of a Section 3 to read as follows:

> SECTION 3. *Past Officers.* Those persons who have served as officers of Rotary International shall be recognized as past officers so long as they hold membership in a Rotary club, and the fact that a past governor holds membership in a club not in the district which he served as governor shall not affect the recognition which should be accorded him as a past district governor.

Consideration of Enactment 38-16

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-16. "To modify the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to filling a vacancy in the office of district governor." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. At present the by-laws of Rotary International provide that in the event of a vacancy in the office of district governor, or in the event of a temporary inability on the part of a governor to perform the duties of his office, the board of directors of Rotary International shall have the power to appoint a Rotarian to perform the duties of the office. Usually when such a situation occurs there is an emergency which calls for immediate action but under the present provisions considerable time must elapse before such appointment can be made by the board at its next regular meeting or by action taken in a ballot by mail among the members of the board. The purpose of this proposed enactment is to amend the by-laws of Rotary International so that in the event of a vacancy the president of Rotary International may appoint an acting district governor until such vacancy shall have been filled by the board, and to provide further that in the event of a temporary inability on the part of a district governor to perform the duties of his office the president of Rotary International may appoint an acting district governor to perform the duties of the office. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-16 be adopted.

ROTARIAN EVERETT M. CLARK (Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-16 be adopted.

ROTARIAN J. H. BINNEY (Bryan, Texas, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT No. 38-16
(ADOPTED)

To modify the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to filling a vacancy in the office of district governor.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that Section 14 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of the first and the second paragraphs of said Section 14 of Article XI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> SECTION 14. *District Governors—Vacancy.* In the event of a vacancy in the office of district governor through any cause whatsoever, the board of directors of Rotary International shall have power, by a majority vote of all its members, to elect a Rotarian, qualified under these by-laws, to fill the vacancy in the office for the unexpired term, to perform the duties and to exercise all the powers and privileges of the office, provided that the president of Rotary International is empowered to appoint a duly qualified Rotarian as acting district governor to perform the duties and to exercise all the powers and privileges of the office until such vacancy shall have been duly filled by the board of directors.
>
> In the event of a temporary inability on the part of a district governor to perform the duties of his office, the president of Rotary International is empowered to appoint a duly qualified Rotarian as acting district governor to perform the duties and to exercise all the powers and privileges of the office of district governor during such period of inability.

Consideration of Enactment 38-17

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-17. "To modify the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to the nomination of the district governor." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

In the event that a district is authorized by the board to select its nominee for district governor in advance of the district conference, the present text of the by-laws of Rotary International prescribes the dates on which the several steps shall be taken.

The purpose of proposed enactment No. 38-17 is to delete these prescribed dates and to provide that a pre-conference nomination, when authorized by the board, can be held as circumstances dictate without limitations as to specific dates.

Since the publication of the text of this proposed enactment in the booklet of proposed legislation, the board of directors of Rotary International (the proposer of this proposed enactment) proposes that the proposed text be amended so as to provide for post-conference nominations as well as pre-conference nominations. This is necessary in order to take care of such situations as arise when, for example, the governor nominee selected in a pre-conference ballot by mail, or at the district conference, subsequently resigns. In other words, it is proposed to provide a general provision for nominations by mail ballot rather than limiting the provision to pre-conference nominations.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-17 be adopted as amended, namely:

By striking out the first seven lines of the proposed text of Section 8 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 8—*Nominations by Mail Ballot.* The board of directors of Rotary International, when the circumstances require it, may authorize a district to select its nominee for district governor in a ballot-by-mail which shall be conducted in the following manner:"

By striking out the words "ballot-by-mail shall be confirmed by the next succeeding annual conference of the district and the" in the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth lines of the proposed text of Section 8 of Article XI, thereby making Section 8 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International read as follows:

Chairman Wheeler read the text of Enactment No. 38-17 as shown on page 151 of this book.

ROTARIAN W. VOSCO CALL (Brigham City, Utah, U. S. A.): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-17 be adopted as amended.

ROTARIAN C. DIEHL (Barberton, Ohio, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT NO. 38-17
(ADOPTED AS AMENDED)

To modify the provision in the by-laws of Rotary International relating to the nomination of the district governor.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in this twenty-ninth annual convention that Section 8 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 8 of Article XI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> SECTION 8. *Nominations by Mail Ballot.* The board of directors of Rotary International, when the circumstances require it, may authorize a district to select its nominee for district governor in a ballot-by-mail which shall be conducted in the following manner:
>
> The district governor shall issue and cause to be mailed to the secretary of every member club in his district, an official call for nomi-

nations for district governor. All nominations must be made in writing and be signed by the president and secretary of the club. They must be in the hands of the district governor on or before a date to be fixed by the governor. The district governor shall then prepare a ballot listing in alphabetical order the names of all candidates received by him and shall mail a copy of said ballot to the secretary of every member club in his district. Each club shall be entitled to cast one vote for every twenty-five, or major fraction thereof, of its membership. The ballot must be signed by the president and the secretary of the club and returned to the district governor so as to reach him on or before a date to be fixed by the governor. The candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be declared nominated for the office of district governor of that district. If no candidate shall receive a majority vote, the one receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped and further ballots-by-mail taken at times to be fixed by the district governor until some candidate receives a majority vote. The name of the nominee shall be certified by the district governor to the secretary of Rotary International and the district governor shall at once notify the candidate of his nomination. The name of the nominee shall be placed on the ballot in the election of officers at the next succeeding annual convention of Rotary International.

Consideration of Resolution 38-24

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Resolution No. 38-24. "To express sentiment that the president of Rotary International be elected not more often than three consecutive years from any one country." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. The purpose of this proposed resolution is to express sentiment that the president of Rotary International be elected not more often than three consecutive years from any one country. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-24 be adopted.

A ROTARIAN: I move that proposed resolution No. 38-24 be adopted.

ROTARIAN HARRY SCHEID (Jerome, Arizona, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION No. 38-24
(ADOPTED)

To express sentiment that the president of Rotary International be elected not more often than three consecutive years from any one country.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that it hereby expresses the sentiment that, through the natural development of a tradition, established with the help of an international attitude on the part of member clubs, the president of Rotary International should be elected not more often than three consecutive years from any one country.

Consideration of Enactment 38-5

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-5. "To provide for the election of a secretary of Rotary International." Proposed by the Rotary club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A. At the present time the by-laws of Rotary International provide that the board of Rotary International shall elect the secretary of Rotary International. This proposed enactment would amend the by-laws so as to provide that for the year 1939-40, and annually thereafter, the secretary of Rotary International shall be nominated by the board and elected at the convention by a majority vote of the delegates present. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-5 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN T. MAX DAVIS (Houston, Texas, U. S. A.): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-5 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN D. D. MONROE (Alton, Ill., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT No. 38-5
(CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN)

To provide for the election of a Secretary of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that Section 1 (c) of Article V of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 1 (c) of Article V and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> SECTION 1 (c)—For the Rotary year 1938-39, the board of directors at a meeting of the board to be held within sixty (60) days after its election shall elect the secretary for a term not exceeding one year. For the Rotary year 1939-1940, and annually thereafter, the board of directors, at any meeting held prior to the international convention during its term of office, shall nominate the secretary for a term not exceeding one year, as provided in Section 3 of this Article, and publish such action immediately. Such nomination shall be submitted by the board of directors to each convention at its regular session on the second day and a majority vote of the delegates present shall be necessary to election. If a majority vote of the delegates present is not cast for such nominee, the board of directors shall meet at once and select another nominee whose name shall be submitted to the delegates for election at the next regular session of the convention and this procedure shall be followed until some nominee shall have been elected and the convention shall not adjourn until such election has been made.

Consideration of Enactment 38-3

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-3. "To amend the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to changes in district boundaries." Proposed by the 1937 conference of the 34th District (present 180th District) of Rotary International.

The purpose of this proposed enactment is to amend the by-laws of Rotary International so as to provide that no change or addition in district boundaries shall be made over the objection of a majority (instead of three-fourths) of the clubs in the district or districts affected thereby. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-3 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN A. J. REINEHR (Savanna, Ill., U. S. A.): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-3 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN MONTGOMERY HASLETT, SR. (San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT NO. 38-3
(CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN)

To amend the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to changes in district boundaries.

Proposed by the 1937 Conference of the 34th District (present 180th District) of Rotary International.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that Section 1 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the word "three-fourths" in said Section 1 of Article XI and inserting in lieu thereof the words "a majority."

Consideration of Enactment 38-8

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-8. "To provide for dividing the territory covered by member clubs into districts." Proposed by the Rotary club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A. At present the by-laws of Rotary International provide that the president, as directed by the board of Rotary International, shall promulgate a list of districts together with their boundaries, and no change or addition shall be made over the objection of three-fourths of the clubs in the district or districts affected thereby. This proposed enactment would amend the by-laws to provide that the secretary, as directed by the board, shall publish a list of districts together with their boundaries and numbers, and no change or addition shall be made without the written consent of a majority of the clubs in the district or districts affected thereby. The council on legisla-

tion recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-8 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN PERCY E. REED (Regina, Sask., Canada): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-8 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN WILLARD REDMON (Peru, Ind., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT No. 38-8
(CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN)

To provide for dividing the territory covered by member clubs into districts.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that Section 1 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 1 of Article XI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> SECTION 1—*How Established.* For the purpose of more efficient administration, the board of directors of Rotary International is authorized to divide the territory covered by member clubs into districts. The international secretary shall from time to time, as and when directed by the board of directors, publish a list of districts together with their boundaries and numbers, provided, that no change or addition shall be made without the written consent of a majority of the clubs in the district or districts affected thereby.

Consideration of Enactment 38-13

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-13. "To implement several recommendations of the Commission on Rotary International Administration by clarifying or modifying various provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. This is an omnibus enactment, the purpose of which is to implement several recommendations of the Commission on Rotary International Administration by clarifying or modifying various provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International. An explanation of these proposed changes is given in the note on page 38 of the booklet of proposed legislation. (For text of note see page 157 of this book.) The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-13 be adopted.

ROTARIAN E. E. WALKER (Vancouver, B. C., Canada): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-13 be adopted.

ROTARIAN HARTLEY C. GOVE (Vineland, N. J., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT No. 38-13
(ADOPTED)

To implement several recommendations of the Commission on Rotary International Administration by clarifying or modifying various provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that the heading of Article V of the constitution of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the words "Governing Body" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "Governing Administrative Body."

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 1 of Article II of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 1 of Article II and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> SECTION 1. *Non-Attendance.* The membership of any member club which fails, without good and sufficient reason, to fulfill its duty to be represented at the annual conventions of Rotary International may be terminated by the board of directors.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 3 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 3 of Article XI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> SECTION 3. *District Assembly.* For the purpose of conference and receiving information as to club activities for the current year, an assembly of the presidents and secretaries of all clubs in the district shall be held annually as soon as possible after the international assembly, at such time and place as the governor of each district shall determine. In special circumstances the board of directors may waive the holding of such an assembly.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 4 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 4 of Article XI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> SECTION 4. *Conference.* A conference of Rotarians of each district shall be held annually at such time and place in the district as shall be agreed upon by the district governor and the presidents of a majority of the clubs of the district. The board of directors of Rotary International may authorize two or more districts to hold their conferences conjointly within the boundaries of any of the districts concerned.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 6 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 6 of Article XI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> SECTION 6. *Conference Voting.* Every active or past service member in good standing of a member club in a district, who is present at the annual conference of his district shall be entitled to vote upon all questions and matters properly presented at such conference except the selection of the nominee for district governor, provided, how-

ever, any elector shall have the right to demand a poll upon any question presented to the conference, in which event the voting shall be restricted to electors.

NOTE

The purpose of this proposed enactment is to implement several recommendations of the Commission on Rotary International Administration by clarifying or modifying various provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International.

The first enactment clause is simply to correct the heading of Article V of the constitution of Rotary International to bring it in accord with the wording of Section 1 of Article V.

Non-Attendance at Conventions

The second enactment clause deletes the present provision that a club shall forfeit its membership in Rotary International if it fails for three successive years to be represented at the annual convention, and substitutes in lieu thereof a general provision that the membership of any club may be terminated by the board of directors if the club fails without good and sufficient reason to fulfill its duty to be represented at the conventions of Rotary International.

District Assembly

The third enactment clause deletes the present provision that the board of directors shall designate the period of time during which the district assemblies shall be held and substitutes in lieu thereof a general provision that the district assembly shall be held as soon as possible after the international assembly.

District Conference

The fourth enactment clause deletes the present provision that district conferences shall be held during the period from April 15th to May 15th, thereby providing that the conference of each district shall be held annually at such time and place in the district as shall be agreed upon by the governor and the presidents of a majority of the clubs in the district.

Conference Voting

The by-laws of Rotary International provide that any Rotarian present at the conference of his district shall be entitled to vote on all questions and matters properly presented at such conference (except the selection of the nominee for governor). Under this procedure a vote at the district conference by a majority of the Rotarians who happen to be present at that conference may not actually express the opinion of a majority of the clubs in the district as would be the case if the voting were to be by proportionate representation of each club as is the case in the selection of the nominee for governor. The fifth enactment clause of this proposed enactment provides that any elector (that is, one who has been selected by his club to vote in the selection of the nominee for district governor) shall have the right to demand a poll upon any question presented to the district conference, in which event the voting shall be restricted to electors.

Consideration of Resolutions 38-25, 38-27, 38-30

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: As to proposed resolution No. 38-25, proposed resolution No. 38-27 and proposed resolution No. 38-30, the council on legislation recommends to the convention that these three proposals, because they cover so nearly the same subject, be combined into one resolution. I am going to read briefly the description of these three proposed resolutions and then read the substitute resolution proposed by the council. Following that, if it is agreed by the convention, we will present the recommendation of the council that the first three resolutions be considered as withdrawn before passing on the substitute resolution.

The first one is proposed Resolution No. 38-25: "To provide for the appointment of a committee which shall study the feasibility of creating voting areas for the election of directors from the United States of America." Proposed by the Rotary club of South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A.

Proposed Resolution No. 38-27. "Looking to the nomination of directors from the United States by regions of that country." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Greenwich, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Proposed Resolution No. 38-30. "Looking to the nomination of directors from the United States by regions of that country." Proposed by the Rotary club of Roanoke, Virginia, U. S. A.

The text of proposed resolution No. 38-27 and No. 38-30 is exactly the same. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that these three

proposed resolutions, namely, No. 38-25, No. 38-27 and No. 38-30 be considered as withdrawn, and that the convention adopt the following substitute proposed resolution No. 38-25 (a):

Chairman Wheeler read the text of Resolution No. 38-25(a) as shown on page 160 of this book.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: I think it is best that we first take action on the recommendation of the council that resolutions No. 38-25, No. 38-27 and No. 38-30 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN C. SEYMOUR BULLOCK (South Bend, Ind., U. S. A.): I move that resolution No. 38-25, as offered by the South Bend club, be considered as withdrawn, and that the one redrawn by the council—its principles—be accepted.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Can we take the three together?

ROTARIAN GEORGE HARRIS (Washington, D. C., U. S. A.): I move that the three proposed resolutions be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN BULLOCK: I accept the motion of George Harris that all three be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN IRVIN MORGAN, JR. (Farmville, N. C., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Let us be clear. We understand that the motion is that resolutions No. 38-25, No. 38-27 and No. 38-30 be considered as withdrawn. We are going to vote on that. It has been moved and seconded. Any discussion? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION No. 38-25
(CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN)

To provide for the appointment of a committee which shall study the feasibility of creating voting areas for the election of directors from the United States of America.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A.

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that the chairman of this convention shall appoint a committee of not less than five nor more than seven members whose duty it shall be

(a) To consider and advise as to a method to be used for the selection of the five Directors who are elected annually from the Rotary Clubs of the United States, looking to the establishment of five geographical areas comprised within certain designated lines of contiguous States, each area to contain approximately the same number of delegates to the Convention of Rotary International from Clubs affiliated with Rotary International;

(b) To provide for the election of one Director from each respective area by setting up of the five separate balloting places and ballot boxes at each annual Convention of Rotary International so that the authorized delegates of each Club in the specified area, may vote for any member of a Rotary Club in that area for the position on the Board of Directors of Rotary International;

(c) To proceed at once to study the question involved in the creation of area divisions as herein suggested, the number of Clubs to be included

in each area—making provision for subsequent change of area lines in accordance with the increase or decrease in the number of Clubs in the area; the manner of selection and the method of election and the subsequent organization of the Board of Directors of Rotary International as affected hereby, and make specific recommendations in respect thereto;

(d) To prepare and present to the Board of Directors of Rotary International, not later than the *first day of January, 1939,* a report of its work together with such proposed enactments as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this resolution.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of Rotary International, propose such enactments in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International for action by the Convention of Rotary International to be held in 1939.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that if, after due consideration, the above Committee shall deem it impractical to set up such geographical areas and representation as herein suggested, it shall file, *not later than the first day of January, 1939,* its report for the consideration of the International Convention of that year setting forth clearly its arguments and reason for its adverse conclusion as to the desirability of establishing such area representation as is herein proposed. Said report to be printed and circulated to each Rotary Club before January 10, 1939.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION No. 38-27

(CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN)

Looking to the nomination of directors from the United States by regions of that country.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Greenwich, Connecticut, U. S. A.

WHEREAS five of the directors of Rotary International come from the United States and

WHEREAS there is a general desire on the part of the Rotarians of the United States that they be permitted to nominate these five directors from designated regions of the United States rather than as nominees at large from the entire country,

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that it is the sense of this convention that the Rotary clubs of the United States should be permitted to nominate their directors by regions of that country and to that end the board of directors of Rotary International is requested to draft, or have drafted, and to propose for consideration at the 1939 convention such an enactment as will, when and if adopted, make it possible for the clubs of the United States to nominate their directors by regions.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that it is recommended that the substance of such an enactment shall be as follows:

For the purpose of nominating directors the clubs in the United States shall be divided into five nominating regions with approximately an equal number of Rotary clubs and Rotarians in each region. These nominating regions shall be reviewed every

five years and if the growth of Rotary or other circumstances indicate a revision is desirable, the descriptions of the regions may be revised by the convention.

At the annual convention there shall be held (instead of one general meeting for all the delegates from the United States for the purpose of presenting candidates for the office of director) five simultaneous meetings of the delegates from the United States, in each of which meetings candidates from within the respective regions may be presented. If there is but one candidate from the region he shall be certified as the director nominee from that region. If there is more than one candidate proposed in the region the delegates from that region shall go to the ballot boxes the next morning and select one of the candidates to be the nominee for the region.

Text of Resolution No. 38-30

(Considered as Withdrawn)

Looking to the nomination of directors from the United States by regions of that country.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Roanoke, Virginia, U. S. A.

The text of Resolution No. 38-30 is exactly the same as that of Resolution No. 38-27, the text of which will be found on page 159 of this book.

President Duperrey: Now, then, we come to the action regarding resolution No. 38-25 (a) as proposed by the council on legislation. We are going to read it over again to avoid any confusion.

Chairman Wheeler again read the text of Resolution No. 38-25(a) as shown on page 160 of this book.

Rotarian C. Seymour Bullock (South Bend, Ind., U. S. A.): I move that resolution No. 38-25 (a), as read, be adopted.

Rotarian Fred C. Marquardsen (Buhl, Idaho, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

Text of Resolution No. 38-25 (a)

(Adopted)

Looking to the nomination of directors from the United States by regions of that country.

Proposed by the Council on Legislation.

It Is Resolved by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention, that the board of directors of Rotary International is instructed to prepare and propose for consideration at the 1939 convention of Rotary International such enactment as will provide in substance as follows:

> That the five directors from the United States of America come one each from five regions or areas set up and described in the proposed enactment.
>
> That while there may be only one director elected (*nominated**) from each such area or region, in the event there be more than one nomination (*candidacy**) from any area or region, the director shall be elected (*nominated**) by the vote of all the electors from the United States of America (*and elected by the convention**).

* Note: The words in italics do not appear in the text of this resolution as adopted by the convention. However, it appears that the intent of the paragraph is: That while there may

be only one director nominated from each such area or region, in the event that there be more than one candidacy from any area or region, the director nominated from such area or region shall be nominated by the vote of all the electors from the United States of America from among the candidates of such area or region. All directors nominee are finally *elected* by the united, unanimous vote of the delegates of all regions.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the board of directors shall deliver the proposed enactment to the secretary of Rotary International before February 1, 1939 for submission to the clubs.

Consideration of Enactment 38-12

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-12. "To set forth in the by-laws of Rotary International the powers and rights which the board of directors is empowered to delegate to the executive committee." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

On page 35 of the booklet of proposed legislation this proposed enactment is described as follows:

"The by-laws of Rotary International (Article IV, Section 6) now provide that the board of directors of Rotary International is empowered to appoint an executive committee from among its members, and the board 'is empowered to delegate to such executive committee the exercise between meetings of the board of such of its powers and rights as it shall deem advisable and as are in conformity with this constitution and these by-laws.'

"The Commission on Rotary International Administration stated in its report that 'while the commission is satisfied that the board has not in its terms of reference to the executive committee even exercised to the full the powers of delegation conferred upon it by this section (of the by-laws), it nevertheless considers it desirable that there should be some limitation or definition of this power of delegation conferred by the board of directors' and that the terms of reference for the executive committee should be taken as basis for such definition.

"This proposed enactment proposes to implement the foregoing recommendation of the commission by including in the by-laws of Rotary International the terms of reference for the executive committee as adopted by the board of directors in 1937-1938."

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-12 be adopted as amended, namely:

By striking out paragraph (g) in the proposed text and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"To prepare the program for the international assembly and to recommend the programs for district conferences, district assemblies and sectional district assemblies."

By striking out the next to the last paragraph in the proposed text and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"In the event any member of the committee objects in writing to the consideration of a matter by the committee that matter shall be left for decision by the board of directors."

Thereby making Section 6 of Article IV of the by-laws of Rotary International read as follows:

Chairman Wheeler then read the text of Section 6 of Article IV of the by-laws of Rotary International as it appears on pages 162 and 163 of this book.

ROTARIAN TOM BRIDGES (Oakland, Cal., U. S. A.): I move that proposed enactment No. 38-12 be adopted as amended.

ROTARIAN H. BERT CAVE (Sterling, Colo., U. S. A.): I second that motion.

ROTARIAN A. T. HORSWILL (Nelson, B. C., Canada): Do I understand from what I just heard that you are suggesting programs for district assemblies?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Recommending.

ROTARIAN HORSWILL: I think the district assembly is able to arrange its own program. I do not like to see that part taken away from the district. I do not mind having suggestions but I do not like the inference. It does not sound good to me. I would like to know the reason or the motive behind it.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Possibly you do not require advice yourself but some of the governors may require some little help or information. This provision does not state that it is giving you orders but simply suggesting information or advice. I think that is the duty of the board. There is nothing compulsory about it. The board has to establish the program of the international assembly. That is its job. It has to do it. Regarding the district assemblies and district conferences, this is the job of the governor, of course, but still it might be useful in some cases for the governors to receive some information or suggestions which, as I said, are not imperative at all. Do you still maintain your objection?

ROTARIAN HORSWILL: I am quite satisfied, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any further remarks? Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT NO. 38-12
(ADOPTED AS AMENDED)

To set forth in the by-laws of Rotary International the powers and rights which the board of directors is empowered to delegate to the executive committee.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that Section 6 of Article IV of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the present text of said Section 6 of Article IV and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

> SECTION 6. *Executive Committee.* The board of directors is empowered to create by resolution an executive committee of not less than three (3) or more than five (5) members of the board of directors and to appoint the membership thereof.
>
> The board of directors is empowered to delegate to the executive committee authority to exercise on its behalf, between meetings of the board, any or all of the following powers and rights of the board:

(a) To make decisions in matters of an executive or administrative character where the policy of the board has been established or when an emergency exists.

(b) To make decisions when necessary relative to expenditures for which appropriations have been made by the board and to make emergency appropriations necessary to implement action taken by the board.

(c) To make appropriations, from funds not otherwise appropriated, of such additional amounts as may be recognizable as emergency requirements.

(d) To explore matters requiring the attention of the board and offer recommendations thereon to the board.

(e) To advise the president, the secretary and other executive officers of Rotary International with regard to problems arising in the performance of their duties.

(f) To review reports of committees and when necessary, take action upon matters contained therein subject to the provisions in item (a) of these terms of reference.

(g) To prepare the program for the international assembly and to recommend the programs for district conferences, district assemblies, and sectional district assemblies.

In the event any member of the committee objects in writing to the consideration of a matter by the committee that matter shall be left for decision by the board of directors.

All action of the executive committee shall be reported to the board of directors at its next subsequent meeting.

Consideration of Enactment 38-14

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-14. "To clarify the provisions of the constitution of Rotary International relating to the power of the board of directors to expend funds and limiting its power to incur indebtedness." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

The purpose of this proposed enactment is described on page 40 of the booklet of proposed legislation as follows:

"For many years the constitution of Rotary International has provided that the board of directors of Rotary International shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of Rotary International, but shall not incur an indebtedness exceeding the amount of the estimated income of Rotary International for the current fiscal year. In the earlier years of Rotary there were no surplus funds, and, hence, the provision limiting the board's expenditures to the amount of the estimated income for the current fiscal year. As the years went by savings made in the operations of each year created an accumulation of income or surplus of funds from which from time to time the board has made appropriations assuming that it had the authority to do so. Recently the question has been raised as to the authority of the board (under the present

provision) to make expenditures in excess of the current year's income (as for example in extending Rotary throughout the world, holding conventions and assemblies in various countries, etc.) or to incur obligations beyond the current year (as for example in leasing office space, etc.) and, therefore, the finance committee recommended to the board that this provision of the constitution be amended so as to make clear the position of the board."

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-14 be adopted as amended, namely:

By striking out the words "but the board shall at no time incur an indebtedness in excess of the then net assets of Rotary International" in the last three lines of the text of this proposed enactment and substituting in lieu thereof the words "and then report to the next convention as to the special conditions under which expenditures have been made from the surplus," thereby making Section 3 of Article V of the constitution of Rotary International read as follows:

"The board of directors shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of Rotary International in conformity with this constitution and the by-laws and in exercising such control and management the board may expend in any year the current income (as fixed by the budget or budgets referred to in the by-laws) and such amount from the general surplus fund as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of Rotary International, and then report to the next convention as to the special conditions under which expenditures have been made from the surplus."

I might say, in behalf of the drafting committee, that there were several motions made in the council in this regard and we have tried to take the last motion and word it as nearly as we could to express the intent and the temper of the council on legislation. It is possible that some member of the drafting committee might wish to speak on this subject but we think we have clearly presented it here. The last motion that was presented had the word "submit" rather than the word "report" to the next convention but we believe there would be complications if we used the word "submit" that would not be involved if we used the word "report" and that we are justified in using the word "report" because of the past record of the board of directors of Rotary International.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-14 be adopted as amended and presented here by the drafting committee of the council.

ROTARIAN RAY O. WYLAND (New York, N. Y., U. S. A.): In reading this proposed enactment the chairman did not read the last three lines, namely: "but the board shall at no time incur an indebtedness in excess of the then net assets of Rotary International." Do we understand that that is not in the proposed enactment as now presented?

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: That is correct.

ROTARIAN WYLAND: Then I take it that the board would have the right to involve Rotary International in indebtedness to such an extent as it deems wise, according to this proposed enactment.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Will some member of the drafting committee give an explanation, or, Ches, will you explain that? The council has given much thought to this proposed enactment and I should like Tom Warren, for instance, to give us an explanation.

ROTARIAN T. A. WARREN: When I first saw this proposed enactment as originally drafted I was full of apprehension because I felt that we were handing over to subsequent boards—and, remember, it is not only the board for next year but it is the board five, six, seven and eight years ahead—for normal expenditure, if they so desired, the whole of our surplus funds. My apprehension was this, that they might then say, "It is perfectly true that a budget has been adopted but we are not bound by the budget because this enactment also hands over to us, to be used at our discretion, any funds there may be in the kitty." We had a lot of discussion in the council on legislation in order to insure that we should not ultimately bring it about that boards of the future should say, "We have got the budget but that is not the real thing. On top of that we have got the surplus as a normal thing." So, we tried to put in some words which would say to the board "But if you do exceed your budget, you must go to the next convention and report the special circumstances under which you have exceeded the budget." I originally submitted a form of words which was accepted. Then afterwards there was debate about that form of words, and since then the words that have been read by the chairman of the drafting committee have been accepted in lieu of mine.

I want to say this, and this is the purpose of my standing, I am as concerned as any man in this hall that no board in the future shall say "The budget is merely a technical thing. We have all the surplus assets." We want it to be understood, and in the record, that the budget stands for what it is, the normal expenditure that any board of directors is entitled to spend during the year, but, in addition to that, the surplus funds are there, and so that they shall not be held up, we say to them in this proposed enactment, "If special circumstances so demand, you may use those surplus funds but you must come afterwards to the succeeding convention and explain the special circumstances which called upon you to use those funds."

ROTARIAN WYLAND: The explanation given and the statement of principles are very acceptable but there is more than that involved in the statement as now presented to us in the proposed enactment. Not only can the board spend all the money that is in hand, but they can go ahead and involve Rotary International in indebtedness beyond our assets. I would very much prefer, and I move, Mr. President, that this statement "but the board shall at no time incur an indebtedness in excess of the then net assets of Rotary International" be reinstated in the proposed enactment.

A ROTARIAN: I second the motion.

ROTARIAN WALTER MACINTIRE (Knoxville, Tenn., U. S. A.): That amendment impresses me as being harmless but without merit.

ROTARIAN JAMES S. HOGG (Edinburgh, Scotland): I have a duty here, sir, to perform in behalf of the district I represent. We view with very great concern this proposed enactment because it hands over to a board of men the whole of the assets of Rotary International to be done with as they choose, and they are responsible to no one until after the horse has been stolen. Then you are ready to start to shut the door. I spoke against this proposed enactment yesterday in the council and I think it my duty to allow this convention to have a moment to consider the situation. We have got through all these enactments so well that I think we might at least pause before we hand over these assets to be used as these gentlemen think fit. Mind you, I am not saying one word against

the integrity of the directors of R. I., not one word, but in Scotland, we have an inherited objection to handing over our monies to any body of men to do with as they choose, and I venture to test this meeting by moving an amendment after the words income of Rotary International. I would suggest "but in no case such amount shall exceed one-third of the total then assets of Rotary International." The income of Rotary International is growing year by year because the movement is spreading so far around the world, and I think with one-third you could take care of all the problems of Rotary. We quite understand there might be a year when something extraordinary happens and we would give power to these gentlemen to exceed their annual budget. Therefore, I move the amendment that spending from the assets of the organization should not exceed one-third of the total then free assets of Rotary International.

ROTARIAN LEONARD HILL (Calgary, Alta., Canada): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: There is already one motion before the house. This is a second motion.

ROTARIAN HOGG: This is an amendment.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: The other was an amendment.

ROTARIAN CRAWFORD C. MCCULLOUGH (Fort William, Ont., Canada): As you know, this matter was debated at great length in the council on legislation and finally, yesterday afternoon, it came up for final disposal. Rotarian Hogg expressed his full views at that time. They were debated in open session once again, and, on the final vote being taken, the vote would have been unanimous except for the dissenting vote of the member from Scotland. That was quite within his rights, but the debate clearly showed that the introduction of a limiting clause in percentage introduces an entirely new principle in the handling of the funds of Rotary International. From the period of its inception, the constitution and by-laws both have required that the board of directors shall be solely responsible. The men whom we select as trustees, having confidence in them as trustees for the whole body of Rotary International, do not have their hands tied, but shall act as trustees and shall have full control of the funds of Rotary International.

It was the sense of the council on legislation, and I am sure it is the sense of this meeting, that never in the past nor never in the future will a board of fourteen trustees, selected, as we select them, in a democratic way, ever abuse that trust. I feel, and so did the council on legislation by almost unanimous vote, that the amendment adds nothing and does introduce a new principle which, if adopted, would otherwise require many changes in the constitution. Therefore I am against the amendment and for the enactment as reported by the drafting committee.

ROTARIAN WM. ERNEST DECOURSEY (Covington, Ky., U. S. A.): I rather want to commend the gentleman from Scotland for his opposition to blank check writing. I think that it would be much to our advantage to write some sort of a limitation as to the amount of the net assets that might be spent. Whether the percentage proposed is the proper percentage, I am not informed, but I do heartily agree with the two suggestions made.

ROTARIAN SAMUEL L. SHANAMAN (Phoenixville, Pa., U. S. A.): We are talking about something without having something to talk about. I rise to a point of order, therefore, and ask that we put this thing in order, by making a

motion that we adopt proposed enactment No. 38-14 as recommended by the council on legislation, so that we may properly discuss it.

ROTARIAN H. BARROWS (Highland Park, Mich., U. S. A.): I second that motion.

ROTARIAN RAY O. WYLAND (New York, N. Y., U. S. A.): Now that the motion is before us, I move an amendment to the motion, that we reinstate the three lines that were stricken from the proposed text as printed in our booklet namely: "but the board shall at no time incur an indebtedness in excess of the then net assets of Rotary International."

ROTARIAN ARTHUR GALLIGHER (Salina, Kan., U. S. A.): I second the amendment to the original motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: The question is on the amendment proposed by Rotarian Wyland. We have to dispose of the amendment first.

ROTARIAN CHRIS HANSEN (Lethbridge, Alta., Canada): May I suggest you read the motion you wish to place before the house so that we all may know on what we are voting.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Will Chairman Wheeler please read the motion with the additional words?

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: "Section 3. *Powers.* The board of directors shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of Rotary International in conformity with this constitution and the by-laws and in exercising such control and management the board may expend in any year the current income (as fixed by the budget or budgets referred to in the by-laws) and such amount from the general surplus fund as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of Rotary International, and then report to the next convention as to the special conditions under which expenditures have been made from the surplus, but the board shall at no time incur an indebtedness in excess of the then net assets of Rotary International."

ROTARIAN WYLAND: That is it.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We are acting on the amendment to reinstate the words "but the board shall at no time incur an indebtedness in excess of the then net assets of Rotary International." It is quite clear? Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." The "ayes" have it. Now we have to deal with the second amendment. Will you make it again?

ROTARIAN HOGG: The amendment is after the words "to accomplish the purposes of Rotary International." The amendment is to insert these words "but in no case shall such amount exceed one-third of the total free assets of Rotary International."

ROTARIAN A. D. HILL (Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any further discussion?

ROTARIAN T. A. WARREN: As the man who originally set out to stop the board from getting hold of these assets just when they wanted to, I want to paradoxically resist the amendment of James Hogg. You see, by implication, you are tending to say now, that you will hand over up to a third of the assets.

I do not want to make it as easy as that, and I fear that implication. You give them the budget and then you say, "You can spend up to a third of the assets," because that is how it will be applied when this discussion has been forgotten in the years ahead. If you are not satisfied, if you still have the apprehension that I originally had, that they may misunderstand and think the assets are theirs besides the budget, then strengthen that final clause. I believe that is the way out, but I do beg of you, do not put in that third, because those of us who deal with finances, as many of us do, know that if you specifically state "budget plus one-third"—well, if I were on the board I would spend your third.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor of the motion to add the words "but in no case shall such amount exceed one-third of the total free assets of Rotary International" say "aye"; contrary "no." It is lost.

Now we have to vote on the original motion as amended. Is it clear enough that you do not want it to be read again? Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

TEXT OF ENACTMENT No. 38-14
(ADOPTED AS AMENDED)

To clarify the provisions of the constitution of Rotary International relating to the power of the board of directors to expend funds and limiting its power to incur indebtedness.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that Section 3 of Article V of the constitution of Rotary International be and hereby is amended as follows:

> SECTION 3. *Powers.* The board of directors shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of Rotary International in conformity with this constitution and the by-laws and in exercising such control and management the board may expend in any year the current income (as fixed by the budget or budgets referred to in the by-laws) and such amount from the general surplus fund as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of Rotary International, and then report to the next convention as to the special conditions under which expenditures have been made from the surplus, but the board shall at no time incur an indebtedness in excess of the then net assets of Rotary International.

Consideration of Resolution 38-29

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Resolution No. 38-29: "To provide for the election of members of the board of directors of Rotary International for two-year terms." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Logansport, Indiana, U. S. A.

This resolution proposed to provide for the election of members on the board of directors of Rotary International for two-year terms if and when resolution No. 38-25 was adopted.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-29 be considered as withdrawn and that portion thereof which refers to the nomination of directors from the United States by regions be referred to the board of directors of Rotary International in connection with the request contained in resolution No. 38-25 (a).

ROTARIAN IRA PEARCE (Elko, Nevada, U. S. A.): I move the adoption of the council's recommendation.

ROTARIAN C. SEYMOUR BULLOCK (South Bend, Ind., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION No. 38-29

(CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL)

To Provide for the Election of Members of the Board of Directors of Rotary International for Two Year Terms.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Logansport, Indiana, U. S. A.

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that it is the sense of this convention that if and when Resolution No. 38-25 now before this convention, calling for the setting up of five geographical areas from each of which shall be elected one of the five members of the board of directors of Rotary International allocated to the United States, is adopted and such geographical areas shall have been provided for, provision also shall be made for numbering all the several areas consecutively and thereafter members of the board of directors of Rotary International shall be elected for two years in such rotation that there shall be elected one director from each odd numbered area for a term of two years on each recurring odd numbered calendar year, and there shall be elected one director from each even numbered area for a term of two years on each recurring even numbered calendar year.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the board of directors of Rotary International is requested to draft or have drafted such enactments as may be required by the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and as may be necessary to properly present the intent of this resolution for action by the convention of Rotary International to be held at Cleveland in June of 1939.

Consideration of Resolution 38-28

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Resolution No. 38-28. "To encourage a study by Rotary clubs of the question of more continuity in personnel of board of directors of Rotary International." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A. This proposed resolution sets forth a plan to effect more

continuity on the board of directors of Rotary International, whereby directors would be elected for two-year terms. It does not propose to make this change effective at this convention but merely proposes that the plan be received and entered into the proceedings of this convention, and that the Rotary clubs be requested to consider and study the plan in order that the representatives of the clubs at the 1939 convention may be informed on this subject in the event that the Rotary Club of Omaha proposes an enactment on the subject to the 1939 convention. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-28 be adopted.

ROTARIAN FRED L. HAAS (Omaha, Neb., U. S. A.): I move that proposed resolution No. 38-28 be adopted.

ROTARIAN DONALD BURKE (Omaha, Neb., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION No. 38-28

(ADOPTED)

To encourage a study by Rotary clubs of the question of more continuity in personnel of board of directors of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.

WHEREAS the desirability of more continuity in the personnel of the board of directors of Rotary International has been generally recognized for a number of years, and

WHEREAS the 1930 convention of Rotary International adopted a resolution recognizing and approving the principle of continuity in Rotary administration, and

WHEREAS the 1932 convention of Rotary International by resolution adopted a statement that "provision should be made for securing greater continuity in personnel of the board of directors of Rotary International," and

WHEREAS the importance of continuity in personnel is recognized and provided for in respect of two important committees of Rotary International, namely the Finance Committee and the Magazine Committee, and is provided for in the board of trustees of the Rotary Foundation, and

WHEREAS the personnel of the board of directors of Rotary International is almost completely changed each year, and

WHEREAS the Rotary Club of Omaha, Nebraska, has developed a plan to effect more continuity in the personnel of the board of directors of Rotary International and plans to propose an enactment or enactments to the 1939 convention of Rotary International to provide for more continuity in the personnel of that board, which plan is in substance as follows:

That the director of Rotary International elected at the 1940 convention from the membership of the clubs situated in Canada and Newfoundland be nominated and elected

for a two year term, and that thereafter one director from the membership of those clubs be nominated and elected only in alternate and even numbered years and for a two year term;

That of the five candidates nominated for director of Rotary International from the membership of the clubs situated in the United States of America at the 1940 convention, the two receiving the highest number of votes cast for their nominations respectively be nominated for a two year term, and the other three be nominated for a one year term, and at that convention two candidates nominated for a two year term and three candidates nominated for a one year term be elected from the membership of those clubs, and for those terms respectively; and that thereafter in even numbered years only two, and in odd numbered years only three, directors be nominated and elected from the membership of the clubs situated in the United States of America, and for two year terms;

That of the five directors of Rotary International elected at the 1940 convention from the membership of the clubs situated outside of the United States of America, Canada and Newfoundland, Great Britain and Ireland, three be previously nominated by the outgoing board of directors and be elected for a two year term, and two of them be so nominated and elected for a one year term; and that thereafter only three directors be so nominated and be elected from the membership of the clubs situated outside of the United States of America, Canada and Newfoundland, Great Britain and Ireland, at the conventions held in even numbered years and only two be so nominated and be elected at the conventions held in odd numbered years, and for two year terms;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that the plan should be seriously received and considered by the Rotary clubs of the world so that they may decide how to instruct their respective delegates to vote in respect of it in event an enactment or enactments are proposed to the 1939 convention to implement the plan;

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that the plan outlined herein be received and entered in the proceedings of this convention, and

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that all Rotary clubs are requested to consider and study that plan for the information of their members and for the guidance of those who may be their delegates to the 1939 convention of Rotary International, and that the International Secretariat be instructed to procure publication of the plan, and of information and articles pertaining to it, in "The Rotarian," the "News Letter," letters to district governors, and in regional Rotary magazines.

Consideration of Enactment 38-10

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-10. "To provide for enlarging the duties of the constitution and by-laws committee of Rotary International." Proposed by the Rotary club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-10 and the proposed amendment thereto be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN W. E. LAROE (Whitewright, Texas, U. S. A.): I move the adoption of the council's recommendation.

ROTARIAN WILLIAM A. FRENCH (Santa Barbara, Cal., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

Text of Enactment No. 38-10
(Considered as Withdrawn)

To provide for enlarging the duties of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

It Is Enacted by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that Section 9 of Article XII of the by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by the addition of the following to the present text of said Section 9 of Article XII:

> When requested to do so by a member club, or the board of directors of a member club, it shall, within a reasonable time, answer any question so submitted by either of them relating to interpretation of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and the club constitution and by-laws, or relating to an interpretation of the action of any international convention or the action of any board of directors of Rotary International as affecting the administration and operation of a member club or relating to an interpretation of the delegated and reserved powers of any member club. A report of all interpretations and opinions given, and of all recommendations submitted, as provided for herein, shall be made to the next succeeding annual convention of Rotary International.

Text of Amendment to Enactment No. 38-10
(Considered as Withdrawn)

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

That the final period in Proposed Enactment No. 38-10, be changed to a comma, and that the following language be added to complete the proposal:

> but no interpretation, or opinion, or recommendation affecting the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International and the Club Constitution and By-Laws, shall change any provision, or provisions, therein contained, unless the same is duly adopted by a Convention of Rotary International, in accordance with the procedure required for the amendment of such instrument, or instruments.

Consideration of Resolution 38-23

Chairman Wheeler: Proposed Resolution No. 38-23. "To express abhorrence of war as a means of settling international disputes." Proposed by the Rotary club of Barking, England. The proposer of this resolution, the Rotary club of Barking, England, wishes to be permitted to withdraw this proposal. In accordance with the request of the proposer of the resolution, the council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-23 be considered as withdrawn in order that the Rotary Club of Barking may have time further to consider the matter in its fullest implications.

ROTARIAN JOHN KEEN (Austin, Texas, U. S. A.): I move that proposed resolution No. 38-23 be considered as withdrawn, as recommended by the council.

ROTARIAN EVERETT FRAZAR (Tokyo, Japan): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION No. 38-23

(CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN IN ORDER THAT THE ROTARY CLUB OF BARKING MAY HAVE TIME FURTHER TO CONSIDER THE MATTER IN ITS FULLEST IMPLICATIONS)

To express abhorrence of war as a means of settling international disputes.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Barking, England.

IT IS RESOLVED that Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention, appreciating that the ideals of Peace and International Goodwill are implicit in the declared objects of Rotary, expresses its abhorrence of war as a means of settling international disputes.

Consideration of Resolution 38-26

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Resolution No. 38-26. "To inaugurate a world-wide Rotary good will day." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Brisbane, Australia.

This resolution proposes the inauguration of a world-wide Rotary good will day. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution 38-26 be considered as withdrawn and that it be referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for the board's consideration.

ROTARIAN GEORGE J. WANSTRATH (St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.): I move the adoption of the recommendation of the council.

ROTARIAN LAZAR FRIEDMAN (Slippery Rock, Pa., U. S. A.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION No. 38-26

(CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL)

To inaugurate a world-wide Rotary goodwill day.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Brisbane, Australia.

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that a world-wide Rotary goodwill day be inaugurated, the actual day each year to be declared by Rotary International. On this day each club over

the whole world meet as nearly as possible and convenient at the same time and devote their business to speeches and discussion on "Goodwill amongst the Nations" and the possible means of fostering it.

Consideration of Resolution 38-31

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Resolution No. 38-31. "Relating to the campaign to raise a fund as a part of the Rotary Foundation." Proposed by the Council on Legislation. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-31 be adopted.

Chairman Wheeler read the text of proposed resolution No. 38-31 inasmuch as it had not been printed in the booklet of proposed legislation.

ROTARIAN HAROLD L. PHILLIPS (Newport, Mon., England): I move that proposed resolution No. 38-31 be adopted.

ROTARIAN M. V. TEEM (Marietta, Georgia, U. S. A.): I second the motion.

ROTARIAN C. SEYMOUR BULLOCK (South Bend, Ind., U. S. A.): This seems to be a most inopportune time to start a drive like this. I wish it might be referred back to the board, or postponed. We cannot get a cent to live on let alone start a fund for a foundation. I should hate to start out to raise two million dollars and not get two million cents. I would rather it be postponed until money is a little freer than it is at the present time.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I reply to that, that as a test, when Paul Harris was seventy years of age it was suggested that some funds should be raised for the foundation and in a week's time we received a substantial amount towards that end. I am glad to say that Past President of Rotary International, Clinton P. Anderson, has accepted the chairmanship of the general campaign committee to raise the fund for the foundation, and I think we ought to give him a chance.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION No. 38-31

(ADOPTED)

Relating to the campaign to raise a fund as a part of the Rotary Foundation.

Proposed by the Council on Legislation.

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention, that the campaign to raise a fund of $2,000,000 as a part of the Rotary Foundation, inaugurated a year ago and now about to be conducted, is approved and endorsed, and all the officers of Rotary International and all member clubs are requested to cooperate to make the campaign a complete success.

Consideration of Resolution 38-32

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed resolution No. 38-32. "To provide for a study of the possible need of a new type of active membership in Rotary clubs." Proposed by the Council on Legislation. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-32 be adopted.

Chairman Wheeler read the text of proposed resolution No. 38-32 inasmuch as it had not been printed in the booklet of proposed legislation.

ROTARIAN PHILIP GARLAND (Tacoma, Wash., U. S. A.): I move that proposed resolution No. 38-32 be adopted.

ROTARIAN M. F. KEY (Hong Kong,): I second the motion.

ROTARIAN CYRIL FRANKLIN (Hereford, England): This proposed resolution does not appear to give the board the opportunity of saying there is no acceptable way in which this can be done. You see, it assumes that the board will agree that it should be done, and asks them to bring forward proposals to implement this. I suggest it should be worded in such a way that the board can, if it so desires, report back to the convention that they do not think it ought to be done.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you move that as an amendment?

ROTARIAN FRANKLIN: Yes, I move it should be amended to effect that.

ROTARIAN T. A. WARREN: Surely, Cyril, you have seen the words "the possible need of a new type, etc." These words, "possible need," mean to me that there may not be a need at all.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I, too, so understand them. Your amendment has not been seconded. Do you wish to withdraw it after the explanation?

ROTARIAN FRANKLIN: May I say, Mr. President, it goes on to say that the board must submit to the convention a proposal to meet the situation by amendment of the constitution and by-laws, in a manner which the board believes may be generally acceptable, but still, if that is the understanding, I am quite willing to withdraw it.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We are now going to vote on the motion that proposed resolution No. 38-32 be adopted. Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION NO. 38-32

(ADOPTED)

To provide for a study of the possible need of a new type of active membership in Rotary clubs.

Proposed by the Council on Legislation.

WHEREAS it is believed that there exists among a considerable number of Rotary clubs and Rotarians a desire for a type of Rotary membership which will permit a member of long standing to retain his rights and privileges as an active

member, while at the same time opening the opportunity for membership to a younger man in the same classification, and

WHEREAS it is recognized that there is an advancing membership age in Rotary clubs which can only be retarded by the admission of younger men to membership, especially in the older clubs

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention, that the board of directors is requested to study or cause to be studied, during the coming six months, the possible need of a new type of active membership in Rotary clubs which will permit a member of long standing to retain his rights and privileges as an active member while at the same time opening the opportunity for membership in the same classification to a younger man, and submit to the 1939 Rotary convention a proposal to meet the situation by amendment of the Rotary International constitution and by-laws and the standard club constitution, in a manner which the board believes may be generally acceptable to Rotary clubs.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I wish to thank you heartily for your kind cooperation. I should like to congratulate the chairman, Charles Wheeler, and also all the members of the drafting committee, the members of the staff and all of you who helped us so much.

I now declare the convention in recess until nine forty-five Friday morning. That will be the final session of the convention. I hope you will all be there.

The meeting recessed at four thirty-five o'clock.

The Council On Legislation

June 20, 21 and 22, 1938

First Session

The council on legislation, held as a part of the twenty-ninth annual convention of Rotary International, convened its opening session in Veterans' Hall, Veterans' Building, San Francisco, California, U. S. A., at nine-fifty A. M., Monday, June 20, 1938, with President Maurice Duperrey as chairman.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Fellow Rotarians: It is now my pleasure to convene this council on legislation which is being held as a part of the twenty-ninth annual convention of Rotary International.

Before we start our work in the council, I wish to make a brief remark. We may differ or disagree regarding the ways and means of improving our organization, but I cannot conceive that any one of us here does not work with all his heart for the good of Rotary. I wish you to bear in mind that we are all here as Rotarians, and that friendship is the basis of Rotary. I hope, therefore, that all our discussions will be carried on in a friendly spirit, that is to say, in a Rotary spirit. I am not a lawyer, but I will do my best to preside over this council on legislation to the best of my ability, and I do hope that you will kindly help me. In advance, I wish to thank you heartily for your kind cooperation.

In setting up a council such as this, the element of time is important. In order to expedite matters, and in line with the procedure followed in the past, I have taken the liberty of doing several things in advance, for which I now ask your approval.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The credentials of those composing this council must be viséd, and following the procedure of previous years I have appointed a committee on credentials. The personnel of this committee is as follows: Robert R. Bangham, Chairman, Wilmington, Ohio; A. Marcus Tollet, Helsingfors, Finland, and George W. Hutchison, Auckland, New Zealand.

Does the action of the chairman meet with the approval of the council? (Agreed)

RULES OF PROCEDURE

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: The general rules relating to the procedure of the Council on Legislation will be found in Article VII of the by-laws of Rotary International. Obviously it is not expected that these provisions of the by-laws shall cover every contingency that might arise, but rather that where necessary those general provisions may be supplemented by rules of procedure in harmony with these basic provisions. Accordingly, it has been the custom each year for the council to adopt rules of procedure. In order to expedite the work of this council, I have taken the liberty of appointing a committee to review the rules of procedure for the 1937 council, and to offer recommendations as to the adop-

tion of these or similar rules by this council. This committee consists of: C. R. Samuel, Chairman, Penang, Straits Settlement; Laurence H. Alline, Presque Isle, Maine; Armando Hamel, Santiago, Chile; Louis Lambelet, Val de Travers, Switzerland; Miles D. Zimmerman, Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

If the council will confirm the appointment of this committee, I shall call upon Chairman Samuel for a report on the rules of procedure. Do you all agree? (Agreed)

CHAIRMAN SAMUEL: Each member of the council has been supplied with a copy of the manual of procedure, pamphlet No. 35, on pages 102 and 103 of which will be found the text of the rules of procedure adopted by the council at the 1937 Nice convention. Your committee on rules of procedure recommends that the rules of procedure adopted last year be adopted without modification as the rules of procedure for this 1938 council on legislation.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Is it your pleasure to accept the report and adopt the rules of procedure on pages 102 and 103 of the manual of procedure to be the rules of procedure for this 1938 Council on Legislation? All those in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COUNCIL ON LEGISLATION OF THE 1938 CONVENTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

1. Upon the convening of the council, the first order of business shall be the appointment, by the chairman, of a committee on credentials to which the credentials of those claiming to be members of the council shall be presented.

2. Credentials shall be examined and viséd by the committee which shall report its findings to the council.

3. A member of the council reported to and seated as such by the council shall be a member for the entire duration of the council and shall have no right to appoint a substitute.

4. The second order of business shall be the adoption of rules of procedure and the order in which matters claiming the attention of the council are to be considered. The chairman may appoint a committee to recommend such rules of procedure and order of consideration.

5. The rules of debate set forth in Article VII, Section I, paragraph (c) of the by-laws of Rotary International shall apply to the proceedings of the council:

"Debate-Limit. In debate, each Rotarian has the right to speak not more than twice on the same question on the same day, except on an appeal, but may not speak the second time so long as any Rotarian who has not spoken on that question calls for recognition. No Rotarian shall speak in convention longer than five minutes at one time, except as provided in the order of the day, or by a majority vote."

6. In all matters of procedure not provided for either in the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International or by special rules of procedure adopted by the council, Robert's Rules of Order shall be the authority.

7. The privilege of debate is granted to a representative of the proposer of an enactment or a resolution even though such representative is not a member of the council, but only in so far as such enactment or resolution is concerned.

8. Each member of the council shall be entitled to one vote.

9. If at any time the president of Rotary International appoints a chairman of the council to serve in his place, such an appointment shall be made from among the members of the council, and the president may resume the chairmanship at any time.

10. The secretary of the council may appoint his substitute or assistants from among the secretariat staff of Rotary International.

11. The proceedings of the council shall be recorded and an official record shall be printed as part of the proceedings of the convention.

12. The council may go into "committee of the whole" which shall report back to the council. Debate in the committee shall not be recorded but the secretary shall keep a memorandum of its proceedings for use in the preparation of the committee's report to the council.

13. The drafting committee of the council shall consist of a chairman and four members. The chairman of the drafting committee shall be either the chairman of the council or the person designated by him to make the report of the council to the convention. The other four members of the committee shall be selected as follows: The chairman of the council shall nominate four members of the council as members of the drafting committee and shall then call for further nominations from the floor. If no further nominations be made, the men nominated by the chairman of the council shall automatically be selected; but if further nominations are made, the selection shall be by ballot.

14. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the drafting committee, with the assistance of the other members of the committee, to prepare, for presentation to the convention, the report of the council; and, in so doing, the drafting committee shall carefully examine the text of all proposed enactments and resolutions as to form

and regularity and the chairman shall advise the council with regard thereto.

15. The sessions of the council may be held at any time up to the termination of the convention.

16. Upon adoption by the council, these rules shall not be suspended or amended except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

NOTE: Subsequent to the adoption of these rules of procedure, the council (see page 192 of this book) amended these rules by the adoption of the following additional rule: "If a club which is the proponent of a proposed enactment or resolution desires to have its viewpoint officially presented to the council, it shall be given five minutes at the outset to present that viewpoint, and shall have an additional three minutes to close the discussion, or use those minutes at any other time during the debate."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: By provision of the by-laws, the secretary of Rotary International is the secretary of this council. To those who do not already know him, I introduce to you Chesley R. Perry.

SECRETARY PERRY: Pursuant to the provisions of the by-laws and the rules of procedure of this council, I have appointed Mildred Vandervelde, one of the executive assistants on the secretariat staff to assist me in the secretarial work of this council. I have also arranged with the Master Reporting Company, represented here by Mrs. Sadie Thomas, to make a verbatim record of the proceedings of this council. Each member of the council, as recognized by the credentials committee has been furnished with a special button badge reading "Council on Legislation—1938." This badge will serve to identify you at the door and admit you to the council chamber. Each member has also been provided with a large envelope, containing the text of all proposed legislation; a copy of the manual of procedure and other reference material. Each envelope has been marked with the name of the member of the council in order that he may file his papers in it and, if he so desires, leave his envelope on the bench in front of his seat. The secretary or his assistant will see that the envelope is available to you at the next session of the council.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: The by-laws of Rotary International provide that the president of Rotary International shall be the presiding officer of the council, but that he may appoint a chairman to serve in his place. The rules of procedure of the council provide that if the president appoints a chairman to serve in his place, such appointment shall be made from among the members of the council, and the president may resume the chairmanship at any time. So far as circumstances and time will permit, it is my purpose to preside over the sessions of the council, and I have appointed Rotarian Charles L. Wheeler of San Francisco to serve as chairman when it is not possible for me to be in the chair. Rotarian Wheeler is a past vice president of Rotary International, and he is a member of the council as the representative of the 104th District, of which he is the district governor. It is my pleasure to introduce to you Charles Wheeler. (Applause)

DRAFTING COMMITTEE

The by-laws of Rotary International provide that the council shall appoint from its membership a drafting committee. Paragraph 13 of the rules of procedure of the council provides:

> 13. The drafting committee of the council shall consist of a chairman and four members. The chairman of the drafting committee shall be either the chairman of the council or the person designated by him to make the report of the council to the convention. The other four members of the committee shall be selected as follows: The chairman of the council shall nominate four members of the council as members of

the drafting committee and shall then call for further nominations from the floor. If no further nominations be made, the men nominated by the chairman of the council shall automatically be selected; but if further nominations are made, the selection shall be by ballot.

As Rotarian Wheeler will be acting as chairman of this council when I am not presiding, it seems to me advisable to designate him to make the report of the council to the convention, as the chairman of the council will be presiding over the convention, and I do so designate him. I also ask him to serve as chairman of the drafting committee as I shall be quite busy with general convention matters.

As the four other members of the drafting committee, the chairman nominates the following members of the council:

Walter D. Head, Montclair, New Jersey
Crawford C. McCullough, Fort William, Ont., Canada
Robert F. Phillips, Asheville, North Carolina
T. A. Warren, Wolverhampton, England

Are there any further nominations from the floor? The chair hears no further nominations, therefore the drafting committee will be constituted as follows: Charles L. Wheeler, chairman, and the four members nominated by the chair.

The members of the drafting committee have the particular responsibility of noting carefully the intent of any motion as to a recommendation of this council or any changes which it appears that the council wishes to recommend in connection with any proposed enactment or resolution, and then endeavor to phrase for the council such recommendation, change, et cetera, as will clearly convey the intent.

The drafting committee will from time to time report to the council the results of its labor, and the council will therefore have an opportunity to record its approval or disapproval of the drafting work done by the committee. Immediately at the close of each session of the council, the drafting committee is asked to meet at the platform for the purpose of determining when and where it will do the work at hand. A room adjacent to this council hall has been provided in which the drafting committee may do its work, and stenographic and clerical assistance will be arranged by the secretary of the council.

Purpose and Function of the Council

Perhaps it will be helpful at this time if we review briefly the purpose and function of this council which are briefly indicated in the paragraph of the by-laws which says: "The council shall consider and act upon said resolutions and enactments with or without amendment and shall report its action on all resolutions and enactments to a session of the voting delegates of the convention for such action as they may determine."

Here we have a provision for action by the council and action by the convention but we must interpret the first action as being of an advisory character. In this connection, I shall quote, with your permission, from an article on this subject which recently appeared in the R. I. News Letter:

The Council on Legislation was created by convention action. It is composed of some 150 members. Every district has its representative thereon, and there are some representatives of non-districted clubs and some representatives-at-large. The council con-

siders all proposed enactments and resolutions and reports its recommendations on each proposal, with or without amendment, to a session of the voting delegates of the convention for such final action as the delegates may determine.

In other words, the council has been created for the benefit of the delegate body. In effect, the convention says: "Here are important proposals to be considered. There is not time for the convention to discuss them all at length, and so the convention agrees that they shall be fully discussed in a council so set up as to be a representative body from all parts of the Rotary world. The convention reserves its right to discuss any proposed enactment or resolution but, before exercising that right, it would like to have each proposed enactment or resolution discussed in the council, after which it would like to have the council's considered recommendation to the convention as to what action the convention should take."

The convention is not bound to take such action with regard to any proposal. The convention may, in effect, thank the council for its efforts to be helpful, and proceed to its own conclusion. However, as a matter of fact, in many cases at least, the delegates in convention will recognize immediately the wisdom of the recommendation made by the council and will waste no time in reaching a decision which indicates that the delegates concur in that recommendation. In some instances the delegate body will be divided in opinion, some wishing to concur in the recommendations of the council; others being opposed to doing so. In that event, there undoubtedly will be full discussion of the subject before the vote of the delegates settles the matter.

The rules of procedure of the council have provided in the past and undoubtedly will provide this year that a representative of the club or other body proposing an enactment or resolution, even though such representative is not a member of the council, may appear before the council and be granted the privilege of debate in so far as such proposed enactment or resolution is concerned. This is the proposer's opportunity to persuade the council to make a favorable recommendation upon the proposal.

In the convention, if the recommendation of the council is favorable to the proposal, the representative of the club or other body making the proposal will undoubtedly be active in advocating a decision by the convention which shows it concurs in the recommendation of the council.

On the other hand, if the recommendation of the council is that the proposal be adopted as amended, or rejected, or considered as withdrawn, the representatives of the proposer will undoubtedly be active on the floor of the convention to persuade the delegate body not to concur in the recommendation of the council but to adopt the enactment or resolution as proposed, unless, as is often the case, the proposer, because of additional information or viewpoints received at the convention, may agree with the recommendation of the council that the proposal should be adopted as amended or be rejected or be considered as withdrawn.

A Rotary convention is a meeting of the member clubs of Rotary International, represented therein by the delegates of the clubs. The responsibility for Rotary legislation is a responsibility of the delegate body. The Council on Legislation is an advisory body which has been requested by the delegate body to study legislative proposals and advise the delegate body as to action which it should take on such proposals.

With this understanding of the function of this council and its relation to the convention, are we ready to proceed to the examination of the proposed enactments and resolutions, or is there desire for any preliminary discussion before taking up the proposed enactments or resolutions? Is there such a desire? I take it there is not. Has anyone a question regarding the function of the council? Any question? (No) If not, we can proceed.

Report of Credentials Committee

President Duperrey: First, we are going to have the interim report of the credentials committee.

Chairman R. R. Bangham: The credentials committee of the Council on Legislation at the 1938 convention of Rotary International has viséd the credentials of 107 members of this council as follows:

Representatives of clubs of districts of R. I.	79
President of the territorial unit R. I. B. I.	1
Representatives of clubs of districts of R. I. B. I.	14
Chairmen or other representatives of regional advisory committees	1
Representatives of non-districted clubs	2
Representatives-at-large	8
President and Secretary of R. I.	2
Total	107

The names of the 107 members certified by the credentials committee in this report are attached hereto.

ROTARIAN HARRY W. ROCKWELL (District 169): I move that the interim report of the credentials committee be adopted and that we declare those therein certified by the credentials committee to be duly seated as members of this council.

The motion, seconded by Rotarian John MacGregor, (District 197), was put to a vote and was carried.

SECRETARY PERRY: I have a communication addressed to the council from the board of directors of Rotary International which is in a way supplementary to the report of the credentials committee.

It appears that there are ten incoming district governors of districts that are effective but not yet operative until the first of July. Therefore, the board of directors recommends to the council that the following incoming governors of newly created districts which do not become operative until July first, be given seats in the council although they do not have any vote or any right to debate:

Luiz Dias Lins, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil
Horacio Damianovich, Santa Fe, Argentina
Jorge Roa Martinez, Pereira, Colombia
William Kerr McLuckie, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
Wayne Stewart, Honolulu, Hawaii
Paul E. Chalfant, Columbia City, Indiana, U. S. A.
John R. Stemm, Lafayette, Indiana, U. S. A.
Paul D. Crimm, Evansville, Indiana, U. S. A.
Abraham Glovsky, Beverly, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
Oliver S. Edmiston, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

Mr. President, would you desire to ask the council if they consent to these incoming governors being given chairs on the floor of the council?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you all agree, or do you have any other proposal? All agreed? (Agreed)

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TRANSMITTED TO COUNCIL

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: The secretary will at this time transmit to the council all proposed legislation received by him. Inasmuch as each member of the council has been furnished with the text of each proposed enactment and resolution, unless there is a motion to the contrary, the chair will assume that this council will deem it sufficient for the secretary to simply read the number, the title, and the name of the proposer of each proposed enactment and resolution transmitted by him.

SECRETARY PERRY: Herewith I transmit to the Council on Legislation the following proposed enactments and resolutions received by me as secretary of Rotary International in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International:

(There are twenty proposed enactments. An enactment is an amendment to the constitution or by-laws of Rotary International, or to the standard club constitution).

PROPOSED ENACTMENTS

38-1. "To amend the constitutional provision relating to more than one Rotary club in a city." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

38-2. "To provide that when an active member of a Rotary club arrives at the age of 70 years he shall automatically become a past service member of his club." Proposed by the 1937 Conference of the 69th District (present 165th District) of Rotary International.

38-3. "To amend the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to changes in district boundaries." Proposed by the 1937 Conference of the 34th District (present 180th District) of Rotary International.

38-4. "Recommendations of the Chicago Commission on Rotary International Administration regarding proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International to be transmitted to Rotary International for submission to the 1938 Rotary International convention." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

38-5. "To provide for the election of a secretary of Rotary International." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

38-6. "To provide that each duly constituted district of Rotary International shall be represented on the Council on Legislation; and prescribing the method and manner by which such representative is selected." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

38-7. "To provide for holding special assemblies of Rotarians from one country or from a group of countries in which Rotary clubs are established at each annual convention." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

38-8. "To provide for dividing the territory covered by member clubs into districts." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

38-9. "To clarify the autonomy of member clubs." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

38-10. "To provide for enlarging the duties of the constitution and by-laws committee of Rotary International." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

38-11. "To make changes in the composition of the Council on Legislation." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

38-12. "To set forth in the by-laws of Rotary International the powers and rights which the board of directors is empowered to delegate to the executive committee." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

38-13. "To implement several recommendations of the Commission on Rotary International Administration by clarifying or modifying various provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

38-14. "To clarify the provisions of the constitution of Rotary International relating to the power of the board of directors to expend funds and limiting its power to incur indebtedness." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

38-15. "To define the status of past officers of Rotary International." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

38-16. "To modify the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to filling a vacancy in the office of district governor." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

38-17. "To modify the provision in the by-laws of Rotary International relating to pre-conference nomination of district governor." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

38-18. "To provide for the termination of membership in a club by the board of directors of the club for a reason which the board may deem to be sufficient." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

38-19. "To amend the terminology in several provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and the standard club constitution." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

38-20. "To amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International with regard to administration in Great Britain and Ireland." Proposed by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland.

This completes the list of proposed enactments which were filed with the secretary of Rotary International by the first of February, within the time specified in the constitution and by-laws for him to make distribution of them to the clubs of the world.

There are ten proposed resolutions:

A resolution is action by the convention which simply expresses the opinion of the convention, or which establishes or revokes a policy or procedure without amending the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International or the standard club constitution.

Advance notice of a proposed resolution is customary, but it is not required as is the case with proposed enactments. Proposed resolutions may be received up to the close of the convention.

Proposed Resolutions

38-21. "To indicate the approval of the convention of Rotary International to amendments to the constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland with regard to administration in Great Britain and Ireland." Proposed by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland.

38-22. "To revise the text of the attendance contest rules to make the final date for the secretary to file attendance reports on the 10th and the district governor to report to Rotary International on the 17th." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Seymour, Indiana, U. S. A.

38-23. "To express abhorrence of war as a means of settling international disputes." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Barking, England.

38-24. "To express sentiment that the president of Rotary International be elected not more often than three consecutive years from any one country." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

38-25. "To provide for the appointment of a committee which shall study the feasibility of creating voting areas for the election of directors from the United States of America." Proposed by the Rotary Club of South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A.

38-26. "To inaugurate a world-wide Rotary goodwill day." Proposed by the Rotary club of Brisbane, Australia.

38-27. "Looking to the nomination of directors from the United States by regions of that country." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Greenwich, Connecticut, U. S. A.

38-28. "To encourage a study by Rotary clubs of the question of more continuity in personnel of board of directors of Rotary International." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.

38-29. "To provide for the election of members of the board of directors of Rotary International for two year terms." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Logansport, Indiana, U. S. A.

38-30. Looking to the nomination of directors from the United States by regions of that country. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Roanoke, Virginia, U. S. A. (No. 38-30 is referred to in the official daily bulletin this morning. The text of No. 30 is exactly the same as the text of No. 38-27)

We also have some communications, one from the Rotary Club of Indianapolis offering an amendment to its proposed enactment No. 38-10. That proposed amendment has been printed in the supplement to the booklet of proposed legislation. We also have an amendment offered by the board of directors on its proposed enactment No. 38-17. Mimeographed copies of the proposed amendment to No. 17 have been distributed to members of the council and the proposed amendment also was printed in the official daily bulletin this morning.

We also have a communication from the board of directors of Rotary International suggesting that the council might well prepare and offer a resolution to the convention which will test the sentiment of the convention as to whether or not there should be an additional type of membership such as has been referred to as senior membership. The text of this communication is being mimeographed and will be distributed to you so that you will have it in your envelopes tomorrow morning.

Order of Consideration of Proposed Legislation

President Duperrey: When we adopted our rules of procedure, the rules provided among other things for the adoption of an order in which matters claiming the attention of the council are to be considered. The council has before

it thirty proposed enactments and resolutions, transmitted in numerical order. It may be that the work of the council will be expedited by some other order of consideration such as grouping of related subjects, etc. The rules of procedure provide that the chairman may appoint a committee to recommend such an order and the chairman has appointed a committee, the personnel of which is the same as that constituting the rules of procedure committee. If there is no objection, it will be assumed that the council ratifies the action of the chairman of the council in appointing this committee, and we will now ask Chairman Samuel, of the committee on rules of procedure and order of consideration to make his report on the recommended order of consideration.

CHAIRMAN SAMUEL: Your committee recommends that the order in which matters claiming the attention of this council shall be considered, shall be as shown on the sheets attached to this report, namely: Numbers 19, 20, 21, 6, 11, 7, 2, 9, 18, 22, 1, 4, 15, 16, 17, 24, 5, 3, 8, 13, 27, 30, 25, 12, 14, 29, 28, 10, 23 and 26.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Does anyone wish to move that the recommendation of the committee as to the order of consideration of proposed legislation be approved?

ROTARIAN CHARLES PETTENGILL (District 199): I so move.

The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We are now ready to proceed to a consideration of the proposed enactments and resolutions before us. Before we take up the first proposed enactment or resolution, may I draw your attention to the rules of debate applicable to the council. The by-laws of Rotary International provide that the rules of debate for the council shall be the same as those for the convention, namely: "In debate, each Rotarian has the right to speak not more than twice on the same question on the same day, except on an appeal, but may not speak the second time so long as any Rotarian who has not spoken on that question calls for recognition. No Rotarian shall speak in convention longer than five minutes at one time, except as provided in the order of the day, or by a majority vote."

I know that every one of you will appreciate the necessity of adhering to these rules in order that all may share alike in the time at our disposal. Each proposal before us is the result of someone's serious consideration of an apparent problem, and it is important that these sessions be so conducted as to afford every opportunity for a full and free discussion of the problem and the proposed solution. Let us not be hasty in our decisions as to what we will recommend to the convention. Let us be deliberate and proceed in such a manner that no recommendation of the council is decided until every member of the council who so desires has had an opportunity to be heard.

Our discussions will be in the English language, but if anyone wishes to speak in another language and there is anyone here to translate for him, we shall be glad to have him speak in the language with which he is more familiar. It is particularly important that those who are not well versed in the English language shall clearly understand the conclusion which has been reached by the council and the reason therefor. They should not hesitate to ask for information even when a vote is being taken.

Also, I wish to call your attention to the fact that the rules of procedure of the council provide that the privilege of debate is granted to a representative of the

proposer of an enactment or resolution even though such representative is not a member of the council, but only in so far as such enactment or resolution is concerned.

Method of Procedure

In order to get the proposal before the council for discussion and action, as we take up each proposed enactment or resolution, the chairman will ask if some member of the council wishes to move that the council recommend to the convention that the proposed legislation *be adopted.* If such motion is not forthcoming, I shall then ask if someone wishes to move that we recommend to the convention that the proposal *be considered as withdrawn.* If such motion is not forthcoming, the chair will ask if someone wishes to move that we recommend to the convention that the proposal *be rejected.* By proceeding in this orderly manner, we shall always know exactly what we are minded to do. Of course, a motion to amend or revise any proposal will be in order at any time, but before entertaining a motion to amend any proposal we should have one of the original motions, namely that the council recommend to the convention that the proposal *be adopted,* or that the proposal *be considered as withdrawn,* or that the proposal *be rejected.* It seems the most natural thing to consider first whether or not the council will recommend the adoption of the proposal. If the council is hesitant about doing that, perhaps it may wish to recommend to the convention that the proposal be considered as withdrawn. The recommendation that the convention reject a proposal is not very often made, but occasionally we feel so strongly in regard to a certain proposal that we wish to make it plain to the world that the convention of Rotary International has flatly rejected the proposal.

By the way, somebody may want an explanation of the phrase "considered as withdrawn." Rotary is a unique organization. To a considerable extent it has developed its own terminology and its own procedure. Early in its existence it found that proposals were being made in the convention which it would be embarrassing to adopt and equally embarrassing to reject; therefore, Rotary developed its own procedure of "considering as withdrawn" any proposed enactment or resolution which it is not willing to adopt and which it does not want to record as having been rejected by the convention. This action is sometimes used also when it is desired to defer action for another year or so during which time a further study of the subject is made.

We have now come to the consideration of the first proposed enactment as shown in the order of consideration adopted earlier by this council.

Proposed Enactment No. 38-19

Secretary Perry: Proposed Enactment No. 19. "To amend the terminology in several provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and the standard club constitution." Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The secretary read the text of proposed enactment No. 38-19 as published in the booklet of proposed legislation.

Secretary Perry: This proposed enactment is simply a correction in terminology in accordance with the legislation adopted at the 1937 (Nice) convention whereby the "board of directors" of the territorial unit, Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland, was replaced by a "general council."

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Does some member of the council wish to move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-19 be adopted?

ROTARIAN EDWIN ROBINSON (Representative at large): I move that, sir.

The motion, seconded by Angus S. Mitchell, (District 65), was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 38-20 AND RESOLUTION No. 38-21

SECRETARY PERRY: The next proposed enactment in the order of consideration as adopted by the council is Proposed Enactment No. 38-20. "To amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International with regard to administration in Great Britain and Ireland." Proposed by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland.

The secretary read the complete text of proposed enactment No. 38-20 as published in the booklet of proposed legislation.

SECRETARY PERRY: It has been suggested that before the council acts on No. 38-20, it should consider and act on No. 38-21 the purpose of which is to indicate the approval of the convention of Rotary International to amendments to the constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland. If the action taken in Britain and Ireland, amending their constitution as set forth in No. 38-21, is approved by the convention, then the changes in the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International proposed in No. 38-20 become necessary.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you agree to act first on proposed resolution No. 38-21? (Agreed)

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Resolution No. 38-21. "To indicate the approval of the convention of Rotary International to amendments to the constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland with regard to administration in Great Britain and Ireland." Proposed by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland.

The secretary read the text of proposed resolution No. 38-21 as published in the booklet of proposed legislation.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Does some member of the council wish to move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-21 be adopted?

ROTARIAN T. A. WARREN (President, R.I.B.I.): I so move.

ROTARIAN T. C. THOMSEN (District 75): I second the motion.

ROTARIAN WARREN: It has been suggested that proposed resolution No. 38-21 should be taken before proposed enactment No. 38-20, and with the permission of the chairman, as they are each one dependent upon the other and, indeed, are one continuous proposal, I should like your consent, sir, in these opening remarks to deal with both No. 20 and No. 21 and they can be dealt with afterwards at your disposal.

The first point I want to make, is that R.I.B.I. is a territorial unit which has existed for many years by free consent. But we in R.I.B.I. have ever been desirous of grasping every opportunity of coming as close as possible within the international fold. I should say in parentheses that our original board of directors has been replaced by a general council. At the Bournemouth conference two years ago a very far-reaching proposal was enacted in R.I.B.I. This is very

important because it is fundamental. Whereas previously we had six directors, freely elected from the whole of R.I.B.I., from that time forward we were to have a representative elected from each district, and those together should supplant the former board, so that in reality—and this is the fundamental point—from thence onward we had a unit which was being governed by representatives elected by the separate districts. This made possible the firmer link within the international structure which is now proposed.

In the first place through our own by-laws, we have merged the former office or the existing office of district chairman with that of district representative. So that, as I have said, we now have a general council which consists of representatives coming directly from the districts. I want to state here, to press my point about the desire ever to come closer within the international scheme of things, that I have heard with a good deal of concern in the last day or two talk about the R.I.B.I. vote. There is no such thing. Our members come here to take part in an international convention and they come separately representing those who send them, and that will be maintained through this convention. Our members have had a certain amount of direction, which was intended purely for their help, but they have been told "You come as members of an international organization, and whether you be voting in the council on legislation or voting in the elections, you freely express your own preferences." That again is in parentheses, but I think, as I am claiming that we do have every desire to come closer within the international scheme of things, it is necessary I should state that at this moment.

I want to say first of all that we do not come with these proposals as representing the unanimous wish of everybody over on the other side of the water. We had stern opposition, but eventually the proposals were adopted by a large majority. We have cleared the hurdle on our own side, and we hope that when you have had all the inquiry into these proposals that you desire and deserve, you will be with us in going forward to this next step, which I believe is a really historical one in the interest both of Rotary International and of R.I.B.I.

I am dealing with proposed enactment No. 38-20. If you will look, please, at the bottom of page 50 (of the booklet of proposed legislation) where it says "Section 1. Titles."—there it means, in short, that the R.I.B.I. officers, if this is adopted, become international officers. I cannot imagine anybody in this room or in the convention regarding that other than as a really important progressive step. I do not think I need deal further, with Section 1.

Section 2 is equally important. (This is at the bottom of page 50.) It means, in effect, that whereas up to now R.I.B.I. is electing its own officers and that is final, in the future they will nominate their officers for election by the convention of Rotary International. Again, I say, I cannot imagine anybody regarding this as other than a step distinctly progressive.

Section 4 is merely consequential to what has gone before. Then down below you find towards the bottom of page 51: "By striking out the words 'the general council and the district chairmen,'" and lower down substituting the words "the general council." The district chairmen, as I have already pointed out, are proposed by our own by-laws to be merged into the district representatives on the general council. That at the bottom of page 51 puts that into the proper terminology. If then you go to the bottom of page 52 you get really a summary of what I have been saying, and that short note is worth reading:

"The purpose of this proposed enactment is to make certain constitutional

changes at this time which will lead to the recognition of the districts in Great Britain and Ireland as districts of Rotary International and to the recognition of the elective officers and members of the general council of that area, provided for at the 1937 (Nice) convention, as officers of Rotary International representing Rotary International in the area and in their respective districts."

For many years we have debated this step that we are now proposing to you. You can imagine the work that lies behind this document. The work has been freely done, enthusiastically faced, because those of us who had to deal with it felt that the end was well worth the journey no matter how difficult the journey might be.

Now, sir, your permission having been given, I pass to proposed resolution No. 38-21. The proposed text of Article I (a) reads: "The title of this association is 'Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.'" That may seem nothing in itself, but when I tell you that that proposal displaces "Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland," if you take those two, side by side, the existing one, "Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland," and what is proposed, you will see again that we so much desire to come closer to the international side of things, and the new title, with your consent, will be "Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland."

More important still, is: "Section 1. *How Constituted.* The governing body of the association shall be a general council consisting of the officers of the association"; and the following words, underlined, "and *the Rotary International representatives of the districts of the area.*" In other words, we no longer are known by the old term (if you approve this) of board of directors of R.I.B.I., nor the new one, the general council of R.I.B.I., but we are the Rotary International representatives in our various districts. Again I say, in my judgment, that is an immense step forward in our history.

Then if you will refer to page 54, you will notice Article VI, Section 2: "The president, vice president, and honorary treasurer shall be annually nominated as provided in the by-laws of the association and be elected as provided in Section 4 of Article IX of the by-laws of Rotary International." As I have already said, the future officers of R.I.B.I. will stand on the international platform for election just like any other officers of Rotary International. We have never liked to be separated and we like to believe that if you pass this, we shall be freely permitted to stand side by side with you and be elected in the usual way.

Then you follow the same principle in Article VII, *"Division into Districts."* We become international districts instead of merely districts of R.I.B.I. We cannot alter the number of districts without the consent of Rotary International.

Then if you will follow through on page 55 you will find another reference half way down the page to the fact that the Rotary International representative "shall be the representative of Rotary International and of the association in the said district."

"Section 3. *District Councils.*" At present we hold district councils. They are permissive. If you adopt this, they become mandatory. We want to fit into the general scheme of things and we are here proposing that our district councils (we follow the same principle with the district assemblies and the district conferences—the same principle runs through the whole) be mandatory and not permissive.

As I have already said, we have, as we had the right to do so, covered the amalgamation of these two offices of district chairman and district representative in our own by-laws. In other words, they are fait accompli. We have done it

because we want to see the international implications of it. We could not get this closer approach and this closer union effectively without that merger. The merger was the means to the end. The end is the closer link with the international scheme of affairs to which I have been referring throughout.

It remains with this council and ultimately with the convention, to say that they believe that this is a step that they should approve. I cannot imagine anybody, either in this council or the convention, who will say, "We do not want this step." It has meant, on the part of many of us, a sacrifice of some of the things that we have held in the past to be necessary. Things have changed; things should change. We live in a changing world, and the time has come when we can take this step and come voluntarily of our own free will and accord and ask you to accept us closer than ever you have been asked to accept us in the past.

ROTARIAN P. H. W. ALMY (R.I.B.I. District 13): I heartily second the motion that we recommend the adoption of this proposed resolution.

ROTARIAN GUS W. THOMASSON (District 128): I am a new member in this body this morning, but I have long been a student of Rotary. This proposal, in my judgment, is an epochal step in the history of our movement, and I want to make my first remarks in approval of the motion that the council recommend to the convention the adoption of proposed resolution No. 38-21 or, if they can be combined, proposed resolution No. 38-21 and proposed enactment No. 38-20.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Is the motion on No. 38-20 and No. 38-21 together?

ROTARIAN WARREN: I asked, sir, that No. 38-21 be taken first, and No. 38-21 is now before the meeting.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the motion, that this council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-21 be adopted, say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

ROTARIAN WARREN: I now move that this council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-20 be adopted.

ROTARIAN P. H. W. ALMY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. I had the privilege of attending the R.I.B.I. conference in Blackpool, and I wish to take this opportunity to convey my heartiest congratulations to President Tom Warren of R.I.B.I., for this splendid work. Thank you so much, Tom.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 38-6

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-6. "To provide that each duly constituted district of Rotary International shall be represented on the council on legislation and prescribing the method and manner by which such representative is selected." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

The secretary read the text of proposed enactment No. 38-6 as published in the booklet of proposed legislation.

SECRETARY PERRY: The Rotary Club of Indianapolis, which is offering this proposed enactment, has designated Rotarian Wilbur T. Gruber, of the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, to represent the club, as the proposer, before the council,

and I presume it will be your privilege to ask Rotarian Gruber, if he is not on the floor of the council, to come to the floor so that he can make the presentation for his club.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Is Rotarian Gruber here?

ROTARIAN WILBUR T. GRUBER (Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.): Mr. Chairman, this morning I made inquiry as to whether there was any provision on the floor of the council for a representative of a club proposing an enactment. I was told there was not, but that the matter would be taken care of at the proper time. Having several proposed enactments to present, and desiring a seat in the interim, will it meet with the approval of the chair if I retain the place here?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Just as you like.

The chair invites a motion as to whether the council will recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-6 be adopted.

ROTARIAN ALBERT L. ROWLAND (District 180): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-6 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN ROCKWELL (District 169): I second the motion.

AMENDMENT TO RULES OF PROCEDURE

ROTARIAN WILBUR T. GRUBER (Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.): Before making any statement to the 1938 council on legislation about the merits of proposed enactment No. 38-6, may I have the privilege of asking and of having answered a question concerning your procedure?

Article VII, Section 2 (e) of the by-laws of Rotary International authorizes the council by rule to grant the privilege of debate to a non-member of the council. This privilege has been extended by your rules of procedure to a representative of a proposer of an enactment. By your rule concerning the limit of debate, such representative can speak for five minutes only on the same question, on the same day, and a second time is authorized if there is no call for recognition by a Rotarian who has not previously spoken upon the question. We are unable to find, from an examination of the proceedings of the council held up to this time, anything upon which to rely concerning how and when and under what circumstances a representative of a proposer of an enactment may expect to be heard. In some instances, a special motion, in addition to the statement in the rules of procedure has been made and carried to permit this during the progress of debate. In other instances, the privilege of the floor has been claimed by a representative at the outset of the debate, and sometimes during the debate itself. In other instances, the chair itself has singled out a representative at the outset of the debate, during it, or at its conclusion, and requested a statement concerning the enactment being considered.

If the pleasure of the council can be indicated at this time, it will be less difficult for the representative of the Rotary club of Indianapolis, Indiana, to conform. Such a decision will also have the added advantage of being a recorded guide for the future information of those who are not members of the council, and yet are granted the privilege of debate. We urge that when reaching a decision upon the subject, you take into consideration the fact that if the representative of a proposer of an enactment is required to use the five minutes' time granted at the outset of the debate, he is handicapped greatly.

The debate may indicate that everything which the proposer of an enactment desires considered shall be presented and that there is no necessity of taking the time of the council. At the same time, the debate may indicate that the proposed enactment is misunderstood, or that objections made to it should be answered. In that event, the time granted by the council becomes very valuable to a representative of a proposer of an enactment. He should not be precluded, by a too early appearance, from getting before the council all of the information, and it should have information before reaching a decision as to what is best for all Rotary.

SECRETARY PERRY: Mr. President, it seems to me that having been invited by the presiding officer of the council to speak to the proposal made by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Rotarian Gruber desires, in addition to that invitation, a motion duly carried by the council inviting him to have the privilege of the floor to speak to this proposed enactment. Am I correct?

ROTARIAN WILBUR T. GRUBER (Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.): No, the question is whether the council is going to establish, by a rule, that the representative of the proposer must open the debate or whether or not he has the option of appearing, of selecting the time at which he shall appear to present the views of the club upon the proposed enactment.

ROTARIAN CLINTON P. ANDERSON (Representative at Large): I do not know the exact procedure, with a motion before the house, but if it is desired to establish a rule, I think it might be well for us to consider it for future actions and, with the consent of the person who made the motion to regard this proposed resolution as withdrawn, I would like to move that if a club which is the proponent of a proposed enactment or resolution desires to have its viewpoint officially presented to the council, it shall be given five minutes at the outset to present that viewpoint, and shall have an additional three minutes to close the discussion, or use those minutes at any other time during the debate. I make that in the form of a motion, if it is in order.

The motion was duly seconded.

ROTARIAN ROWLAND (District 180): Rotarian Rockwell and I are happy to temporarily withdraw the motion made, in order that action may be taken on Rotarian Anderson's motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Then we have Rotarian Anderson's motion before us. Any further discussion? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye"; contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

SECRETARY PERRY: May the secretary record in the records that two-thirds of the members of the council, present and voting, have adopted this amendment to the rules of procedure?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: It was unanimous. Now we come back to the motion that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-6 be considered as withdrawn. Are you ready for discussion? Rotarian Gruber, do you wish to speak now?

ROTARIAN GRUBER: In presenting the views of the Rotary Club of Indianapolis at this time on the motion that is now before the council, we of course would be speaking in the negative, that is, against the motion to withdraw, because the Rotary Club of Indianapolis believes that the recommendation of this council should be that it be adopted. The purpose of proposed enactment No.

38-6 is to make it possible for the electors at a district conference to determine who, in their judgment, is qualified best to represent the clubs of the district on the council on legislation. Under the present plan the club electors for the current year have nothing to say about this. The electors of the previous year nominated an international officer who, by virtue of such office, becomes a member of the council at the close of his administration, or if he cannot serve as such international officer, he is given the privilege of designating his proxy.

The situation in a district, as regards its representation upon so important a body as the council may change materially in twelve months' time. If it does not, and it is the desire of the clubs to have the incumbent district governor serve in that capacity, they have the privilege under this proposed enactment of doing so. There are many districts in which Rotarians of wide and varied experience are resident. If such districts desire to avail themselves of the capabilities of such Rotarians, they should have the privilege of doing so. Examine the roster of members of the councils which have been held to date, and you will find there are many districts in which this has been done. At present, carrying out this long range view depends upon the wishes of the men who are elected district governors in such districts. It should not so rest upon their private decisions, but the electors in every district should be given the authority to so plan for the clubs which they represent that year, if it seems a desirable thing to do. In the opinion of the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, the motion that proposed enactment No. 38-6 be considered as withdrawn should be defeated, because the adoption of it will do much toward making local clubs conscious of the legislative machinery of their organization. It may have much to do with training for future leadership in Rotary International.

ROTARIAN ROWLAND (District 180): In making the motion that this proposal be considered as withdrawn I am animated by the thought that the incumbent district governor, who by the present provisions of the constitution is automatically a member of the council, unless he elects to appoint a proxy in his place, is by reason of his experience during the preceding year as district governor the person most likely to be familiar with the current legislative proposals that are to come before the convention at which this council is in session.

I understand, I think, the purpose of the proposal, and that the election of someone at the district conference especially for the purpose of representing the district in the council has apparently the motive of democratizing the representation of the council. However, it has this possible disadvantage. It injects into the district conference another item of business which is of possible controversial character, which I think is unwise. We all know that the district conferences are designed primarily for information and inspiration and that the business features of the district conference should be reduced to a minimum, as they now are in the fact that they concern principally the selection of the district governor nominee.

In the second place, it is possible at a district conference, under the proposed resolution, for a group politically minded and politically interested to develop a controversy and propose a candidate who would under ordinary circumstances, despite his long membership in Rotary and his interest in it, be less familiar with pending action on the part of Rotary International, than the representative of Rotary International, the incumbent district governor.

It seems to me that the present arrangement is a most admirable one, and I have, without any feeling in this matter and without any previous conversation with any representative of the Indianapolis club made my motion in all good

faith in the belief that the council on legislation as at present composed represents the best way to have the individual districts represented that could be found.

ROTARIAN GRUBER: Far be it from me to disagree with the worthy member of the council that the outgoing district governors are the ones who are most familiar with what is going on in Rotary and with what has occurred in Rotary during the past year. But the Rotary Club of Indianapolis happens to disagree with that viewpoint. They believe that the Rotarians who pay the per capita tax and finance the organization can still be trusted to select the men on the council who will best represent them, and represent their viewpoint and not a viewpoint simply because they have been an international officer during the preceding twelve months.

The motion that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-6 be considered as withdrawn was put to a vote and was carried.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: The credentials committee is ready to make a supplementary report.

CHAIRMAN BANGHAM: The credentials committee of the council on legislation at the 1938 convention has viséd the credentials of 19 additional members of this council: representatives of clubs of R. I., 16; representatives of clubs of districts of R. I. B. I., 2; representatives at large, 1; total 19. The names of the 19 members certified by the credentials committee are attached to this report.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: You have heard the supplementary report of the credentials committee. Does anyone wish to make a motion to adopt the report and declare those therein named to be duly seated as members of the council?

ROTARIAN RICARDO HERNANDEZ (District 4): I so move.

The motion was seconded by Rotarian Cyril Franklin, (R. I. B. I., District 10) was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT NO. 38-11

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-11. "To make changes in the composition of the council on legislation." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. I will venture the effort to save a little time by mentioning what the change is. If the council wishes the text read, I will read it. In the fifth paragraph, the underlined part shows "not more than three representatives of non-districted clubs, members of such clubs or possessing special knowledge of them, the number to be fixed and the representatives to be appointed by the president of Rotary International." It is now ten. This reduces it to three. Since this legislation was enacted years ago, the number of non-districted clubs has become very few, so it is proposed that the number of non-districted representatives be three. Then the next paragraph provides "the president and the other members of the board of directors;" there is now no provision that other members of the board of directors be members of the council.

On page 32, the number of representatives at large is reduced from nine to six.

ROTARIAN ED R. JOHNSON (Representative at large): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-11 be adopted.

The motion was seconded by Rotarian Hernandez (District 4)

ROTARIAN CRAWFORD C. MCCULLOUGH (Representative at large): This is not to influence the voting or the decision that may be taken but is a matter of explanation of the second of the three amendments that are proposed within the general enactment. As one of the co-authors of the legislation creating this council on legislation, I am in a position to say why at the beginning, and as has obtained down through the years to the present, it was provided that the board of directors should not be members of the council on legislation. The council was devised to give, in some measure, an answer to the complaint which was general throughout all Rotary that the delegates in a large convention had little opportunity to be heard and that the opportunities for debate were so reduced that debate worthy of the name was impossible. It was felt by the drafters of the legislation creating this council that it would be an anomaly in the case of the board of directors, who so frequently have to present to the council important resolutions and enactments, as advocates of these, to sit in judgment upon the very proposals which they are advocating.

This may or may not be straining the point, but it was a sincere endeavor to remove just so far as might be and could be any allegation that the board of directors were trying to jam through legislation willy-nilly.

I have not made any decision personally as to whether the time has now come when it is wise and when it is desirable to alter this position. I only leave with you the reasons for the omission of the members of the board and providing only for representation by the president and the secretary of Rotary International. Although I am not a lawyer, to one who has down through the years had a good deal to do one way or another with such things as this in Rotary, it does not sound exactly like good jurisprudence, that the men who are advocating certain legislation should also be the judges or form a portion of the judicial body which makes the recommendation to the convention.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT NO. 38-7

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-7. "To provide for holding special assemblies of Rotarians from one country or from a group of countries in which Rotary clubs are established at each annual convention." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

The secretary read the text of proposed enactment No. 38-7 as published in the booklet of proposed legislation.

ROTARIAN T. C. THOMSEN (District 75): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed Enactment No. 38-7 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We are now going to listen to Rotarian Gruber of the Rotary Club of Indianapolis.

ROTARIAN GRUBER: The purpose of proposed enactment No. 38-7 is to make it possible for the member clubs of any country which is divided into two or more districts to hold a special assembly, if desired, without their request to do so being dependent as to realization upon action by the board of directors of Rotary International or a convention of Rotary International. Obviously, the board of Rotary International or a convention of Rotary International should have the authority to convene such assemblies, as they are now authorized to do by

the present provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International, since circumstances requiring it may be unknown to the member clubs concerned.

The Rotary Club of Indianapolis is of the opinion that if there are matters which pertain particularly to a country, the Rotary clubs of that country should be recognized as possessing the authority to decide whether to meet in a special assembly or not. By long established practices and custom, the board of Rotary International is an international body, and the convention of Rotary International is an international convention. No longer is there any dispute of the accepted fact that each of these is concerned exclusively with international matters, and that every subject that is national in scope and character is without the jurisdiction of either.

Is it expecting too much of the council and of the 1938 convention to ask that the by-law provision on the subject be amended so that the Rotary clubs of any country divided into two or more districts, can exercise the privilege of acting in concert upon matters of concern to themselves only?

Why do we say any country divided into two or more districts? This is because we now have districts which have a special assembly of the kind and character to which we refer every time a district conference or a district assembly is held. Here are some of the examples: Italy, with 32 clubs; The Netherlands, with 28 clubs; Czechoslovakia, with 47 clubs; Norway, with 19 clubs; Peru, with 25 clubs; Brazil, with 50 clubs; Yugoslavia, with 31 clubs; Sweden, with 31 clubs; Hungary, with 12 clubs; Roumania, with 9 clubs; Poland, with 8 clubs.

The number of clubs in each of these districts so holding conferences and assemblies at which matters pertaining particularly to their country can be discussed and acted upon serves as a basis for proposing that not less than twenty-five Rotary clubs from one country be authorized to petition for a like privilege. The other changes proposed are to conform to orderly procedure. If an assembly is held, the consent of the majority of those in attendance should be secured before perfecting the organization.

If an assembly is held for a country for which an advisory committee has been approved by the board of Rotary International, those in attendance should be authorized to select the members of such committee if such assembly so desire and, as far as the European advisory committee is concerned, this proposed amendment would not affect that in any way, because the European advisory committee has to do with the several districts in that area, whereas this has to do only with a country divided into two or more districts to consider national matters, of concern to that country alone.

ROTARIAN ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD (Chairman-Elect, Canadian Advisory Committee): I would just like to say to the assembly that what is proposed here is what was originally done so far as the election of the members of the Canadian advisory committee is concerned. We found that we did not get the representation that we desired so far as the different areas in Canada were concerned, and we have our members elected by the districts of the areas represented on the Canadian advisory committee. I think this has a great deal of danger, and I certainly would speak against it.

ROTARIAN GRUBER: I just wish to call the attention of the council to the fact that you just heard from the chairman-elect of the Canadian advisory committee, a committee set up for the purpose of considering the very matters which the suggested enactment would take care of concerning countries which do not

have such an advisory committee. Rotarian Fitzgerald calls attention to one of the minor things with reference to the proposal, and that is the provision as to how the members of an advisory committee should be selected. The major thing about the proposal is to give to the Rotary clubs of any nation divided into two or more districts the privilege, on their own petition, of having an assembly called to consider the very matters which the Canadian advisory committee now considers for the Rotary clubs of Canada.

The motion that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-7 be considered as withdrawn was put to a vote and was carried.

Proposed Enactment No. 38-2

Secretary Perry: Proposed Enactment No. 38-2. "To provide that when an active member of a Rotary club arrives at the age of 70 years he shall automatically become a past service member of his club." Proposed by the 1937 Conference of the 69th District (present 165th District) of Rotary International.

Rotarian Theodore T. Molnar (District 165): This proposed enactment was submitted to the 1937 district conference of the then 69th district, and there adopted. At the 1938 district conference of the 165th district in Atlanta, Georgia, it was unanimously recommended that a motion be made here that this council recommend to the convention that this proposed enactment No. 38-2 be considered as withdrawn, and I now so move.

Rotarian E. Roy Shaw (District 153): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

Secretary Perry: This morning I mentioned that the secretary of the council has a communication from the board of directors suggesting the possibility that the council might wish to prepare a resolution that would test the sentiment of the convention on this subject of an additional class of membership. We will distribute at this time mimeographed copies of the communication from the board of directors so that you can all have it to be thinking about during the next day or so.

President Duperrey: It is nearly twelve o'clock now and, of course, we have to recess very shortly. When do you wish to meet again?

Rotarian Pettengill (District 199): I move you that this council recess until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion, seconded by Rotarian L. W. Reynolds, (District 143) was put to a vote and was carried.

The meeting recessed at twelve o'clock.

Second Session

The second session of the council on legislation convened at nine o'clock, Tuesday morning, June 21, 1938, President Maurice Duperrey presiding.

President Duperrey: If it is your pleasure, the council will please come to order.

Proposed Enactment No. 38-9

Secretarial Assistant Mildred Vandervelde: Proposed Enactment No. 38-9. "To clarify the autonomy of member clubs." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

The secretary read the text of proposed enactment No. 38-9 as published in the booklet of proposed legislation.

ROTARIAN GUS W. THOMASSON (District 128): I move that the council recommend to the convention that this proposed enactment be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN SAMUEL L. SHANAMAN (District 179): I second that motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Does the representative of the Indianapolis club, Rotarian Gruber, wish to speak now?

ROTARIAN GRUBER: The Rotary club of Indianapolis, Indiana, proposes enactment No. 38-9 for the purpose of having the provision of the by-laws sought to be amended indicate clearly that the functions of district advisory committees, when authorized by the board of directors of Rotary International, are restricted in scope to matters international in character, and that such committees can have no greater advisory powers than the district governor as an international officer is given, as respects administration and supervision of member clubs.

The Rotary club of Indianapolis, Indiana, further believes that there exists some misconceptions of the basic principles underlying the organization of Rotary International and of the interdependence of Rotary International upon the clubs which form it.

The adoption of this proposal—and that would be the rejection of the motion to withdraw—will clarify greatly the autonomy of member clubs. It will serve as a guide for them to chart a course in all matters not within the jurisdiction of Rotary International, and its supervising administrative officers, the district governors. Having established that for the record, I would like to make a few additional remarks.

The Rotary club of Indianapolis never heard it challenged that the clubs were the autonomous units of Rotary International, and that Rotary International had no powers except those which the unit clubs had delegated to it, until last February, when a former director of Rotary International attended the district conference held at Indianapolis. That director raised the point that while that might have been the policy and the understanding, that at the Dallas convention in 1929, through the adoption of a codifying resolution, what we had understood concerning the delegated powers and the reserved powers had been changed by indirection.

Then yesterday, following the meeting of this council, in talking to a past president of Rotary International who did not wish to be quoted, (he said that if the occasion arose he would speak for himself) the point was raised that since the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International did not expressly state that certain powers had been given to them and the others reserved to the member clubs, that the theory of administration as respects the parent organization and the member clubs was different than that for which we had been contending.

Another past president of Rotary International, following the meeting of the council yesterday, said to me that as far as the situation was concerned, we were right de jure, but not de facto; in other words, that in theory we were right, but in practice during the past few years we were wrong.

Now if that is true, the purpose of this proposed enactment is to write into the record what the majority of the clubs in Rotary International heretofore had understood was both the de jure situation and the de facto situation. But if that situation does not exist, then the council this year writes the record so that

the member clubs will know what the situation is as respects the reserved and delegated powers of Rotary International and its member clubs.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

Proposed Enactment No. 38-18

Secretarial Assistant Mildred Vanderveldе: Proposed Enactment No. 38-18. "To provide for the termination of membership in a club by the board of directors of the club for a reason which the board may deem to be sufficient." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

The purpose of this proposed enactment is to provide that the membership of a member of a Rotary club may be terminated by the board of directors of his club for a reason which the board may deem to be sufficient, or in other words, to provide that the board may demand the resignation of a club member. It is also proposed to shorten the time allowed for the hearing before the board and the appeal to the club, and to simplify the procedure by omitting the provision that a member may be represented by counsel at the hearings before the board and the club. It is further proposed that the member may elect either to appeal to the club or to arbitrate as provided in section 10 of Article IV of the standard club constitution.

Rotarian Edwin Robinson (Representative at Large): I move we recommend to the convention the adoption of this proposed enactment.

Rotarian Angus S. Mitchell (District 65): I second the motion.

Rotarian Geo. W. Hutchison (District 53): I would like to suggest that a slight modification be made because of an experience I have had in similar organizations. At a time when a member is brought before a board for exclusion from membership, he is naturally acting under considerable strain and stress, and he is given the assistance or right of assistance by another member of the organization. I think the inclusion of such a suggestion in this proposed enactment would operate favorably to the member and give him every opportunity of being properly heard, that is, he should have the opportunity of being represented before the board of directors by another member of his own club, or being assisted at the hearing by another member of the club. I would move as an amendment that there be included in this proposed enactment provision whereby a member who is brought before his board on a motion for exclusion shall be entitled to retain the assistance of another member of his own club in representing his defense to his board of directors.

Rotarian Rowland (District 180): I second that amendment.

Rotarian Walter D. Head (Representative at Large): This proposed enactment represents a situation which we all hope would arise very rarely, but that it may arise is proved by the fact that it did arise in a very pointed fashion in our district this last year. Therefore, it seems to me that this proposed enactment should pass. I personally would like to see the conditions under which the board exercises this power left as general as possible. To me, one man could counsel the man, or ten; it is immaterial. I hope it will have to be exercised very, very rarely. When it is, I should like to see it left to the discretion of the board members, who will certainly do all they can in their power to show their friendship and interest in their fellow member.

ROTARIAN ROWLAND (District 180): Walter, is it your thought that the amendment just suggested is inappropriate?

ROTARIAN HEAD: Not particularly, except that for sentimental reasons I would not care to include a lot of reservations and specifications and legal entanglements. I should like to see it left as general and generous as possible. Restrict a man to one man to counsel him? No, I would say give him a half dozen.

ROTARIAN ROWLAND: Is it not conceivable that a board of directors may have come to the conclusion that they would wish to exclude a member from the club, but are perhaps rather timid about their action and are apt to take it in a star chamber session without giving the member the opportunity which is suggested by this amendment; without any thought of persecution at all, but just the natural timidity of a board of directors in handling such a case? The amendment as proposed would seemingly give full opportunity to the board and, at the same time, would provide some protection for a member under the strain that was suggested by the mover of the amendment.

ROTARIAN HEAD: Does your amendment limit the man in question to one counsel, or may he have more than one? The motion made back here was that he should be entitled to have one fellow member come with him as consultant or counselor. Would it be your intention that it should be limited to one?

ROTARIAN HUTCHISON: I certainly think there should be some limit. He should not be entitled to bring the whole club.

ROTARIAN HEAD: If he is going to bring the whole club along to assist him, he is not going to be put out. He has a majority on his side. I only wanted to keep the thing from becoming legalistic.

ROTARIAN THOMASSON: I think the proposed amendment will set a precedent that will be bad for Rotary, for the simple reason that the board of directors of the club are charged with the responsibility of directing its affairs, and this it seems to me will set a precedent that will defeat that purpose. The board of directors should have a free hand, as I see it, in dealing with a question of this character.

ROTARIAN H. J. MILLARD (District 55): I think all that is necessary is to give the board of directors the power that if the club has some member who makes himself so objectionable that he should be asked to retire, and he does not feel inclined to retire and insists upon remaining, the board of directors must have the power to retire that man from the club; otherwise, it would be upsetting the whole membership of that particular club. They may never want the opportunity; they may never want to use this, but they want the power to do so, and if this is passed as originally suggested, I think that is all that is required.

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: The clause in the proposed enactment reads exactly as the clause already is in the standard club constitution, with the exception that the final sentence is deleted. As it reads in the constitution now: "Service of such notice shall be made by personal delivery or by registered letter mailed to his last known address. Said member may be represented at the hearing before the board of directors by counsel." As a question of information, perhaps someone on the board could say why the last sentence was deleted, that is, why the privilege of being represented by counsel is being deleted in the amendment. It looks as though the mover of the amendment had been reading the constitution

and would like the clause retained. I think that is the matter before the house right now.

ROTARIAN HAROLD D. DARBISHIRE (District 18, R. I. B. I.): I had something to do with the constitution of the clubs in R. I. B. I., when a clause exactly similar to this was inserted in that constitution, as a result of difficulties which happened in a club in that country. I understand—I cannot say for certain—we had this clause settled by a barrister in England, and for some reason or other he excluded those particular words and decided this was the form in which it should be inserted in our constitution. I would not like to see it altered from that in view of the possibility of the question of libel, or any other legal proceeding.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Thank you. Does that reply to your query, Crawford?

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: Yes.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any further remarks regarding the proposed amendment? Are you ready for the question on the amendment? All in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no." The amendment is lost. Now we take the original motion that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-18 be adopted. Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye"; contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 38-22

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT MILDRED VANDERVELDE: Proposed Resolution No. 38-22. "To revise the text of the attendance contest rules to make the final date for the secretary to file attendance reports on the 10th and the district governor to report to Rotary International on the 17th. Proposed by the Rotary club of Seymour, Indiana, U. S. A. At the present time the attendance contest rules require the secretary to file his report with the governor on the 8th of the month instead of the 10th, and the governor to report to Rotary International on the 15th instead of the 17th.

GOVERNOR SHANAMAN (District 179): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-22 be adopted.

GOVERNOR LYDECKER (District 182): I second the motion.

ROTARIAN FRANK PHILLIPS (District 172): Article XVI, Section 1 of the by-laws of Rotary International provide that the board of directors shall make rules from time to time regarding reports of attendance. In this case, the council is undertaking to make those changes itself. I should therefore move to make this amendment read as follows: "IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that recommendation be made to the board of directors of Rotary International to the effect that the attendance contest rules as heretofore established be amended," and so on.

ROTARIAN JOHN W. CHAPMAN (District 115): I second the amendment.

ROTARIAN THOMASSON: I am not clear as to the point the speaker has just raised. Does he question the convention making this change and referring it to the board? Is that the point?

ROTARIAN FRANK PHILLIPS: In the by-laws of Rotary International, Article XVI, Section 1, provision is made that the board of directors shall from time to time make changes in attendance rules.

ROTARIAN THOMASSON: May I ask the speaker this question: Does he interpret that as meaning the convention cannot make a change in advance of the board taking action?

ROTARIAN PHILLIPS: This is a proposed resolution, not an enactment, and we have a provision which covers it in the by-laws of Rotary International.

ROTARIAN THOMASSON: I can see nothing out of order in the proposal being approved in its present form. I cannot see that it undertakes in any way to abridge the power of the board of directors, if that is the point the speaker has raised.

SECRETARY PERRY: Possibly this is another example of Mr. De Jure and Mr. De Facto. Many years ago the board of directors found it practically impossible to make and remake attendance contest rules, and make exceptions, and so forth and so on. Consequently, some ten years ago or more the convention of Rotary International accepted the responsibility of setting up the attendance contest rules, so that they were established not by the boards of Rotary International, but by the delegates of the clubs in convention. When the famous codifying of resolutions took place at the 1929 convention in Dallas, the attendance rules were set up very definitely. From that time on, all changes or alterations in the attendance rules have been made in convention, and the board of directors has been very grateful to the convention for assuming that responsibility and relieving the board in the matter.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any further remarks? Are you ready for the question on the adoption of the proposed amendment? All those in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no." The amendment is lost.

Now are you ready to vote on the motion that the council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-22 be adopted? All in favor say "aye;" contrary, "No." The motion is carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT NO. 38-1

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-1. "To amend the constitutional provision relating to more than one Rotary club in a city." Proposed by the Rotary club of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

The present text of Section 2 of Article IV of the constitution of Rotary International is to be stricken out and, in lieu thereof, the following is to be inserted:

"Section 2. *Location.* Except as in this section otherwise provided, not more than one Rotary club shall be organized in or admitted to membership from any one city, borough, or municipal area—

"provided, however, that if a city, borough, or municipal area contains within its corporate limits one or more well-defined commercial or trade centers, an additional Rotary club may be organized in each such center and admitted to membership in Rotary International."

Mr. President, I believe, after whatever motion is in order is made, a representative of the Rotary club of Cleveland desires to speak to the council. We also have a resolution sent to the council by the conference of the 147th district, advocating the defeat of this proposal. If it is your desire, I will read the communication whenever you indicate.

ROTARIAN MILES D. ZIMMERMAN (District 177): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-1 be adopted.

ROTARIAN BRUCE WILLIAMS (Representative at Large): I second the motion.

ROTARIAN MITCHELL (District 65): I would like to move an amendment; namely: the addition of the following words to this proposed enactment following after the words "membership in Rotary International": "Provided further that the Rotary club or clubs relinquishing territory in which such new club is to be organized shall so approve."

ROTARIAN ARMANDO DE ARRUDA PEREIRA (District 72): I second the amendment.

SECRETARY PERRY: According to the rules we agreed upon yesterday, if there is a representative of the club proposing the enactment, he is permitted to open the discussion. Is it your pleasure that you abide by that rule? If so, the representative of the Rotary Club of Cleveland should come to the platform and speak first.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: He is invited to do so.

ROTARIAN JAMES G. CARD (District 158): I believe it is perfectly permissible for me to make this statement, that this proposed enactment, 38-1, was originally proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International, but because there were so many proposed changes being proposed by that board, they sought to have some of the clubs sponsor some of these changes and the Rotary club of Cleveland agreed to sponsor this proposed enactment last year. It did not reach the secretariat in time to go before the convention last year, so it is before the convention this year.

As a representative of the Rotary Club of Cleveland and a member of this council, I propose an amendment to this proposed enactment, and I suggest that the amended form shall read as follows: Follow through just as shown in your book, but when we come to the last proviso we would change that to read: "provided, however, that the members of any club whose territory is affected thereby shall approve by a majority affirmative vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the club." I offer that as an amendment to the proposed enactment.

ROTARIAN SHAW (District 153): I second the amendment.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Rotarian Mitchell, do you maintain your amendment?

ROTARIAN MITCHELL (District 65): That serves the same as the one I proposed.

ROTARIAN CARD: Except we do propose how you shall approve.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you withdraw your amendment?

ROTARIAN MITCHELL: I will withdraw it in favor of that.

ROTARIAN WARREN: Do those words mean the same? I suggest they do not. One says "affected thereby" which is a very wide term and leaves itself open to different interpretations, whereas the one proposed by Angus Mitchell was much more definite. It was that the clubs relinquishing territory shall have the right. Personally I much prefer the amendment of Angus Mitchell because it is definite where the other is indefinite.

ROTARIAN CARD: I will simplify the procedure by withdrawing my proposed amendment in favor of the other one.

SECRETARY PERRY: It would really simplify it more if Rotarian Card would accept the amendment offered by Angus Mitchell and Tom Warren, then you have the amendment "provided that the members of any club which is relinquishing territory thereby shall approve by a majority affirmative vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the club."

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Does that meet with your approval?

ROTARIAN CARD: Yes.

ROTARIAN TULLY C. KNOLES (District 106): I think this is a very dangerous situation due to the fact that it is impossible to make a clear statement. Take a city like San Francisco and San Francisco should under the wording of this proposed enactment permit a club in South San Francisco and then at some future time should there be a question arise concerning a club in the Mission, which of those two clubs is ceding territory? I think you ought to watch your statements there very carefully.

ROTARIAN THOMASSON: I come from a metropolitan area which has a number of subdivisions in which clubs might be organized under the proposed enactment, but which, judging from the experience we have had with other organizations has not proven satisfactory even to organizations which have them. I do not know whether I am speaking to the amendment or to the proposed enactment; therefore, I am trying to cover all I can say in a very few words. I am opposed to the proposal because it will cheapen Rotary. It may increase the number of clubs, but it certainly will lessen the prestige of the existing clubs. Furthermore, if it is desired to have other clubs in metropolitan areas, there is now ample provision for this to be done. That provision should not be changed even to a majority which has been proposed in one of the amendments, but the amendment as a whole is a dangerous precedent in Rotary. More than 82 per cent, as I understand it, of our clubs are in the smaller towns, and yet our metropolitan areas are protected in the larger membership such as we have and should continue to be protected. The clubs that would come in, of the smaller sections, already have a cross-section representation in our larger club and the thing that we are jealous of in Rotary is our classification idea, and that will be jeopardized by the increase of a number of smaller clubs in these suburban areas. I, therefore, oppose the proposal.

ROTARIAN MARVIN C. PARK (District 107): In our district we have the City of Los Angeles, a large metropolitan area. Within the City of Los Angeles there are now twelve Rotary clubs containing some 850 Rotarians. I am sure that if this area had been confined to one club only we would never have had anything like 850 Rotarians. The parent club, the Los Angeles club, has been instrumental in establishing these other clubs within the city; has gained a great deal thereby. There never has been any dissension between these clubs. There never has been a weak club within this group of twelve. I believe the character of the Rotarians as a whole within that area is just as high in point of what the previous speaker said as the caliber of men to be found anywhere in the world.

One of the reasons I am in favor of some amendment to simplify the forming of clubs in a metropolitan area is this: Any one of the twelve clubs that we now have existing could stop the formation of another club within that area. Even though the club itself, the members themselves of this club, might be in favor of another club, yet the very fact that two-thirds of its membership must be present and vote affirmatively could stop the forming of another club. There has

been no dissension whatever towards the forming of other clubs in this area, and yet it has been a very difficult task to get the consent of two-thirds of the membership of each of the twelve Rotary clubs or eleven as in the case of the last one. You can certainly appreciate what a job it is. You write to the presidents. They procrastinate. They forget to take the matter up before the club meets, and the district governor has to practically personally follow-up each one of these and impress it in order to get the proper vote.

I do not know whether it would be a hardship on any of the clubs that might be against it, but I do not believe that another Rotary club could ever be formed in any metropolitan area without the full cooperation of the other clubs in the district, or at least the parent club. I see no danger whatever, but I do see the need of some kind of legislation to make it easier to accomplish this thing.

ROTARIAN WARREN: I want very strongly to support this proposed enactment with the addition proposed by Angus Mitchell. As this matter stands at the moment you may have thirty clubs already formed in an original area. We desire to make that thirty into thirty-one. You may have the consent of the original club and nearly have all of the remaining clubs, and yet one club may stand out and prevent a perfectly legitimate and desirable extension.

Now I come from the abstract to the concrete. With the full consent of the London club we now have thirty-two clubs within the original London area. We recently wanted to add an additional club and, of course, we had to follow the wording of the existing enactment, which says that in order to form that new club we must have the consent of two-thirds of the entire membership of each Rotary club existing within the corporate limits. So that in order to form the proposed new club we have to get the consent of the London club and the thirty-two clubs that exist. What happened was that we got the consent of the London club and twenty-seven out of the thirty-two other clubs. The withholding of the consent of five of the laterly formed clubs, was sufficient to prevent us from forming the additional club.

I maintain that that is wrong. If we can get this proposed enactment with what is proposed in addition by Angus Mitchell, we shall then be in this position: When we want to get the additional club, we shall only be concerned with the original club or those new clubs from which it is proposed to take territory. I suggest that only those clubs are concerned that are actually called upon to cede territory and not the others. Therefore, I do plead with the council to adopt this enactment with the additional words proposed by Angus Mitchell.

ROTARIAN CLINTON P. ANDERSON (Representative at Large): May I add a word to the support of what Marvin Park and Tom Warren have said. I believe that while there may be districts and clubs which may be worried by this proposal, the best evidence as to how it operates is the way it has operated. I have visited a number of the clubs in the London area to which Tom Warren refers. I have found no place where they have cheapened Rotary membership. I have found no place where they have harmed the Rotary principle of classification, but I have found instead that they have developed a fellowship and comradeship in Rotary within that closely united area that is something that is extremely beautiful. I refer, for example, to the practice of organization of a little theater movement among the families of Rotarians, with a professional director who has developed a spirit among those Rotarians that I have failed to find in many Rotary clubs similarly situated.

I do believe that the membership of this council should not be worried by

what might happen, but be guided by what has happened. In the Los Angeles area you have a similar situation, finely developed clubs within that group. The point Tom Warren makes is an essentially important one. As we now have the machinery we do have a machinery which could grant permission and which has granted permission in certain spots, but it becomes extremely difficult to work it, whereas if you adopt the language of this proposed enactment plus the amendment, you have the simple provision that majority can rule as long as the parent club or those clubs relinquishing territory are satisfied and proceed to move forward. I do believe the experience of Rotary is that this is a good thing. No man could look at the clubs in the London area, no man could look at the clubs in the Los Angeles area, without being convinced that they are proceeding correctly and for the good of Rotary.

ROTARIAN ARMANDO DE ARRUDA PEREIRA (District 72): I should like to add one word for the reason that I support this provision to enable us to have more than one club in an area. Some of the clubs get to be a certain size in which the matter of a meeting place is a great problem, and Rotary is not an organization that can stand by and stop. This proposed enactment would give us the means of doing for Rotary what Rotary needs, and that is to grow. That is why I favor this.

ROTARIAN FRED R. SMITH (District 102): I am in thorough agreement with the proposition made by Tom Warren that only the clubs directly affected should be consulted in establishing another club in a metropolitan area. I would be opposed to this enactment as proposed, but according to Angus Mitchell's amendment I think there would be a safeguard there, but I do believe that the wording of that amendment makes it mandatory upon the clubs to give their consent. I think that amendment should be worded a little bit differently and ask for the consent of those clubs and not make it mandatory that they give their consent.

ROTARIAN KNOLES: May I have the privilege of a second statement? I am very much concerned about this. I believe in the principle and certainly in the facts which have been brought to our attention concerning Los Angeles and London. I am very much concerned about the possibility of interminable discussion. I should like to suggest a wording through the drafting committee that if the sponsoring club be the club which is relinquishing territory, that is, if a club is willing to sponsor a club in relinquishing territory, then there would be no question and no argument and no discussion, but you might have this situation arise, that a club not affected by the relinquishment of territory would undertake to be sponsor for a club. Then you would have internecine warfare and we in America know that is not a good thing.

ROTARIAN WILL R. MANIER, JR. (Representative at Large): I think if we really mean what we say in Rotary, we are seeking to give and not to get. There can be no opposition on sound grounds to the organization of new Rotary clubs where there are proper clubs to be organized, and we are finding from experience everywhere throughout Rotary that the great, metropolitan areas offer a real opportunity for Rotary extension. A survey made in the last year or so tends to show that there are possibilities for some four hundred or more clubs in the metropolitan areas of the United States, Rotary clubs where there are communities from ten to twenty-five and in some instances fifty and seventy-five thousand people. It is utterly logical to organize Rotary clubs in small communities under one thousand, some instances under five hundred, when we

have those communities, separate trade centers, existing where there might be fine clubs. At the same time, everybody recognizes and should recognize that that ought not to be done against the wishes of the club, the original club in the metropolitan area. As Tom Warren has so well pointed out, the only people who are really concerned with the matter are the clubs that are relinquishing territory.

If you will listen to the language of the proposed amendment, you will see that it has every possible safeguard in it. I am going to read it as Angus did it, and really ask that, if we do adopt this proposed enactment, this be the amendment:

"and provided further that Rotary club or clubs relinquishing territory in which such new club is to be organized shall first approve the organization of the same by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting."

That sets every safeguard. No club can be organized in such a community unless the club or clubs which are relinquishing territory to the new club has first approved the organization of the new club by a majority vote of its members. That certainly fully protects the situation of the clubs that are concerned with it, and no other clubs are concerned except the clubs that are giving up the territory for the new club.

The trouble with the present provision is that where everybody is in favor of doing it, the machinery provided to get the approval is so complicated that it is practically inoperative. The more such clubs you have and the more general favor it comes into, the more difficult it is to get the affirmative two-thirds vote of all the members of any club to do anything. Many clubs in the large cities do not have two-thirds of their members present at a meeting.

I attended the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Rotary Club of London, where because of these thirty-two clubs, and then some others in the district, practically, making seventy in all, the attendance was so great that it was difficult to get a place to hold that meeting. To see the pride that this parent club has in these smaller clubs, and to see that the people who are favoring the policy are those who have tried it, and the only ones opposed to it are the ones who have been afraid to try it, that makes me think back to the time where we had the rule that a community had to have one hundred thousand people to support a Rotary club, and then fifty and then twenty-five and then ten and then five thousand.

All Rotary extension has gone against the inertia of human nature. It leads those of us who have something, to hold it to our bosom and to hold it to ourselves. How much greater the importance of Rotary in Los Angeles, how much greater the importance of Rotary in London by reason of these other clubs formed with their approval.

If you fellows are just willing to have faith in the extension of this Rotary movement as men have had all through the years, Rotary will go on and Rotary has gone on in spite of the doubting Thomases in Rotary who have been afraid to take a chance to extend this thing. Always it has come about through a failure to recognize that in Rotary we are seeking not to get, not to establish an exclusive organization for ourselves, but to give an idea to the world. I do hope you will be willing to recommend the adoption of this enactment with the proposed amendment which safeguards the status of the present club or clubs by requiring that no club shall be organized until the very clubs who must

relinquish the territory for its organization have first approved by a majority affirmative vote of the members present at a meeting.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Are you ready for the question on the proposed amendment first?

ROTARIAN THOMASSON: I want to move, please, to make that "two-thirds" instead of "majority." In the amendment it is proposed to make it approval of the majority of members.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you move that as an amendment?

ROTARIAN THOMASSON: Yes. I move it as an amendment. My amendment is an amendment to an amendment.

GOVERNOR KNOLES (District 166): I second it.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We have two amendments. Are you ready for the question on the amendment to the amendment? All those in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is lost.

Are you ready for the question on the amendment proposed by Jim Card who accepted and incorporated into his amendment the suggestion of Angus Mitchell?

ROTARIAN MANIER: Jim Card said he accepts the language I read from the platform.

ROTARIAN ALLISON WARE (District 105): May we have the amendment read?

ROTARIAN MANIER: "and provided further that the Rotary club or clubs relinquishing territory in which such new club is to be organized shall first approve the organization of the same by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting."

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Jim, do you accept that as your amendment?

ROTARIAN CARD: I do, Mr. President.

ROTARIAN THOMASSON: I want to move an amendment to that, "provided further that before any vote shall be taken on approval of the formation of another club, thirty days' notice shall be given to the membership of the existing club or clubs."

ROTARIAN THOMAS BENSON (District 15, R. I. B. I.): I second that motion.

ROTARIAN THOMASSON: We are talking about protecting the membership of the existing club. This is an amendment for that purpose. If there is going to be a new club organized in a given area, all members of the club should have notice and an opportunity of being present and expressing themselves on the formation of the club.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Are you ready for the question on the amendment proposed by Rotarian Thomasson?

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: I think, if we would consider the statement of the last speaker, that the most enthusiastic proponents for the proposed enactment as amended and read by Will Manier would make no objection to the inclusion of a thirty-day notice. After all, we do not form our new Rotary club in a day or two days. A thirty-day notice to the membership of the clubs affected would not alter in the least the feasibility of organizing the club, if such is desired. I rather favor the inclusion of that thirty-day notice in the amendment.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Are you ready for the question on the thirty-day notice amendment? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." The ayes have it.

Now are you ready for the question on Jim Card's amendment as read by Bill Manier and amended by the council? Is it clear to you? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

You have received the copy of the resolution from the 147th district conference. With the consent of the council we will advise the 147th district that while their request that this communication be read was not complied with, the communication was reproduced and a copy delivered to every member of the council. You have it before you on this green sheet. You all have it in front of you? Do you agree that we do not want to read that? (Agreed) Are you ready for the question that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-1 be adopted as amended? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." The motion is carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 38-4

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-4. "Recommendations of the Chicago Commission on Rotary International Administration regarding proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International to be transmitted to Rotary International for submission to the 1938 Rotary International convention." Proposed by the Rotary club of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Beginning on page 13 of the booklet of proposed legislation: "IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International be and hereby are amended as follows:

Note: Italics indicate change from present text.

With your consent, I will not read the rest of page 13, as it is all the present text. (Agreed) The first four lines on page 14 are present text.

"Strike out all after the word *convention* in line 14 and substitute the following:

"and unless a copy thereof shall have been mailed *by the secretary of Rotary International on or before the first day of March immediately preceding the opening of such convention to each district governor, to the president and secretary of each member club, and to the president or other presiding officer of such national or territorial units as may be established under Article VIII, Section 1, sub-section (c), and it shall be the duty of such district governors and officers to bring the proposed amendment to the attention of each district conference and club for discussion, prior to the holding of the international convention, provided, however, that such district conferences are held subsequent to the receipt by the district governor from the Secretary of Rotary International of such proposed amendment:* provided, however *also,* that in the event the Board of Directors of Rotary International fixes the date of the convention for a date prior to June 5, then the dates on which said proposed amendment shall be filed and mailed shall be advanced by the same number of days as that by which such convention date is advanced."

The next is Article VII, Section 3. On page 14, in the lower part the text is the same as at present. At the top of page 15: "Make Section 3 read *Section 4* and insert a new Section 3 to read:

"The Council shall, by rule or resolution, fix a time for the election of a nominating commission to submit to the international convention of the year following the names of one or more Rotarians as candidates for the offices of president and treasurer of Rotary International. This commission shall consist of nine (9) members, elected by the representatives in the Council of the areas specified, excepting that members at large of the Council shall have no vote by virtue of such membership at large. The nominating commission shall consist of one member from the clubs of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland; one from the clubs of Continental Europe, Africa, and the countries of Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Trans-Jordan, and Arabia; one from the clubs of Central and South America; one from the clubs of Canada and Newfoundland; four from the clubs of the United States and Bermuda; and one from all other areas not above specified."

The next has to do with Article IX of the by-laws. At the bottom of page 15 we have the present text, and at the top of page 16 the foregoing should be revised to read:

"On the first day of the annual international convention the president shall announce the place, the day, and the hour for *hearing the report of the nominating commission and the opportunity of further nominations from the floor.* He shall appoint from among the electors an *election arrangements committee,* which committee shall consist of not less than five (5) nor more than ten (10) electors, as may be determined by the president. *The election arrangements committee shall have charge of the election, the printing and distribution of ballots, and the counting of the same.* Before the opening of the polls, the secretary shall provide the committee with a list of the electors as shown by the report of the credentials committee."

Article IX, Section 2 (a), is next for consideration. There is apparently no change in that until you get to the bottom of page 16.

"Should read:

"Nominations for president, treasurer *or* directors of Rotary International *when made from the floor may* be made by *electors* of member clubs. This form only shall be employed," etc.

On page 17 the section on nominations for president and treasurer should read:

"All nominations for president and treasurer of Rotary International shall be made *by the nominating commission or by any elector* from the floor of the convention at the time designated on the official program.

"In addition to whatsoever nominations may be made from the floor of the convention, the presiding officer shall recognize the chairman of the nominating commission of the Legislative Council, as provided in Article VII, Section 3 of the by-laws; and the nominations submitted from that commission shall be presented to the convention along with such nominations as may be made from the floor. "Any *elector* may, subject to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, etc.——"

On page 17, continuing in Article IX, the text is given as it is and on page 18 the proposal that it should read:

"There shall be nominated and elected in accordance with these by-laws twelve (12) directors, all active or past service members in good standing in their respective clubs, and constituted as follows:

from the U. S. of America 5 members
from Canada and Newfoundland 1 member
from R. I. B. I. 1 member
from Continental Europe, Africa, and the countries of Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Trans-Iordan, Iraq, and Arabia. 2 members
from Latin America 1 member
from all other areas 2 members

who, together with the president and immediate past-president, shall constitute the board of directors."

At the bottom of page 18, the text is as it is now, and at the top of page 19 certain sections are deleted and others renumbered.

Page 20, Section 5 becomes Section 4, and should read: "The *election arrangements committee* shall report promptly to the convention, etc.——"

"Further Balloting" becomes Section 5 and should read:

"If the result of any balloting for president or treasurer fails to show a majority for any nominee, the president shall designate a time and place during the convention for the casting of further ballots for that office under the supervision of the *election arrangements committee.*"

Then Section 7 becomes Section 6.

Then there is a provision that Section 5 of Article XII (page 20) should read:

"With the exception of the nominating commission, the president shall be an ex-officio member of all committees and commissions of Rotary International and as such, etc.——"

Then on pages 21 and 22 we come to Article XVIII, Section 1, of the by-laws. The first paragraph remains unchanged. The second paragraph should read:

"No proposed amendment shall be acted upon at any convention unless the text (which may or may not be amended as provided in Section 3 of this Article) of such proposed amendment shall have been delivered to the Secretary of Rotary International not later than the first day of February immediately preceding the date of opening of such convention, and unless a copy thereof shall have been mailed *by the secretary of Rotary International on or before the first day of March immediately preceding the opening of such convention to each district governor, to the president and* secretary of each member club, *and to the president or other presiding officer of such national or territorial units as may be established under Article VIII, Section 1, sub-section (c) of the constitution, and it shall be the duty of such district governors and officers to bring the proposed amendment to the attention of each district conference and club for discussion, prior to the holding of the international convention, provided, however, that such district conferences are held subsequent to the receipt by the district governor from the Secretary of Rotary International of such proposed amendment;* provided, however, *also,* that in the event the Board of Directors of Rotary International fixes the date of the convention for

a date prior to June 5, then the dates on which said proposed amendment shall be filed and mailed shall be advanced by the same number of days as that by which such convention date is advanced.

On page 23 you find an excerpt from the letter of transmittal from the Rotary Club of Chicago.

Mr. President, there is on the secretary's table a communication from the president and secretary of the Rotary Club of Chicago, received this morning, desiring to revise the proposal of the club by striking out certain parts of it. Will the council receive this communication at this time?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you agree? (Agreed)

SECRETARY PERRY: The Rotary Club of Chicago proposes that enactment No. 38-4 be changed as follows: By the deletion of the proposals contained on pages 17, 18 and 19 of the printed booklet regarding the nomination and election of directors of Rotary International in Article IX, Section 2 (d), Article IX, Section 3, and Article IX, Section 4.

ROTARIAN HEAD: I move that the council recommend to the convention the adoption of this proposed enactment as reworded by the Rotary Club of Chicago. In doing so, I should like to make a very brief statement, to wit: This proposed enactment involves a very important matter, a fundamental change in certain Rotary operations, and the wording of it is necessarily rather long and, to my mind, a bit complex, again of necessity. I can see that to discuss this thing in all its details is going to take more time than the entire time of the convention if we discuss all the clauses and subdivisions and points and minor points and amendments thereto that will be made before we are through. I somehow wish to get the spirit of the thing, in which I find myself in hearty accord, and not waste valuable time in discussing the commas, semi-colons, periods, and other minor details. In that spirit, because I believe in the proposal in general and in the idea behind it, I move we recommend the adoption of this proposal in order to bring it before the council.

ROTARIAN ROBERT H. MILLER (District 175): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Is the representative of the Rotary Club of Chicago ready?

ROTARIAN CHARLES E. HERRICK (District No. 147): The Rotary Club of Chicago presents for your consideration and action proposed enactment 38-4. It is to supply a broader, more democratic and more truly representative method of selecting nominees for Rotary International president and treasurer.

This plan provides in brief for the election by the legislative council of a nominating commission of nine men; this commission to be elected each year and to serve until the close of the next succeeding international convention. By design and not by accident, no single country would have a majority of the members, thus making it truly international.

This commission when elected would request and receive suggestions from individual members, clubs, districts or areas of the best material available for the office of president and treasurer of Rotary International, these suggestions to be carefully and fully investigated and weighed; exploration to be made as to the availability of the men from the standpoint of character, qualifications of leadership, ability to handle the problems of administration, willingness and ability to give the time necessary to the affairs of our organization throughout the Rotary

world; the possession of adequate financial resources to the end that his own business or professional interest shall not suffer during his period of service for us; his ability and standing in his own classification; his knowledge of and previous service to Rotary; his record in public, philanthropic or civic life; his executive ability and attitude as a presiding officer; his ability to command the respect and cooperation of the leaders of the movement around the world; a man of vision as well as of accomplishment, a scholar, an executive, a statesman. We cannot admit that in all of our one hundred ninety-five thousand members of Rotary, no such man can be found. The searching inquiry of this nominating commission would most certainly reveal him.

It is not our thought, and nothing is further from our intention, than to cast any reflection upon the men who have served us in the past, but it is to the future that we must now look. The remarkable and constant growth of the organization makes new and increasing demands upon us for the very best that we can secure in leadership. If you will turn to your book of proposed enactments and follow with me the various steps proposed, you will see on page 14 a change is proposed in Article XII, Section 1 of the constitution of Rotary International to secure a wider knowledge and better understanding of proposed legislation by the members.

On page 15 you will find the plan for the election of a nominating commission. On page 16 provision is made for the report of this commission to the convention and the appointment of an election arrangements committee. See Article IX, Section 1. Also, Article IX, Section 2, sub-section (a), which provides for the form to be used in the nomination from the floor of president and treasurer.

This is also referred to in Article IX, Section 2, sub-section (b) on page 17. On this same page there is provided a time and a method of securing the report of the nominating commission. It was the original intention to provide for the nomination and election of directors, but it is now thought best to change only the method for choosing the president and the treasurer, and so we are asking to delete from the proposed enactment those proposals contained on pages 17, 18 and 19 in Article IX, Section 2 (d), Article IX, Section 3, and Article IX, Section 4. That is offered by the communication which the secretary has read to you.

Inasmuch as another plan is offered covering nominations, the name of the nomination and election arrangements committee is changed to the election arrangements committee on page 15 in Article IX, Section 1, and on page 20, Article IX, Section 6.

In Article XII, Section 5, the president is excluded as a member of the nominating commission, thus relieving him from any responsibility in the choosing of his successor as set forth on page 20.

A change in Article XVIII, Section 1, is shown on pages 21 and 22 to make it conform to Article XII, Section 1, of the constitution.

All these changes are relatively simple in principle and are intended to provide the most democratic method possible in the choice of our officers. The election of this nominating commission by the legislative council composed largely of outgoing district governors to the number of about one hundred and fifty, reduces to a minimum the changes for political pressure and control.

It comes at the close of the term of office of these men. It insures more complete and intimate knowledge of the personnel and the qualifications of the men to be chosen to make up this nominating commission. There is an additional safeguard in that nominations may also be made from the floor of the convention.

If the suggestion is made that this nominating commission would become in

tact an electoral commission, we again point to the privilege of nominations from the floor. We fully recognize, however, that the report of the commission after a full year of study would carry great weight, and rightfully so, with the electors at any convention. If it should be claimed that the nominating commission would be subjected to great political pressure, we rely upon the written expression of almost five thousand Rotarians that in our organization the office should seek the man.

The influence of this definitely expressed opinion would quickly discourage and discount any self-seeking political effort. Should it be suggested that the nominating commission should report back to the legislative council itself rather than to the convention itself, we answer that the council is, as its name signifies, a legislative body rather than an electoral body, and should be continued so. Their legislative activities should be free from other responsibilities.

We cannot see any great peril in the situation if there should be a division of opinion in the nominating commission. A majority opinion in our courts is accepted and respected.

There is another feature included in this proposed enactment. With the desire to secure on the part of individuals, clubs, districts and areas, a more informed electorate, it is provided that it shall be the duty of club officers and district governors to bring to the attention of their clubs and districts the details of proposed legislation for study and discussion.

This, fellow members, is the plan proposed by the Chicago club. There is not one benefit of any sort in and through it that will not also accrue in the same measure to every other member of this organization. The sole object of the club in submitting it is that they may perform a service to the organization which they helped to form and which they love. It is solely an act of duty, service and love on their part. They ask for your favorable consideration now.

ROTARIAN JOHN W. CHAPMAN (District 115): It appears that in this proposed enactment there are two separate situations; one regarding the proposal of the dissemination of information concerning the proposed amendments and the other a set-up on this nominating commission. I would suggest that we consider those two separately in order not to confuse the time that the speakers may be allowed in discussing this subject, and I would so move.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Is there a second to the amendment?

ROTARIAN CHAPMAN: It is merely a proposal in regard to rules.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you all agree?

ROTARIAN WARE: I second the motion as a matter of procedure that these proposed amendments be taken up in series, there being two of them which are distinct and different, their nature, merits and character being entirely different. It does not seem to me they are properly the subject of one enactment but having been so made, at least it is within the province of the council to consider one at a time and consider them in their proper order. I do not think we can consider them clearly unless we do so proceed.

SECRETARY PERRY: This proposal contains two things. One is a proposed nominating commission to be elected in the council on legislation each year to nominate president and treasurer. The other is a proposal in regard to the distribution of proposed legislation, and making it mandatory upon clubs and presidents and district governors to see that it is studied in clubs and in their district conferences. I think the motion is that we shall consider first the

proposal with regard to a nominating commission for president and treasurer, and discuss that alone, and then later discuss the other section of the proposal. Is that correct?

ROTARIAN CHAPMAN: It is immaterial as to which one you consider first, but there should be a definite distinction.

At this point the council considered the matter of resolving itself into a committee of the whole but took no action in the matter.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Because of the nature in which the proposed enactment came from the Rotary Club of Chicago this proposed enactment covers two subjects at least. The motion has been made that the council consider first the subject of a nominating commission for president and treasurer, and later the subject of requiring proposed legislation to be properly circulated and considered by the clubs and in the district conferences. Are you in favor of the division as suggested? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

We had better start the first discussion, please, regarding the election of president and treasurer. We have heard from the representative of the Chicago club. Do you want to speak again on the subject?

ROTARIAN HERRICK: I think I should like to wait and see if there are some questions that I can answer.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: All right, be at liberty to answer questions. The discussion is open.

ROTARIAN ARMANDO DE ARRUDA PEREIRA (District 72): On page fifteen, after "make Section 3 read Section 4," it goes through italics and several names of countries until you get to the name of Arabia. Then it says, "one from the clubs of Central and South America." I think it should be "one from the clubs of Latin America." Otherwise we shall have to leave out Mexico and Cuba.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you move that as an amendment?

ROTARIAN PEREIRA: Yes, I do.

The motion was seconded by Rotarian Hernandez (District 4), Rotarian Rowland (District 180), and Rotarian Felipe Silva (Representative at large).

ROTARIAN HERRICK: We accept the amendment.

ROTARIAN HAROLD DE BILDT (District 83): On page fifteen it says in part in italics that one member should be elected, one from the clubs of Continental Europe, Africa, and the countries of Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Trans-Jordan and Arabia. I beg to suggest that the representative of Lebanon has been left out, and I move that Lebanon should be included immediately after the word "Syria."

ROTARIAN HERRICK: We accept that amendment.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: This is a second amendment I suppose. Is it seconded?

ROTARIAN ROBINSON: May I ask if the work "Africa" includes South Africa?

ROTARIAN THOMSEN (District 75): It should be North Africa, not Africa.

ROTARIAN MILLARD (District 55): It ought to be South of the Equator.

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: There is no such entity as North Africa. If you want to change it you will have to define and say "Africa with the exception of the Dominion of South Africa" or the "Union of South Africa."

ROTARIAN PHILHOWER (District 183): Is the term "Latin America" definitely

defined to include South America, Central America and Mexico? I would include Cuba also.

The question was called for.

ROTARIAN MANIER: May I inquire what is the question?

SECRETARY PERRY: The motion in effect is to recommend the adoption of the proposal of the Chicago Rotary club on page fifteen, which is where it starts.

ROTARIAN MANIER: The point I am making is the uncertainty of what we are voting on. I want to know because some of it has been withdrawn and yet the pages described do not withdraw all that was included in that. There is still some other to be withdrawn. I should like to know just what sections of the constitution and by-laws we are proposing to amend if we vote favorably on the proposed enactment.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: It is regarding the nomination of president and treasurer.

ROTARIAN MANIER: The point is we are proposing an enactment now. We cannot talk generalizations because after it is passed it is going to be tested by the language itself and not by our understanding of the language which may vary entirely. I am very anxious that we know just what we are voting on.

SECRETARY PERRY: On page fifteen is the provision that "The council shall, by rule or resolution, fix a time for the election of a nominating commission to submit to the international convention of the year following the names of one or more Rotarians as candidates for the offices of president and treasurer of Rotary International. This commission shall consist of nine (9) members, elected by the representatives in the council of the areas specified, excepting that members at large of the council shall have no vote by virtue of such membership at large. The nominating commission shall consist of one member from the clubs of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland; one from the clubs of Continental Europe, Africa, and the countries of Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Trans-Jordan, Arabia and Lebanon; one from the clubs of Latin America" (I am giving effect to these amendments that have been accepted); "one from the clubs of Canada and Newfoundland; four from the clubs of the United States and Bermuda; and one from all other areas not above specified."

If I am not mistaken, having divided the proposal into two parts, this is the first part which is now before us for action. Is that correct, Rotarian Herrick?

ROTARIAN HERRICK: Yes.

ROTARIAN MANIER: As I understand it, the only thing we will be voting on now will be whether we favor the insertion of a new Section 4 as Ches has just read it. That is the only question we are voting on. Am I right in that?

SECRETARY PERRY: It says, "Make Section 3 read 'Section 4' and insert a new Section 3 to read," and I just read it.

ROTARIAN MANIER: We vote only on that?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Only on that. Is it clear to you now?

ROTARIAN MANIER: That is clear. Then you are not voting on the other provisions that provide further nominations. That is a different part of it. Is that right? You merely create this and they are to report to the next convention. Is that right?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Yes, sir, it is.

ROTARIAN MANIER: I should like to inquire when their report is to be made public. As far as the language of the section is concerned, it only requires them to report it to the convention on the day fixed by the president. Meanwhile is it to be confidential and not given publicity or is publicity to be given to that report? If so, when is the publicity to be given?

ROTARIAN HERRICK: I think it is immaterial when publicity is given. I see no objection to giving publicity at any time or for that matter to withholding it, if that seems to be a better way. That report eventually has got to come to the convention. Why not let it come in the natural course?

ROTARIAN MANIER: Who is going to decide when publicity is to be given it? The nine men, some of them, or the majority, or is the convention to decide when the publicity shall be given, or are we to leave it entirely to the nine men?

ROTARIAN HERRICK: These are details I think that the commission will be perfectly able and willing to iron out for themselves. I assume that they will confer with the president of Rotary International as to the time and place most convenient to him, and perhaps to the convention committee, to set forth their report.

ROTARIAN PETTENGILL (District 199): I defy almost any member of this council to understand the proposed enactment as it has been amended and as it has been separated. It seems to me the Chicago club might well reword this proposed enactment before the council recesses, before we complete our business, and to that end I would move you that it be laid on the table at this time.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: No second?

ROTARIAN MILLER (District 175): It seems quite plain by the reading of this Section 4 as just presented by Secretary Perry with the several amendments that have been offered we are voting on just the one section of this particular proposed enactment. I think it is very plain indeed.

ROTARIAN MORTIMER STONE (District 113): As I understand it, the section we are to vote on now does not include the right of nominations from the floor but that would be something to be determined subsequently if we should adopt this to provide for the nominating commission. Is that correct?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I think that it is correct.

ROTARIAN FRANK PHILLIPS (District 172): We have not yet clarified Africa. I would, therefore, move to amend that we insert the words "North of the Equator" after the word "Africa." That will clarify that particular point.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you see any objection to that?

ROTARIAN HERRICK: No objection.

SECRETARY PERRY: Perhaps we can agree that we use for the present the term "Northern Africa" and leave it to your drafting committee to reach the exact phrase or term that will indicate the part of Africa that is to be included with Europe.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you agree, Frank?

ROTARIAN PHILLIPS: Quite so.

ROTARIAN WARE (District 105): I should regret very much if a measure of

the importance and far-reaching character of this is passed without discussion from many members of this council as to its merits and probable results. We are seeking to do something here which we all wish to have done in the spirit in which it was offered and the spirit that is behind it; we are all in favor of it. The only question is as to its practical working out, and, as to whatever the spirit or intent will be, we shall get from its results commensurate. It is, of course, a thing we all strive to do in every form of organization, and in our country, politically, it is notable, to change the performance of our institutions by passing laws and making statutes and setting up requirements and wheels within wheels.

Something was said about the legislative council being a legislative body and non-political and not having to do with elections. It always has been so in the past, but it will not be so hereafter upon the adoption of this measure. That may not be a bad change but, plainly, we must accept it as a change of policy. The intent obviously is to avoid invidious politics and jealous rivalries in Rotary International and to place in the hands of the board of advisers the performance of a great function for our organization, and the selection of nominees whose naming by them will be tantamount to election by Rotary International. We are going to place in the hands of nine men the election of the president of our organization. That is, in effect, the result of this measure. I speak in friendly mood toward it, for I am in favor of the spirit of this thing.

In our clubs we elect our president almost exclusively by vote of the board of directors. All the important business of the world is transacted by executives who have been chosen by members of boards of directors, and in spirit, if the spirit of it alone be the thing we are thinking of, the board of directors of Rotary International might well choose, not merely nominate but elect the president of Rotary International. It is inconceivable that they would not make a wise and unselfish selection. We are having to face here a number of detailed difficulties that ought, it seems to me, to be ironed out.

First, I am very much in favor of the suggestion that was made, that this should be recast. During the noon intermission it should be put in the form of a mimeographed statement that will let us know exactly what has been eliminated and what has not been eliminated.

Second, I think we should hear discussion from those who are best informed and who have been most thoughtful in their consideration of this as to how this nominating board will meet, as to where men from these remote places are to gather together for the purpose of drafting their nominee for president of Rotary International. A thing like this cannot be done by a dispersed committee world-wide. Some communication and correspondence is necessary. Can it be done by mail? If so, how long will it take? As the question has been asked, why should not the announcement be made before a definite time? Certainly, we are not trying to preclude or foreclose nominations from the floor. Therefore, we should all be informed as to the name and character and identity of the proposed nominee, at least a given time before the convention.

Many details of this sort should be discussed and brought forward by the sponsors of the measure, by those who have given it thoughtful consideration. We are here at the cross roads. We desire to go the right way. We want the spirit and purpose and intent of this brought into our affairs as far as possible but to me we are on a difficult road before we proceed.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON (Representative at Large): I wish to heartily commend those things which have just been said. I believe the average Rotarian is keenly

interested in the election of the president. May I say to you, as one who has been elected president, that I believe the average person elected president of Rotary International is just as displeased by the present system as any of the groups here today appear to be. It is a rather embarrassing thing for an individual to get letters from many parts of the world suggesting to him that he take up with his own club the desirability of sending out notices of nomination. By whom, you ask? It is not very easy for the individual who is being nominated under the present system. So I, for one, would welcome some sort of change to be made in the system we now have. But I do not see in this proposal a solution for all our problems. I believe that most groups, which are facing the problem of determining upon the method of the election of a chief executive, have spent some time in discussion. I believe, if you would check the history of this country, you would find they did not settle that the first moment they were together. I do not think we can expect to settle it today, and we may not settle it during this meeting of the legislative council.

In the very first instance there are practices within groups that must be observed. There is a provision in this new Section 3 which reads that the nominating commission shall consist of one member from the clubs of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. I ask you who is to pick that representative? Quite obviously, this assembly. Are we to consult the wishes of the people in Great Britain and Ireland? For example, in a short time we will elect a director for Great Britain and Ireland. That person will be elected by the entire convention. But I submit to you that his name will come from those people whom he represents, and not from the people who sit on this floor or who sit on the convention floor.

May I remind you, also, that there was a time when Rotary International wanted to go to Great Britain for a president. I need not remind you who have been in Rotary a substantial time that there were three names from whom a selection might have been made. I would like to remind you that at that time there were a great many people in the United States who favored one or another of those candidates, that those of us who were at the Dallas convention had quite a bit to say about the desirability of one man who had come there and won our hearts but, at the same time, we recognized the inevitable justice of allowing the people in Great Britain and Ireland to settle that affair in their own way, and they settled it in their own way to my complete satisfaction, even though I numbered both the other men as far closer personal friends than the man whom they subsequently selected.

I therefore want to know who is going to pick these representatives. If we vote on the man from Britain and Ireland, I believe there will be those in Great Britain and Ireland who will question my right to pick their individual. If that is true, we then will naturally have to go all the way, and we will have to divide this group up into small factional organizations to pick individual groups of candidates for the job on the nominating commission. We must therefore get together those members of this council who live in the United States, and have them pick four individuals, because our friends from Great Britain will be scrupulous on that point. If we do not participate in their affairs, they will refuse to participate in our family affairs.

I believe this entire section should be amended by striking out all the restrictions as to where these people need come from, and leave it wide open, trusting to the ultimate fairness of this group to see that all parts of the world are represented, rather than defining the exact measure by which that representa-

tion shall be obtained. I think I might go a little farther in certain other respects.

I was greatly interested in what Charlie Herrick said with reference to the qualifications of these candidates. We all know the fine type of man he is and I am not, therefore, trying to pick flaws in the statement he made, but I must point out how he said you must explore a man's character, and that you must be sure he is in possession of adequate financial resources. I believe you might point out two or three of us who have been president of Rotary International who would have been eliminated immediately on that score. I know I, for one, could have been, and I know if I could have been eliminated before the election, I certainly could have been eliminated after a year of service. But let me also point out to you that the two richest men ever elected president of Rotary International have, I understand, suffered some financial reverses. Therefore, I wonder if we are going to be able to consider their resources in the light of what might develop or what actually has developed.

I do not know how you can measure a man's willingness to serve a cause. I do not know how you can measure his ability to serve a cause. I believe there are many men who have been district governors of their districts when they knew in their own hearts it might be unwise. But I sometimes believe that those men have taken in that year of experiences things that no amount of money could buy, that they are richer because they are financially poorer.

I happen to be one of those who never expected to have any financial resources. My parents came to this country as emigrants from Sweden. They fought and toiled on the farm for the very living we might get off it. I do not see why you should say to individuals, because that has been your tradition, you are barred from the presidency of Rotary International because you do not possess adequate financial resources.

I do not like the fact that this information is not given to the clubs early. This provision, so far as I can read it, only provides that the report shall be given to the convention. I do not like that. I believe the Chicago Rotary club is earnest in the second part of this discussion when it wants district governors to bring to the attention of clubs the legislation which is to be proposed here, in order to get, to quote Charlie Herrick's words "an informed electorate," but I think it is just as important that there be brought to the attention of those district governors and clubs the names of the individuals whom this nominating commission is going to propose for president, in order that they may be informed on that subject as well as on others.

I believe the only way this can be done—and I hope I am just as sincere as the Chicago Rotary club in wishing it done, because I have advocated it before—is by the election at the convention of a nominating committee, by the convention. I say that because I share what has been said about keeping the political aspects of Rotary completely out of this council on legislation. One of the most important points that can be raised in connection with the entire discussion is that politics shall be kept out of the council on legislation.

If you want to pick the nominating committee, elect it on the floor of the convention. Pick the members of the nominating committee there, but require that they report to the board of directors at its January meeting, and that that board of directors pass upon that, and if they see fit to add a nomination to that report, let them add it. I have yet to meet a member of the board of directors whom I would not be willing to trust with a portion, at least, of this problem. Then let the results of those deliberations be given to the Rotary

world not later than the first day of February or, at the latest, the first day of March. Let there be an informed electorate. Let there be time to consider these things, and time to explore thoroughly, as the Chicago club is suggesting, the character of the man who is being nominated.

I therefore believe, with all these problems we have in connection with it, we should take time to consider this. We should appoint a committee to study this, and this council might give direction to the deliberations of such committee, that it might propose to them certain fundamental points of observation, and whatever they do draft, be prepared along that line. If the new draft can be ready for consideration here, well and good, but if it cannot, I think we can remember a great many changes in Rotary have had to come slowly, and we need not be disappointed if this change is a slow one. After all, it is extremely important. We stood, many of us, at Santa Cruz the other day while they were dedicating a tree to Rotary International. There stood on that platform two men, one a past president in the person of Al Roth, one in the person of present President Maurice Duperrey. I submit to you there is nothing in the character or stature of either one of those men to cause anybody to worry about our present system of picking presidents. We can well afford to wait, if need be, another year to see it accomplished. I would like for the record to suggest the entire elimination of all those things which restrict the areas from which members of the nominating commission may be drawn, because I feel keenly the question I mentioned a moment ago, about my right to influence the selection of that person who will represent the people in Great Britain and Ireland. I either must vote for all of them, really, or else work out a system within the group whereby those nominations can be made in some sort of order by the people to be represented.

Secondly, I feel that this entire matter should be divorced from the council on legislation and placed in the hands of the convention.

Finally, and most important of all, I feel that the report of that commission should be made public in plenty of time so that any Rotary club in the world, who has within it an individual who aspires to the presidency of Rotary International, whether he is or is not possessed of adequate financial means, that that Rotary club should have an opportunity to place his name in nomination.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Thank you very much, Clint, for these very interesting remarks. You do not move an amendment to the motion? You simply spoke on the motion?

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: It is my hope that this group might continue to discuss the general principles involved in this, and then at the conclusion of that discussion that there might be a motion that the matter be referred to the drafting committee, or whatever committee is available, with instructions to revise along certain definite lines. I would hate, at the very outset of the discussion, to make that definite, concrete proposal, but I want to safeguard some points. I think it would require a great deal of study to know exactly how these proposals would have to be amended to serve those ends. I am not prepared to do it at the present time. I do feel that further discussion might indicate to the drafting committee the tendencies which we think should be observed in a redraft of this present proposal.

ROTARIAN HEAD: As a member of the drafting committee, speaking, of course, for myself only, I think I should be very slow about assuming the amount of

responsibility included in Past President Anderson's valuable suggestion. I should like to withdraw the first motion I made, if the seconder is willing.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Does the seconder consent? (Agreed)

ROTARIAN HEAD: Because of the complexity and the importance of this whole question, because of the obvious spirit of the whole body of the council to carry out the purposes behind this or what we believe to be the purposes, but fearing as to the wording and details and the ultimate effects of so important a measure, I move that the whole matter be referred to a committee of five, to be appointed by the president of Rotary International, to confer with the members of the Chicago club and anybody else they see fit and report their recommendations to the council on legislation at the convention one year hence.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: May I second what I think is a very fine motion.

SECRETARY PERRY: Mr. President, first as a matter of privilege may I call attention to the fact that the text on page fifteen says, "The commission shall consist of nine members, elected by the representatives in the council of the areas specified," so that the representatives from the areas in italics below evidently will meet together and select their members of the nominating commission. Is that correct, Charlie?

ROTARIAN HERRICK: Yes.

ROTARIAN FRANK PHILLIPS (District 172): If I am not greatly mistaken the Chicago club has been studying this question for about four years and it seems to me they must have considered many of these points that have been raised here today, and I should like very much before this motion is put before the house to have an explanation from the Chicago club regarding the points which have been raised by Past President Anderson.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Will the Chicago club reply to the question?

ROTARIAN ALLEN D. ALBERT (Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.): May I have the privilege of the floor?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Allen Albert is not a member of the council, but he will have the privilege of speaking five minutes or more if he wants to.

ROTARIAN ALBERT: The mother club of Rotary may be indulged in a little brooding over her sons. In our membership alone in all the Rotary world are the men who have followed the unfolding of Rotary from an idea at which practical men would scoff, into what may have become the largest non-governmental agency for peace. We have builded and given. Not a single club represented in any district whose spokesman is in this room, but has come into existence because of the dreaming and the planning and the practical management provided under the leadership of the older members of Rotary.

Through the past ten years we have become increasingly apprehensive as to two tendencies in Rotary. One of them is the tendency to magnify size. Hardly a meeting has been held for years in which men have not talked about new clubs by the hundreds. We are an old club, and we have not yet been able to achieve the elementary task of educating all of our members in the essentials of Rotary.

The hope of Rotary is not in numbers; the hope of Rotary is in the daily lives of individual Rotarians working out the ideals of Rotary in daily practice. I deplore, with more emotion than I intended to reveal, the constant pressure for

more and more size. When I say that, I reflect the seasoned judgment and the increasing alarm of the older members of the mother club of all Rotary.

The second tendency has long disturbed us. It is the tendency to build up a magnificent machine filled with wheels impinging one on the other, so that as one has said, you cannot disturb any one without undertaking the adjustment of thousands.

Rotary is not the first institution in which men have undertaken to express their ideals in social service, nor will it be the last. But if it is not wary it will follow in the train of a good many others. I think of one, the Knights of Labor, brought into existence by a magnificent dream of a man I think truly magnificent, but he would not yield. He had no capability for adaptation. There was nothing of acceptation in him, and when his organization had come to be larger than Rotary, and one wheel was engaged in another, he would not yield. The consequence was that a new organization, the American Federation of Labor, supplanted it.

I think of a second institution, the Farmers Mutual Benefit Alliance. Up from the grass roots of our prairies and fields it sprang. Thousands of men who asked fair play for agriculture joined it. Not a politician in all America could afford to disregard it. But it, too, began to cling to old forms. It, too, lacked adaptation, and it likewise died.

I think of another organization, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. I joined it in my youth. I remember being laughed at when I camped out with a lot of boys for standing over a campfire with a Bible in my hand and reading aloud as I had promised to do, holding the Bible in one hand and flapping mosquitoes with the other. I well remember how its sessions became too large for cities to handle, there were no temples of God which could hold its worshippers. It swept over all America, consecrating anew young people to lives of Christian devotion, and I have looked upon it dwindling away.

We have great fear in the Chicago club that we are coming along to that crisis in Rotary, and you men who are newer in the movement than I will indulge me if I suggest to you that this constant picking of a cog in a wheel there, and wondering if an impingement can be managed somewhere else are symptomatic.

The story of social organizations in the review of the social scientist pretty well conforms to the pattern. First, the ideal; second, the spread; third, the momentum; fourth, the achievement; fifth, the recognition; sixth, the success; seventh, conservatism to guard the success; eighth, timidity lest some change be made; ninth, progressive dry rot, and tenth, death.

One of the things that has lifted Paul Harris high in the esteem of his brothers is that his mind has ever been open to every new suggestion that has been made for the welfare of Rotary. I have never known him to say, "that is quite out of the question," and I have never known him to suggest that if a thing was good for Rotary, a practical means might not be found to develop it.

It is only when Rotary grows so vast that she rumbles when she moves, that counsels of timidity suggest she has already climbed over the top of the hill and is on her way down and out.

What great proposition is this we offer? The simple selection of a nominating commission, and not one or a dozen but twenty objections are offered—"It won't work. It won't work." I live on a farm. One line of my homestead is a lakeshore, and at night sometimes we hear the frogs. There are two kinds.

One group keeps chorusing, "Keep it up, keep it up, keep it up," and the other says, "It won't work, it won't work, it won't work." I would not be so discourteous or so ungenerous as to suggest in any slighting way that any member of the council on legislation resembles a frog, but I do urge upon you, my brothers in Rotary, that you do not catch the motif of the frogs' song, and you keep to the dreaming and the building and the magnificent leading which in the first six or seven years of the life of Rotary made possible the very assembly you have now.

What great thing is it we ask? A nominating commission. Nor have we projected it before you without thought. We have found ourselves obstructed at every turn. I do not now draw into question the motives of the obstructionists, but I remember at first we suggested our idea in writing to the international board. We were youthful, childlike, trusting, naive in our outlook. For twenty years we had been allowing the international board to go its way. No member of the Chicago club was a member. While men came in and talked with us kindly, no expressions of opinion were sought from us. When our communication reached the board, gentlemen of the council, let me inform you of what happened. It was received and acknowledged by the secretariat and nothing else happened. In another year we presented, ourselves, a series of recommendations to the board. I, who have been a reporter many years of my life, bring you the testimony that the board was electric at our suggestions, and immediately adjourned the session of that morning that men might gather around us and talk with us more about it. What was the result? I think the record will show that the board did not have twenty minutes of time in its entire year of service to devote to the discussion of any one of the suggestions we made.

Another year we prepared our suggestions in mimeographed form and sent them to an international assembly. Do you know what happened? I will tell you. A long telegram came from the president of Rotary International asking us to withdraw them, on what I assumed to be the perfectly natural ground that no time had been allotted in the international assembly for the discussion of any such problems. We withdrew them. What was the consequence? No action.

This time we have undertaken, after three years of trying, to bring forward a series of amendments, not casually drawn, not full of holes. They have been submitted to the expert study of experts. Before any man says of them that they are full of holes, I ask that he have the courtesy to present a bill of particulars.

Here they are before you and, quite naturally, you say there is too much of them, we cannot possibly cope with them. In saying that, my brothers of Rotary, you say a very discouraging and ominous thing. You say simply that the legislative council of Rotary finds itself unwilling or unprepared or not capable of accepting an idea, which many of you have put forward as having altogether your endorsement in principle, and making it work in practice.

Now a hundred things have been said, to which we would like to make answer. There is one thing we of the mother club would like to achieve. We would like to provide that never can the commission which is chosen to nominate a new president for Rotary International be under the control of a majority from any one country. We want to see that the nominating commission may be in voting strength, as well as in spirit, truly reflective of Rotary around the world.

We had hoped that, having consulted expert advice and having brought our recommendations in a form which have been made into suggested enactments, that there might be in advance enough study of this so you would come prepared. With that purpose, we sent to you copies of these proposed enactments

months ago. I have heard them bitterly assailed by a man who within ten minutes said, "But I have not had time yet to read them."

The last thing that the Rotary Club of Chicago asks is hasty action. What we would like would be that a properly constituted committee on constitution and by-laws should receive from this body a mandate to prepare new provisions of the constitution, making a nominating commission practical and broad, and that that committee, thus properly constituted, should report back to you.

We had a prayer in our hearts that it might be done this year. Accepting at face value the showing which I regard as highly lamentable, that the members of this council, though they have had the text of this proposed enactment available for months, are not now ready, I speak for my fellows of the Rotary Club of Chicago when I say that I am quite willing to accept such a reference for a fixed time. I ask, however, that it be accompanied by a declaration of your faith in the idea of a nominating commission, and I ask if deliberately, while the air still throbs with the whisperings of cheap challenge and the miserable attacks upon character and the corralling of voters in corners and every cheap device of rotten ward politics introduced into an organization whose ideal is service unto men, and peace coming to the world. I loathe it all, and Rotary loathes it all, and five thousand men have said, "Rotary loathes it all." I suggest to you, out of the fullness of my heart, that if you fail the Rotary that loathes it all, it will be a decision convicting you of incapabilities.

The hope of Rotary is a simple thing. We want only that men should grow individually in capability for service. We want them to serve the community as centers of influence. We want them to serve their crafts as spokesmen for high craftsman ideals. We want them to create a fellowship which, by impressing its aspiration upon the minds and the souls of men around the world, will help hasten the day when great international questions no longer will be decided as between the countries which shall have the greater number of boys shot down.

We plead, we men from the mother club, as our chairman has said, without a single ulterior object, for a large-minded and generous and adaptive attitude toward a series of recommendations which we believe to be practical.

I question greatly whether any member of our club will wish to speak when I have finished, and I ask you to reflect, as I take my seat, that all the obstruction and opposition and question-asking to which these recommendations have been submitted would have prevented the very creation of Rotary. Let us be great enough, big enough, to see the means of making effective the ideals of Rotary and work it out because we love the ideals. Let us be above dividing ourselves into factions. Let us learn that in the long perspective of the centuries the best that any man in Rotary can do will look very much like the best that any other man in Rotary can do. Let us, I pray you, by expecting the best from each other, call it out and lift up each other.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: It is a quarter past twelve. We suggest we recess now and meet again at two o'clock.

ROTARIAN PARK (District 107): There are several district conferences scheduled this afternoon for two o'clock for all of the districts on the Pacific Coast, which would mean we could not take part in any action by this council.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We are not getting on very rapidly. We have many items to go through. This is our second day. I think we ought to meet this afternoon.

ROTARIAN HEAD: I have a motion before the council. I am perfectly willing to see it postponed until this afternoon but I should like to test informally the sentiment of the council right now, if we are going to have the motion voted on, withdrawn or deferred for further discussion. I believe, since the motion is before the council, we ought not to adjourn without doing something about it.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: The discussion is not closed. We want to listen to other people first.

ROTARIAN HEAD: Do you wish it postponed and continue discussion?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Yes, sir, at two o'clock this afternoon.

The meeting recessed at twelve-twenty o'clock.

Third Session

The third session of the council on legislation convened at two o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, June 21, 1938, President Duperrey presiding.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: The council is called to order. We are going to have a report from the credentials committee.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN ROBERT R. BANGHAM: The credentials committee of this council on legislation has visèd the credentials of seven more members of the council, all representatives of clubs of districts of Rotary International. The names of the seven members certified by the credentials committee in this report are hereto attached, thus making a total of 133 members certified by the credentials committee.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: You have the report of the credentials committee. Does anyone wish to make a motion to adopt the report and declare those therein named to be duly seated as members of this council?

ROTARIAN PETTENGILL (District 199): I so move.

The motion, seconded by Rotarian Allen L. Oliver (Representative at large), was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT NO. 38-4 (CONTINUED)

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We are going to continue the discussion of proposed enactment No. 38-4.

ROTARIAN PATRICK T. MONTFORD (District 16, R. I. B. I.): As one of those coming to this convention a distance greater than many of you here in America, and as one who today is attending his eighth international convention, I did desire to take a moment or two in the discussion on this all-absorbing topic, to say that some of us who come long distances to conventions deprecate to find, here in the home of Rotary International, the birthplace of this world movement, that there appears not to be today that wonderful spirit of unanimity and good fellowship that we had been so accustomed to experience in days gone by. It strikes me, as a member of a number of boards of public companies at home, that we as an organization, representing so many nations, and having a board of control of our destinies, we might well take a leaf from our experiences as directors of ordinary public companies and apply the principle of the election of our chairman or president to that principle which operates in most public companies, and leave to our board of directors, whom we all elect because of their

worth in the past and the services they have rendered, elect from that particular body the man from amongst twelve most suited to fill the chair.

It occurs to me, therefore, that instead of all the preambles leading up to Article IX, Section 2 (d), we might very usefully and helpfully concentrate upon this new section suggested: "There shall be nominated and elected in accordance with the by-laws twelve directors," and so on. Leave to those twelve chosen men the responsibility of electing from their body, and the right to include in their considerations those other former directors of Rotary International who had not previously served as president, a man to their satisfaction, capable, able, and, above all, willing to act as president of Rotary International.

Fellow Rotarians, do please, I appeal to you, try and get rid of this spirit that seems to be hovering around the convention. To me, it is new. I heard a reference to politics in Rotary. I have only heard that for the first time during this week. It may be quite all right with you, but it is new to me, and I do not like to hear it. I come six or seven thousand miles to a convention. There are others who come greater distances. But quite frankly, as one who has now today attended his eighth convention, I would rather not come again to a convention, even nearer home than California, if there was the danger that the wonderfully good fellowship, good will and understanding animating the Rotarians, as we have met them for so many years, were to be dissipated and thrown to the winds. I commend to your consideration the proposal that in the future our board of directors so elected by our convention annually should have the privilege of selecting from their body a man, to them satisfactory, as president for the coming year.

ROTARIAN CRAWFORD C. MCCULLOUGH (Representative at Large): May I inquire if we are speaking to a motion? The motion, as I remember, was made by Walter Head, and seconded, that this be referred to a committee. Is that the motion we are speaking to?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: That is right.

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: I am confirmed that we are speaking to the motion that this whole matter be referred to a committee of five, and that a report be brought in to the board in plenty of time for presentation for actual proposed enactment at the next convention in Cleveland. That was my understanding. I am right in that?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Yes, sir.

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: I would like to say something, then, with respect to and following what has been said today. I would rather like to take off about where Past President Anderson finished. He said most everything that I would have wished to say had I then had the opportunity, and I would have gone a bit further. I am frank to say that I do not believe it is possible or desirable to have a nominating commission or committee. That requires some explanation.

One of the proponents of the proposed enactment spoke of the fact that the Chicago club had been studying this question for four years. I do not think he intended to imply such, but still the implication was there that no other body had been giving it study for any number of consecutive years. As a matter of fact, Rotary International, through its successive boards, has had this matter under continuous study, to my knowledge, since 1919. May I refresh your memories for just a moment as dispassionately as I can?

In 1919 and, later, 1920, a committee on revision of the constitution and by-

laws was appointed, and a proposed new draft of the constitution and by-laws was ready to present at the first convention to be held off the North American continent, namely, at Edinburgh. The reason for this was that Rotary had then extended into countries other than those that spoke the English language. Up until that time, the Rotary clubs were confined solely to North America and to the British Isles. As the extension took place and as the vision of Rotary, becoming what it is today, world-wide, caught men's fancies, it was seen that a better instrument for government would have to be adopted, and adopted quickly. Then you will remember that at the convention in Edinburgh it was decided that the best way to do this was to call a so-called constitutional convention, which was to meet during the succeeding year and bring in a draft constitution at the next convention. This famous committee of thirty-one was appointed. Every district then in Rotary had a representative. There were representatives also from the British Isles, and some representatives at large. You will remember that at Los Angeles, the convention over which I had the honor to preside, the constitution of Rotary International was presented and, with some amendments, adopted, and is essentially the instrument upon which Rotary has worked ever since and is working now.

During the interval between then and now, with the rapid extension of Rotary, the problems of Rotary administration and government were accelerated. This extension has brought many attendant problems, problems of geography, of language, of political systems, of outlook—in fact, a complete and conglomerate set of conditions, so that with the acceleration of extension these problems have become more and more acute. Back as far as four or five years after the adoption of our present constitution, it was recognized that already parts of the constitution and by-laws were becoming obsolete to meet adequately the current situation. We have had right down through, since 1922, practically continuous examination and study of this whole problem of Rotary administration, of which this problem of electing a president is an important but only one part.

The so-called Q-3 committee, which was appointed prior to the Seattle convention, and of which I had the honor to be chairman, sat for a year, had several meetings and voluminous correspondence. May I recall to you the names of the men who comprised it, since their names were mentioned here this morning? Canon Elliott, of England; de Cock Buning, of The Netherlands; Raymond Knoeppel, of the United States; Will R. Manier, of the United States, and myself from Canada. The board submitted to that committee a series of approximately twenty questions, all having to do with administration, and amongst them were two questions that are germane to the discussion we are now having. One was as to the frequency and the composition of the convention of Rotary International, and another was as to the method of selecting and electing the international president. This committee reported to the board in time for the convention at Seattle, and made some definite recommendations, the chief of which was the recommendation that this body herein assembled be created.

At Seattle, these recommendations were put before the convention and were passed into legislation. We have had this council on legislation developing gradually from the convention in Detroit down to the present time. As one speaker said this morning, it has preserved its reputation as being a sort of ex parte, detached, debating organization, in which politics has had no part. So greatly has it proved its worth, indeed, that I think most of us have come to look upon it as perhaps the most important meeting that we have and the most important body that we have in Rotary International.

Amongst various proposals that were considered by the so-called Q-3 committee was the very proposal that we have before us today. There were various other proposals. If I recall correctly, there were at least five. At that stage in our development we thought Rotary must pioneer in everything she does, as she has no example to go by. Everything that we have done in Rotary has been original. In fact, the whole conception of Rotary is original; it is unique. We have no pattern that we can absolutely follow. We must pioneer our way, and in pioneering we must be fairly sure of the next step before we take it.

Then followed the appointment of the Commission on Rotary International Administration, which sat for several years, brought in its interim reports at the conventions in Mexico City and Atlantic City, and brought in a further report last year at Nice, at which I was not present, but I read the debate in the council with a very great deal of interest and noted, of course, that the commission was discharged and that various of its recommendations were implemented by legislation at the time, and that further recommendations would be implemented this year at this convention. Had I been at Nice and in this council, I would have then protested, as I would today, against the discharge of that commission without a provision that some other continuing body would have been appointed to take its place in order to continue the work that had been going on for so many years through the Q-3 committee and through that commission.

I have come to the conclusion that Rotary needs, perhaps more than anything else, a continuous committee or commission of small numbers, perhaps not more than six or eight men, and with some provision for continuity, whereby two of these men, we shall say, for example, would step down each year and two new men come on.

These problems that we have are going to be with us, the greater we grow and the greater our penetration into the smaller towns and cities of the world. We are into international politics whether we wish it or not, and there are no paths quite so full of pitfalls as those that lead through the forest into the maze of international politics. I have felt for years, and I feel the time has nearly arrived now, or perhaps has arrived, when we should have a continuous sitting commission on problems of Rotary administration and development.

I take exception to some of the things that were said today in support by the last speaker of the morning. I do not think there have been obstructionists. I think the whole history, through the last twenty years, points to the contrary. It has not been obstruction, but it has been an endeavor to get a meeting of minds. In an organization like Rotary, which is essentially idealistic but which, from the very nature of it, must be practical, it is more important to have as near as need be a unanimous meeting of minds than any organization I know.

There have not been obstructionists, but there have been sincere men who have been giving great study to these questions, who love their Rotary as dearly as any other men love Rotary, but who want to make sure that Rotary makes no false step. After all, our history covers only a short period of a few years, and it is wonderful what we have done in that length of time, and we have done it with a minimum of organization and with a minimum of machinery, always remembering that, after all, this thing we call Rotary International is not so much an organization as it is a cohesion or an adhesion, if you will, of unit and more or less sovereign clubs the world around, and that there should be interposed between the clubs and between the governing body of Rotary as little machinery as may be in order to preserve that unity and in order to effectually follow out and attain the four objects for which we exist.

I deplore this thing of magnifying legislation, machinery, and all that it connotes, to such an extent that it obstructs our view of why we are Rotarians and why we come these vast distances to attend Rotary conventions. Rotary business, after all, as we all know, is with the individual, and is a single and collective opportunity to carry into effect, in deed rather than in word, the ideals of Rotary.

So in the consideration of this matter, I do feel that there have not at any time been obstructionists. There have been differences of opinion, and naturally there must be differences of opinion in a body which represents men of such strong individuality and acquired conviction as we have in any Rotary club or as we have in this council here. If I sense the feeling here today, it is that we all do wish to reach the time when we shall have a more effective way of electing our international president, and that we all do wish to keep this machinery of government and administration as simple as may be, to the end that we keep this unity, this unity that we fought for and has been our honor banner since the beginning of Rotary International.

I would very strongly favor the motion that is before the council at the present time, to the effect that the convention appoint a committee—the wording of this can be changed to suit the wishes of the council—for the specific purpose of again studying the various methods. The speaker right before me has mentioned one which many times I have thought was the solution, the election of a board of directors and, by the board of directors, the election of the president. That was also considered and was discarded in times past. That may be the solution, and it may not. I have heard, since I came here this afternoon, two other proposals, both of which have merit, and therefore I would strongly urge that instead of taking precipitous action now, when we certainly have not a meeting of minds and when in an organization such as ours a meeting of minds is so essential, we vote for and pass a resolution asking the convention to appoint a committee to sit through the coming year and bring in a report in time for consideration and action at the convention at Cleveland next year.

ROTARIAN WARREN (President, R. I. B. I.): I want to support the motion proposed by Walter Head, but I want first of all to convince him that it might be reworded in a way I shall suggest and then to be carried, if possible, in that form. My friend, Pat Montford, has referred with some feelings of dismay to the spirit that he seems to have gathered from this meeting. I do not share his anxiety in any way whatsoever. On the contrary, I heard a good deal about the feeling behind this proposed enactment and those who could not support it. I shall go away from this meeting if nothing worse happens, feeling that we can have very acute differences in Rotary International, at any rate in the council on legislation, and we can debate those differences in a spirit which reflects credit upon everybody concerned, and so I gather a good deal of hope from what has happened this morning.

I think another cheering thing has emerged, and that is that there has been shining through, the essential spirit of any real democracy, the spirit of compromise. Nearly every speaker from this platform has expressed his willingness to accept any form of machinery which would enable us to improve our methods of selection.

I work from that point of view in suggesting my amendment to Walter Head's motion. The complexities of the situation have been made only too clearly apparent, and I do not propose to enlarge upon them. But there are many others I think that would come into a full consideration. First of all, I think

nine is much too many to undertake a difficult job of this kind. I think it will be wholly impossible to discuss men and their qualities and lack of qualities by correspondence. And many other things, many other difficulties would emerge in the same way. But I do want to cling on to this, sir, and this is my main point, that everyone, with no exceptions at all, I think, has said that he is behind the spirit of the Chicago proposition, and so what I want Walter Head to accept, if he will, is some such wording as this, "that this convention favors the provision, if found possible, of more effective methods for the election of the president and the treasurer respectively of Rotary International, and that the board of directors for 1938-9 be accordingly instructed to make comprehensive inquiry into all the relevant circumstances and to report its findings to the convention of 1939."

First of all some of you may want an ad hoc committee instead of the board of directors. Personally, I do not mind either way, but I want to avoid as few additional committees as possible. I think we have already got enough. The board of directors will be meeting. The cost will be met in any event. They will be there sitting around a table, and so you have the machinery available for free and effective discussion. If it is desired to set up an ad hoc committee, I do not mind, and I do not press it, but you have chosen those directors presumably because you believe in them, because you have faith in them, and, therefore, I would normally have faith in leaving them to make this inquiry and to report to the convention of 1939 and so save us from setting up a special committee. But if some of the adherents of the proposal feel they must have a special committee I do not press that particular point. But the point I do press in my suggested amendment and the point I want to cling to is that which has been made by every speaker from this platform, and that is that we are all in favor of seeing if we can find more effective methods of electing our president and treasurer.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Walter, do you see any objection?

ROTARIAN HEAD: No, President Maurice, I am sure I do not mind. I am in just as compromising a mood as is Tom. Having been a member of the board, I know the amount of detail and routine business which comes before that body. Personally, I would doubt that the board would have the proper amount of time at its disposal to study this thing as fully as we would want it to do. My thought was to have the committee appointed by the present president before the expiration of his term of office, largely for the reason he has been here and heard this discussion and would be prepared to appoint a committee that would be truly representative. If Tom's method is better, as we say, Tom, it is O. K. by me.

ROTARIAN WARREN: Would you settle this point, whether we should accept this form of words?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you wish to withdraw your motion and replace it by Tom Warren's?

ROTARIAN HEAD: The board of directors, you mean?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Exactly as it was read.

ROTARIAN HEAD: Substituting the board of directors? No, I am not prepared to accept that because I am not sure it is the best method. I think it should be settled by this group.

ROTARIAN WARREN: May I suggest for the moment we leave out merely the words to whom it is to be referred. It is the spirit of our saying in those first words that the convention favors the provision if we can find it possible. That is

what I am anxious about, and where it should be referred can be left later in the debate, if that meets with your approval.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Is it clear enough for the present? You have not moved that amendment. We just leave it over and take it up later on?

ROTARIAN HEAD: Your proposal is we vote on the matter without specifying to whom it is to be referred?

ROTARIAN WARREN: It is agreed between us. We are getting along very well. It is apparently agreed between us that Walter accepts my form of words with the reservation that we do not settle for the moment whether it is the board of directors or the special committee. That suits me admirably.

ROTARIAN HEAD: That suits me, too.

ROTARIAN EAMES (District 5, R. I. B. I.): I had, just before the president of R. I. B. I., Tom Warren, had spoken, roughly drafted a suggestion which I was prepared to make. It rather coincides with his suggestion, but takes up another point, and that is, all the speakers, as we have already been reminded, seem to be agreed that there should be some different method of electing our president and our treasurer of Rotary International than hitherto. That being so, it seems to me that this council might at least propose a resolution to the effect that it agrees on the principle of the change, and the words that I have in mind are something to this effect: "That this council agrees upon the principle of a nominating commission and recommends that the convention through the board of directors appoint an executive of its members to work out details which shall be submitted to the Cleveland convention."

The point at the back of my mind is, first of all, that this council shall agree upon the principle, never mind about the details, and, secondly, that the principle having been agreed upon, the details shall be worked out by an executive of our board of directors, who themselves should submit the resolution ultimately to the Cleveland convention.

I should like the council to agree upon the principle of agreeing to this nominating commission. It is the principle I am after.

ROTARIAN WARREN: I tried to cover the point most carefully in my form of words. I gave consideration to them. If Alfred would agree to those I think we would get along more quickly.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you agree to withdraw your motion or do you want to maintain that amendment?

ROTARIAN EAMES: If my suggestion could be incorporated I think that is all that is necessary.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you think it can be done?

ROTARIAN WARREN: Sorry sir, Walter met me if there was no point of principle, but there is such a point.

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: That is the difficulty. The speaker would have us commit ourselves ahead of time to the principle of a nominating commission. I am not prepared to do so.

ROTARIAN EAMES: That is my whole point and purpose. All I have heard up to the present amounts to a disagreement with the old method of electing those two officers, and that being so, it seems to me that we should spend a little

time in discussing details and find out whether we are agreed on the principle of a nominating commission. I move that as an amendment.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Is there a second? (None) That settles the matter. Any further discussion, please?

ROTARIAN CHARLES HERRICK (District 147): I just wonder if the council has visualized the fact that this matter has already been before the board on three different occasions and they have not found time to solve it. Of course, I should be very much better pleased if definite action could be taken today in the adoption of our proposal, but if it must be put off for another year, then, please, do not kill it by indirection, by referring it to a board that is already overloaded, but do refer it to a special committee that will give it consideration.

ROTARIAN EMILE DECKERS (District 61): Do I understand this nominating committee is not really a nominating committee because the nominations come to the assembly, but that it is a sort of clearing house, a sort of committee of understanding which may exchange views and report the views to their respective countries? We from the overseas would have been very glad if we could have had some information to send to our various countries before arriving here. That is why I consider such a committee as a possible clearing house organization.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I take it you are just speaking at the present time of the future commission. At the present time there is no question of a nominating commission because we are discussing the appointment of a committee to study the question. That is the motion. Do you want any further explanation?

ROTARIAN ALBERT: The Rotary Club of Chicago brought to you a series of specific recommendations providing for a method of solving a particular problem. Soon there became evident a feeling that the recommendations were too full of detail and too comprehensive for you to act upon them in your present situation. It was then, I think, rather generally felt that this council would agree to a declaration in favor of a nominating commission if there could be a specification that the details would be worked out later. We then go off to lunch. When we come back we have before us a proposition that the council shall declare in favor of an improved method of electing the president. Then shortly a suggestion is made that there be a declaration in favor of a nominating commission. To that the proposers of the new motion informally express their objection. Now it is suggested that the matter be given to the board and in substance the board do what it like with it. In a word, what has been done is this: A series of recommendations has been submitted to you and they have all been set aside in favor of the declaration of a principle. The principle has been rephrased so that the principle no longer remains. Then it is suggested that the reference shall be to the board.

May I suggest to you, out of an intimate knowledge of the proceedings of boards of directors of Rotary International through many years, that I question greatly whether the whole amount of time to be given to the study of this question by any board of directors would reach an hour. More than that, I doubt if any committee made up of board members could be organized which could find the time to work as a committee apart from the sessions of the board. May I remind you that you have an excellent committee in your committee on constitution and by-laws. It is made up of men who are specially selected because of what is believed to be their special ability for such work. Would it not be helpful if there were to be a declaration here of your opinion, whatever it is, in favor of a

nominating commission or against it, with a suggestion that the board then designate the standing committee on constitution and by-laws to report out the machinery to make it effective. But I beg of you, do not allow five thousand Rotarians to feel that not even here, after this discussion, has it proved possible to get a declaration for or against the project of a nominating commission.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: May I ask the secretary one question? I believe Charlie Herrick thought that the board had considered this question many times. Has the board ever had a mandate to consider this and report back to the next convention as proposed in Tom Warren's resolution?

SECRETARY PERRY: I do not recall any such mandate. The proposals which are now before the council were delivered to the board of directors last January at its meeting. They were delivered in the form of proposed enactments to come before this council and this convention. The board of directors was therefore not competent to do anything. But the board did, because the Chicago club evidently requested it, discuss the proposals for at least an hour (in my recollection it was more than an hour), and recorded the results of the discussion as to whether or not the proposals were practical and the secretary was instructed to communicate that information to the Rotary Club of Chicago, which he did, giving the Rotary Club of Chicago the benefit of the conclusions of the board upon these particular proposals.

A year or so ago proposals came from the Rotary Club of Chicago directed both to the Commission on Rotary International Administration and to the board of directors. Inasmuch as they were being submitted to the commission, the board of directors felt that it would be improper for the board to interfere by doing anything in regard to the proposals, leaving it to the commission to consider them and make a report upon them.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: I simply felt that was the point. I realize that the board is busy. I realize that the board sometimes does not spend as much time on the subject as people might wish, but I have never known a board of directors to refuse to report back to a convention when it has been given a mandate to report back. That is the point that is involved in Tom Warren's resolution. I have no desire to substitute the board for the committee, but I do believe that any board of directors of Rotary International—and there are some here who will probably be on that board—having been given a mandate to report back to the next convention on this, would fail to do so. I think if you will have Tom Warren's resolution read again you will find it does make that specific provision.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We are going to read the wording over again so as to make it clear.

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT MILDRED VANDERVELDE: "That this convention favors the provision, if found possible, of more effective methods for the election of president and treasurer respectively of Rotary International, and that the board of directors for 1938-39 is accordingly instructed to make comprehensive inquiry into all the relevant circumstances and to report its findings to the convention of 1939."

ROTARIAN HEAD: Tom, did you not conclude to change that a little by not specifying by whom?

ROTARIAN WARREN: What is before you now is not wording—not whether you put in the board of directors or special committee. We left that open for the moment. Allen Albert seemed to suggest that it should be a special committee.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: If I am not mistaken, Allen Albert is suggesting that this should be referred to the constitution and by-laws committee.

ROTARIAN WARREN: He seemed to suggest he was at variance with me, but I suggest he is not.

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: I would be decidedly against referring it to the constitution and by-laws committee, because that committee has very definite duties assigned to it. It interprets the constitution and makes necessary changes in wording of enactments and so on, as instructed. I do believe as one who has sat on these committees and sat on the board, that Walter Head's original suggestion would be the better, that the board be instructed to set up an ad hoc committee to study and report back to the board and bring it into the convention. I believe it should be a special committee.

ROTARIAN HEAD: May the secretary please read that once more, leaving out the reference to the body by whom the matter shall be decided?

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT MILDRED VANDERVELDE: "That this convention favors the provision, if found possible, of more effective methods for the election of president and treasurer respectively of Rotary International, and that (blank) is accordingly instructed to make comprehensive inquiry into all the relevant circumstances and to report its findings to the convention of 1939."

ROTARIAN HEAD: If you stop before the "blank" you will get the point we are at.

I want to pass the principle. If that is passed, we will have the principle and then we can go into details. This council favors more effective methods for the election of president and treasurer.

ROTARIAN WILL R. MANIER, JR. (Representative at Large): I am sure every man in this room would like to see a more effective method of electing the president and other officers of Rotary International and a more effective method of doing anything we do in Rotary, if such there be, and I am equally sure that every man in this room is in full accord with the purposes that are in the minds of the Rotary Club of Chicago in the proposals that they have here made. But then when it comes to the question of achieving those purposes, it is quite a different thing, and it is one that we should approach intellectually and not emotionally and not out of the excitement that may arise out of contemporaneously existing circumstances, either. Then, too, someone has said that we always have a slant either of a conservative or of a radical. Somebody has said that a conservative is a man who does not think anything was done well for the first time, and a radical is a man who does not think anything has ever been done right before. I think we have to look back at the past and study the situation and see just where we are heading in this movement, and just where we are heading in accomplishing these things we are after.

I am wholeheartedly in accord with the proposal that would only have one nomination for president, and that man nominated agreeable to every man in the Rotary world. I call your attention to the fact that even under the old system three out of four times in the recent past we have had no contest in Rotary International. But so long as we have the principles of democracy, and so long as we are a democratic organization, we must envision the possibility of a contest, and then we must have it in the Rotary spirit, and fortunately we do.

I am thinking of just how we are going about this whole subject. I am for

the purpose of it, and every man in this audience is for the purpose of it. But I do not want us to run any risk in trying to achieve a purpose to defeat the very purpose that we are undertaking, and that is one reason I felt so confident that this particular legislation would not pass here in its present form. If we are to provide another system of electing our president, it must be clear to all of us just what this system is, and there must be no uncertainty in our own minds as to just how that system is going to work. When I read this proposed enactment rather carefully as it stands, I was very uncertain about how it would operate. I knew, of course, we were going to have a commission of nine men who are to make a nomination which they are going to report to the next convention. But I was uncertain when they were going to report it. I was uncertain as to whether or not, until it was reported to the convention itself, it was to be confidential, and I was uncertain as to many other things connected with it. We have got that point to face. I was uncertain as to whether we might not provoke more difficulties. This proposed enactment says, for example, report "one or more nominations." I say to you that in my considered judgment if they reported two nominations we would provoke the very situation that we are trying to avoid.

Then there is in the background of my mind something with which I test every proposal in Rotary. There are four factors, it seems to me, that must concur to make it worth our while to take any action in Rotary. The first is a need that is generally recognized, a problem in Rotary, and that factor occurs here. And the second is either a solution or the possibility of a solution that will solve the problem or remedy the need. Then the third factor is that in solving the problem or remedying the need we do not create some other problems. The fourth factor is that the solution that is proposed is one that is going to be generally acceptable to the Rotary world. Unless those four factors concur we probably are doing a lot of talking, and having a lot of conversation, but not getting anywhere.

I see many difficulties in a nominating commission. I would like to point out briefly what they are as proposed in this particular enactment. In the first place, I start with the assumption that if that nominating commission is to be effective, it must meet. The men in this room, charged with the responsibility of selecting the president of Rotary International would meet in the spirit of Rotary, in the spirit of frankness, and discuss the personal and other qualifications of the men who are to be proposed. They would be willing to do that, and comment even on personal idiosyncracies, maybe, on the fact that one man had a more charming wife than another, but they are not going to write that. So I am driven to the fact that any effective nominating commission is going to have to meet.

Then I get to the next point. If they are going to meet, the likelihood is that when they do meet, they are going to have differences of opinion; they are not all going to be in agreement. Probably whatever they do is going to have to be a compromise. They may have to go back home and find out. They may want to draft a man, but then somebody says, "Will he accept office? Will he take it?" We have to find out. They will probably have to meet a second time, so you will be confronted with the factor we have to recognize in this organization. It is not like a local club where men can get together in fifteen minutes. This is a world-wide organization, and in everything we do the elements of time and distance are involved. Any commission you set up in Rotary International must be an international body representative of the Rotary world. It takes time to get them together; they are so far apart. In the case of the last commission we had in Rotary International that was international, it was a year and a half before the commission had its first meeting. And as I recall it, even then all the men did

not meet. If you had this nominating commission in full force now, it would be very difficult for them to agree on a time and a place where they could meet.

Then, another thing which is relatively unimportant, but a commission of nine men, if they are going to meet, costs Rotary in round numbers one thousand dollars per man and if a commission of nine men have a meeting, the element of expense is brought into it.

Then you have the further fact, is a nomination by nine men going to be effective, or is it going to provoke opposition? Certainly I would be very much opposed to having them keep their report confidential, or be supposed to keep it, as I understood was the way this was planned, until the convention met. In the first place, they could not keep it confidential; somebody would tell somebody what the result was, and the fact that they were supposed to keep it confidential and it had leaked out would bring about charges of bad faith which is the thing above all others that I am anxious to avoid in everything we do in Rotary. Then, suppose they did keep it confidential or secret, and nobody knew until they reported to the convention, with the right of further nominations. Who wants to make a nomination right there at the time of the election? Who would be willing to accept the nomination? If it is to be done at all, it must, in my judgment, be done early enough so it can be announced to the Rotary world, and everybody can scrutinize the result of that commission.

Possibly there may be difficulties in the nomination of those nine men, or any other small group of men, being effective. I thoroughly believe that a recommendation for president of Rotary International by a representative group such as this council would have no opposition in the convention. Maybe the small group might not be representative, so it is a very difficult problem, and it is not one that has not been studied. I have been on three boards of directors of Rotary International and I have had contacts with many of them. Everybody has been aware of the problem and the need and the purpose that is in the minds of those who presented the proposed enactment. But nobody yet has been able to find a solution of it.

Then we have it all tied up with the question of electing directors. There is much in the desire of the United States for changes in that, changes which I think should come. The whole subject is a difficult one. You cannot approve the principle of a nominating commission. It may be that a solution can be found in some other way. You have to think, too, that in seeking to solve the problem, that you may not be creating anything but more trouble.

I could well apprehend this—if we had that system in vogue now, just stop, every man for himself, and undertake to answer this question: "Supposing this proposed enactment were now in force, and it was the duty of this council to nominate nine men who in turn were going to nominate the next president of Rotary?" Quick, answer to yourself, what nine men would you nominate? You could not think of one at the moment.

Don't you know that the politically minded are going to be around suggesting to members of this council, "He will be a good man to put on the nominating commission," and you would change this deliberative body, which is dispassionate, into a political body, and in Rotary we certainly do not want to make a deliberative body a political body. The politics would get back first to whoever you elected. One side would get one man, and another side would get another, and everybody would begin to politic with those nine men who were to make the selection. You may create more trouble than you do otherwise.

From what I have said I do not want you to draw the conclusion that I am

not in favor of a more effective way of electing the president of Rotary International. I am in favor of a more effective way, and I am certainly in favor of a way that will reduce politics in Rotary to a minimum. But I do not believe you have the scheme as this is proposed. There may be other ways. I heard half a dozen or more suggestions, one or two of which I am inclined to favor. The only point I am making now is that we cannot just pass this on to this committee, favoring a more effective way, nor can we just pass it on to them that it is generally understood we are favoring just this way. If we pass it on to them at all, let us pass it on to them to study a better way of electing the president, whether it be a nominating commission or what not. Not only that, do not preclude the possibility that after a study they may conclude that the factors of time and distance, and the other difficulties that may be brought in, may prove that we will have to go back to the old system. Because what we have had has not always been satisfactory does not necessarily mean it is wrong, any more than it means that a new idea may not be a good one. I am personally one of those fellows who believes in the Rotary good sense of Rotarians. If you just sit by and watch this council on any subject, the good sense of the crowd will come to the rescue. Let us make progress with this thing, set up a committee but give them carte blanche powers to review the whole situation of electing our officers, but do not tie them down to the particular formula of anybody. I do not care what body studies it, whether it be the board or a commission. I hope we will not set up machinery that is too expensive. I recall we spent some twenty-four thousand dollars on the last commission, and we are needing money in Rotary.

After all, this constitution and these by-laws are not half as important as the thing of getting on. I believe Rotary gets on and forward marches no matter what the machinery we set up. Let us study it whenever anybody wants to study Rotary machinery, but not tie them down. I would like to have the resolution broad enough where it does not express an opinion or, if it does express an opinion, let that opinion mean the same thing to everybody. I do not want some people going out of this council and saying we approved the principle of a nominating commission, and others saying I did not think that was so. Let us have the language so clear there will be no doubt about it when we pass it.

ROTARIAN HEAD: Mr. Chairman, the essential point made by Rotarian Manier seems to be very well covered in the first half of Rotarian Warren's motion as read. I therefore, with no desire to cut off discussion, ask you to put that to a vote.

ROTARIAN WARREN: I second the motion.

ROTARIAN JOHN W. CHAPMAN (District 115): I would like to rise to a point of order. The matter before the council, as I see it, is the adoption, rejection, or otherwise disposal of proposed enactment No. 38-4. As the motion now stands what is about to be put to a vote, as I see it, does not dispose in any wise of this proposed enactment, but substitutes a new resolution in the place of No. 38-4. We still will have to dispose of No. 38-4.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I wish to remind you of the fact that No. 38-4 has been divided in two. We are now discussing the first part regarding the nomination of president and treasurer.

ROTARIAN CHAPMAN: That is right. We have that section regarding the system of nominating a president and treasurer, and the motion which is now

proposed to be voted upon is an entirely new subject, a new resolution revolving around a principle and not the fact that is before the council.

ROTARIAN HEAD: May I point out, as the originator of the motion, that in my opinion this motion we are about to consider is to refer the first part of proposed enactment No. 38-4 to some body yet undetermined for study and report next year.

ROTARIAN CHAPMAN: That is my point of order.

Past President Manier has indicated two or three times that we are not clear on what we are going to vote upon. Now then, if the motion pending is that we refer this part of proposed enactment No. 38-4 to a committee, to a board of directors, or to some other body, then we are adhering to correct parliamentary practice. But that is not what we are doing. The motion, as I get it from the secretary's reading, is the substitution of a new resolution of a declaration of principle. If we are going to refer this particular section of No. 38-4 to another body for study and action, then we are proceeding properly and the motion should be so worded to indicate that that is the intention.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: Would not the same point be served if we passed this first proposal made by Walter Head, passed the subsequent proposal which I understood he intends to make as to the committee, and then move to recommend that No. 38-4 be considered as withdrawn and referred to that committee?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Is it your pleasure to deal first with the proposed amendment by Walter Head and Tom Warren? Are you ready for the question? To make it clear, we are going to read it over again so there will be no misunderstanding.

SECRETARY PERRY: The council on legislation recommends to the convention that it adopt a resolution reading as follows: "That this convention" (in the usual wording) "favors the provision, if found possible, of more effective methods for the election of president and treasurer respectively of Rotary International."

ROTARIAN GUS THOMASSON (District 128): We will not get anywhere, in my judgment, with that motion. Personally, I favor this matter going to a board of directors, with a mandate to study it and bring in a report next year. I do not favor a special committee, nor do I favor referring it to the constitution and by-laws committee. It is a matter that, in my judgment, should go to the board of directors. It has been brought up today that the only opposition to that comes from our Chicago friend and, in connection with that, he has not shown that the matter has ever gone to the board of directors with a mandate. What we do here today, if possible, should be done in agreement. If our friend from Chicago will agree that this matter shall go to the board of directors with a mandate to study and report, then we will all come back in agreement both as to principle and as to the method of declaring that principle. We can take that first step in a spirit of harmony and accord, and that is what we need in our Rotary procedure.

ROTARIAN CYRIL FRANKLIN (District 10, R. I. B. I.): We got along very well up to and including the point where Tom Warren put forward his proposal. May I suggest that it would be very much more clear and better if we were to proceed from that point and take that proposal as a whole, as read by President Tom Warren, and then say if anyone wishes the matter to go before an ad hoc

committee instead of the board, it is up to them to propose an amendment to Tom Warren's proposal. I suggest that if anyone wishes to make such an amendment now, we can discuss that and clear it out of the way as to whether it should be a committee or the board, and then come back and vote upon the amendment, if you will amend as suggested by President Tom Warren.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Does the Rotary Club of Chicago have anything to say on the subject now? Is it your pleasure to discuss the matter, whether all of the proposed enactment should be referred to the board or to a special committee? Then we should go on with Tom Warren's proposal.

ROTARIAN ALBERT: Without conference with my associates of the Rotary Club of Chicago, I venture to say these things: We all agree to any procedure which will provide anywhere, by any group which has time and inclination for study of this problem looking to definite improvement in the manner of electing a president. We are disinclined to have it referred to the board without directing the board to create a special committee, because of our knowledge that the board is already overburdened. The council, of course, in its own authority can do what it likes. If we of Chicago had our way, the whole form of the motion would be changed, and there would be a declaration of principle, a reference of our recommendations to the board, and a recommendation to the board that it create a committee to examine into our recommendations.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I think we must go on. Do you want to take up the matter just as it was read a few minutes ago, or do you want to discuss the question of whether it should be referred to the board or to a special committee?

ROTARIAN HEAD: I offer an amendment to Tom Warren's motion, if I am not out of order. I move an amendment, substituting for the words contained in his original motion, where the matter is referred to the board of directors that it be referred to "an ad hoc committee of five to be appointed by the present president of Rotary International."

ROTARIAN T. C. THOMSEN (District 75): I second the motion.

ROTARIAN OLIVER S. EDMISTON (District 198): Why can't we appoint a committee this afternoon, consisting of Will Manier and these other men who are interested in this, to bring in a resolution to this body which they think will be acceptable, and call off all legislation and everything up until now and start anew, and bring in an entirely new resolution tomorrow morning?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We have a drafting committee.

ROTARIAN EDMISTON: I do not believe anybody knows just what we are trying to accomplish. There are men in this room who are just as sincere, and they can represent a cross-section. I think if Tom Warren, Will Manier and some of these other men are put on that committee of four or five tomorrow morning they can bring in a proposition on this whole No. 38-4 which we can definitely pass upon.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Don't you think Tom Warren's amendment is clear enough?

ROTARIAN EDMISTON: I do not believe everybody in this room thoroughly understands just what this proposed enactment is about.

ROTARIAN WARREN: Would it settle this matter if I say that I am perfectly

willing to strike out the words "the board of directors" and substitute "a committee of five to be appointed by the president of Rotary International?"

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We will read it over again so it is clear to everybody.

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT MILDRED VANDERVELDE: The council on legislation recommends to the convention that it adopt a resolution reading as follows: "That this convention" (in the usual wording) "favors the provision, if found possible, of more effective methods for the election of president and treasurer respectively of Rotary International, and that an ad hoc committee of five to be appointed by the present president of Rotary International is instructed to make comprehensive inquiry into all the relevant circumstances and to report its findings to the convention of 1939."

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Are you ready for the question? We have read to you exactly what you are going to vote on, so there is no misunderstanding. All those in favor say "aye"—contrary "no." It is carried.

Now, as was pointed out by Rotarian Chapman, we should have the recommendation of the council to the convention with regard to that section of No. 38-4 which has reference to the nomination of president and treasurer?

ROTARIAN CHAPMAN (District 115): I move that the council recommend to the convention that the proposals in enactment No. 38-4 relating to the nominating commission be referred to the committee now recommended to be set up.

ROTARIAN CHARLES E. HERRICK (District 147): I second that motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any further discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

Now we have the second portion of proposed enactment 38-4. Any discussion on that? Do you understand what it means?

SECRETARY PERRY: It starts on page 14 with the words "Strike out all after the word 'convention' in line 14 and substitute the following." The new matter is shown in italics.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Bear in mind the deletion of Article IX, Section 2 (d), Section 3 and Section 4.

ROTARIAN HERRICK: I move that all of the remaining part of No. 38-4 be also referred to this ad hoc committee.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Although the subject is altogether different?

ROTARIAN HERRICK: Yes.

ROTARIAN CHAS. A. PHILHOWER (District 183): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any further discussion? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

SECRETARY PERRY: May we ask the member of the council from Chicago if that disposes of everything in No. 38-4? Is there anything else in No. 38-4 that requires attention?

ROTARIAN HERRICK: My motion covered all of No. 38-4.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: But you maintain the deletion of the Sections you mentioned this morning?

ROTARIAN HERRICK: The entire proposed enactment 38-4 is now to be referred to that ad hoc committee.

SECRETARY PERRY: This morning it was agreed the Chicago club proposed to delete certain parts of it, and the council concurred in that.

ROTARIAN HERRICK: I assumed those were deleted.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT NO. 38-15

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-15. "To define the status of past officers of Rotary International." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. This is intended particularly to make certain that a past district governor, whether he be in the district of which he was governor or some other district, has the recognition due a past district governor. Section 3 of Article VI of the constitution of Rotary International is to read as follows:

> SECTION 3. *Past Officers.* Those persons who have served as officers of Rotary International shall be recognized as past officers so long as they hold membership in a Rotary club, and the fact that a past governor holds membership in a club not in the district which he served as governor shall not affect the recognition which should be accorded him as a past district governor.

ROTARIAN ALLEN L. OLIVER (Representative at large): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-15 be adopted.

The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT NO. 38-16

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-16. "To modify the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to filling a vacancy in the office of district governor." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. The substance of it is shown in the underlined matter which is new:

"provided that the president of Rotary International is empowered to appoint a duly qualified Rotarian as acting district governor to perform the duties and to exercise all the powers and privileges of the office until such vacancy shall have been duly filled by the board of directors.

"In the event of a temporary inability on the part of a district governor to perform the duties of his office, the president of Rotary International is empowered to appoint a duly qualified Rotarian as acting district governor to perform the duties and to exercise all the powers and privileges of the office of district governor during such period of inability."

ROTARIAN THOMASSON (District 128): I move that this council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-16 be adopted.

ROTARIAN ZIMMERMAN (District 177): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT NO. 38-17

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-17. "To modify the provision in the by-laws of Rotary International relating to the pre-conference nomination

of district governor." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

The secretary read the text of this proposed enactment as published in the booklet of proposed legislation.

SECRETARY PERRY: The purpose of this proposed enactment is to modify the by-laws of Rotary International relating to pre-conference nomination for district governor by deleting the specific dates on which such nominations shall be held.

The board of directors, the proposer of this enactment, is proposing a revision of the text. You have before you, I believe, on the yellow sheet, a mimeographed copy of this proposed revision, the purpose of which is to amend the proposed enactment so as to provide for *post*-conference nominations as well as *pre*-conference nominations. This is necessary in order to take care of such situations as arise when, for example, the governor nominee selected in a pre-conference ballot-by-mail, or at the district conference, subsequently resigns, etc. In other words, the proposed enactment as amended would provide a general provision for nominations by mail ballot rather than limiting the provision to pre-conference nominations.

ROTARIAN GOVERNOR ROBERT H. KERN, JR. (District 129): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-17 be adopted as amended.

ROTARIAN HARRY W. ROCKWELL (District 169): I second the motion. May I ask what the circumstances might be which would require such a nomination by mail preceding the district conference?

SECRETARY PERRY: That is the present provision, and it has been in existence for several years, because it has been found that, with the international assembly being held in June, and a district conference being held, perhaps, in the month of May, it is difficult to give the nominee sufficient time to prepare to attend the assembly, especially if he has to travel from South Africa to the United States or from China to the United States, or possibly from the United States to France or to Brazil or to some other point. Consequently, districts at some distance from the place where the international assembly is held have been authorized from time to time during the past few years to select their district governor by pre-conference nomination.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 38-24

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Resolution No. 38-24. "To express sentiment that the president of Rotary International be elected not more often than three consecutive years from any one country." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

The secretary read the text of proposed resolution No. 38-24 as published in the booklet of proposed legislation.

ROTARIAN MILES D. ZIMMERMAN (District 177): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-24 be adopted.

ROTARIAN KNOLES (District 106): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 38-5

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-5. "To provide for the election of a secretary of Rotary International. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

The secretary read the text of proposed enactment No. 38-5 as published in the booklet of proposed legislation.

ROTARIAN HARRY H. MILLER (District 175): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-5 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN CHAPMAN (District 115): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We are to listen to our friend, Rotarian Gruber, first.

ROTARIAN WILBUR T. GRUBER (Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.): The purpose of enactment No. 38-5, proposed by the Rotary club of Indianapolis, Indiana, is twofold: First, the purpose is to focus the attention of the Rotary world upon the fact that the office of secretary of Rotary International, by the progress of natural laws, will sooner or later be filled by other than the present incumbent. Second, the purpose is to apply to the office of secretary of Rotary International the same theory respecting election by an international convention as now applies to every other officer of Rotary International.

Concerning the first purpose, the office of secretary of Rotary International from the beginning has been held by Chesley R. Perry, and it is difficult to think in any other terms than that he will be so associated with it forever. While sentiment would lead us to believe this, reason tells us differently.

Some six or seven years ago Rotary International adopted a retirement plan for those in its secretariat. It is understood that this mandatory retirement plan affects the present secretary of Rotary International as well as the members of his staff. We all know that the services of Chesley R. Perry will continue to be invaluable to the organization. Possibly as secretary emeritus he will be placed in position to serve Rotary as President Emeritus Paul Harris has served Rotary the past few years.

Rotary world-wide needs greatly the more intimate personal contact which the visits to them of a secretary emeritus can give. The time to make a change in election routine is before it has become impossible to do so because of the injection of personalities. This supplies the basis for the second purpose of the proposed enactment.

An international convention now elects every Rotary International officer except the secretary. While it is true that the vice presidents are elected by the board of directors, they have been elected by the convention of Rotary International previously as directors.

Prominence is given to the Rotary plan that, while a district governor is nominated by a district, he is elected by the international convention. The proposal takes no authority from the board of Rotary International except as to the final election of the secretary of Rotary International. The board does, as it has always done, select the secretary of Rotary International. It then submits to the convention of Rotary International its choice for election. There certainly can be no objection made by anyone against this proposal to bring election to the office of secretary of Rotary International into conformity with Rotary practice as to all other international officers.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT NO. 38-3

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-3. "To amend the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to changes in district boundaries." No. 38-3 and 38-8 are on the same subject. No. 38-3 is proposed by the

1937 conference of the 34th District (present 180th District) of Rotary International. It proposes that Section 1 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International be amended by striking out the word "three-fourths" in said Section 1 of Article XI and inserting in lieu thereof the words "a majority."

ROTARIAN MANIER (Representative at Large): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-3 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN ZIMMERMAN (District 177): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 38-8

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-8. "To provide for dividing the territory covered by member clubs into districts." Proposed by the Rotary club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

The secretary read the text of proposed enactment No. 38-8 as published in the booklet of proposed legislation.

ROTARIAN JAMES G. CARD (District No. 158): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-8 be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN ARMANDO DE ARRUDA PEREIRA (District No. 72): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We are to listen to Rotarian Gruber.

ROTARIAN GRUBER (Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.): The purpose of enactment No. 38-8, proposed by the Rotary club of Indianapolis, Indiana, is to bring the provision concerning the establishment of Rotary districts into line with what is believed to be the desires of the majority of Rotarians. The responsibility for promulgating the decisions of the board of directors of Rotary International is placed, by the proposed enactment, upon the secretary of Rotary International so as to bring the provision as amended into conformity with the accepted and written procedure established in all other instances for publishing official notices of Rotary International, its board of directors and its committees. The proposed enactment asks that the desires of a majority, when properly evidenced, be recognized as controlling in Rotary. The proposal further recognizes the superiority of affirmative action over that of decision by a negative action or by inaction. Rotary International has certainly progressed far beyond the point where it is unwilling to submit questions to clubs for affirmative action. Certainly not longer must it continue to rely upon protests being secured. The very nature of a protest is inconsistent with all our own concepts of Rotary procedure and administration.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 38-13

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-13 is an enactment proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International "To implement several recommendations of the Commission on Rotary International Administration by clarifying or modifying various provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. As this is an omnibus enactment it contains several proposals.

ROTARIAN ZIMMERMAN (District 177): I move we take them by sections.

ROTARIAN MILLER (District 175): I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN DUPERREY: The motion is that we take them by sections? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried. We will take them by sections.

SECRETARY PERRY: You have before you this first proposed revision, that the heading of Article V of the constitution of Rotary International be changed to read "Governing Administrative Body" instead of "Governing Body."

ROTARIAN H. ROE BARTLE (District 134): I move that the council recommend to the convention that this be adopted.

ROTARIAN CLINTON P. ANDERSON (Representative at large): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

SECRETARY PERRY: Section 1 of Article II of the by-laws of Rotary International: strike out the present text and substitute the following:

> "*Non-Attendance.* The membership of any member club which fails, without good and sufficient reason, to fulfill its duty to be represented at the annual conventions of Rotary International may be terminated by the board of directors."

ROTARIAN BARTLE (District 134): I move that the council recommend to the convention that this be adopted.

ROTARIAN CYRIL FRANKLIN (District 10, R. I. B. I.): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

SECRETARY PERRY: Section 3 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International: strike out the present text and substitute the following:

> "*District Assembly.* For the purpose of conference and receiving information as to club activities for the current year, an assembly of the presidents and secretaries of all clubs in the district shall be held annually as soon as possible after the international assembly, at such time and place as the governor of each district shall determine. In special circumstances the board of directors may waive the holding of such an assembly."

ROTARIAN E. ROY SHAW (District 153): I move that the council recommend to the convention that this be adopted.

The motion, seconded by Rotarian Allen L. Oliver, (Representative at Large) was put to a vote and was carried.

SECRETARY PERRY: Section 4 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International: strike out the present text and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

> "*Conference.* A conference of Rotarians of each district shall be held annually at such time and place in the district as shall be agreed upon by the district governor and the presidents of a majority of the clubs of the district. The board of directors of Rotary International may authorize two or more districts to hold their conferences conjointly within the boundaries of any of the districts concerned."

ROTARIAN SAMUEL L. SHANAMAN (District 179): I move that the council recommend to the convention that this be adopted.

The motion, seconded by Rotarian Chester A. Lydecker, (District 182), was put to a vote and was carried.

SECRETARY PERRY: Section 6 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International: strike out the present text and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

> "*Conference Voting.* Every active or past service member in good standing of a member club in a district, who is present at the annual conference of his district shall be entitled to vote upon all questions and matters properly presented at such conference except the selection of the nominee for district governor, provided, however, any elector shall have the right to demand a poll upon any question presented to the conference, in which event the voting shall be restricted to electors."

ROTARIAN LYDECKER (District 182): I move that the council recommend to the convention that this be adopted.

The motion, seconded by Rotarian Zimmerman, (District 177) was put to a vote and was carried.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: This covers all of proposed enactment No. 38-13. The action of this council, therefore, is that it recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-13 be adopted.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS No. 38-25, No. 38-27 AND No. 38-30

SECRETARY PERRY: We have three proposed resolutions that have much to do with each other, namely: No. 27, No. 30 and No. 25.

ROTARIAN PETTENGILL (District 199): May we consider proposed resolution No. 38-25 first? That is the first one proposed and it seems to me this is the logical consideration. (Agreed)

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Resolution No. 38-25. "To provide for the appointment of a committee which shall study the feasibility of creating voting areas for the election of directors from the United States of America." Proposed by the Rotary Club of South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A.

The secretary read the text of proposed resolution No. 38-25 as published in the supplement to the booklet of proposed legislation.

ROTARIAN MANIER (Representative at Large): I think this is a topic that is of interest to every member of this council from the United States and if I can sense the sentiment of the people in the United States, they are quite anxious to have some scheme that will insure that the five members of the board from the United States come from different parts of the country. I do not think there is any question among any of us as to its desirability. The question is how to get it done effectively. It is not just as easy as it seems. I am inclined to make a suggestion to this effect. When we do this I hope that we will set up five areas and provide that of the five directors from the United States, one each must come from those areas. But I am hoping, however, when we do do it, if there be more than one candidate from any one of the areas, all the delegates of the United States will ballot on them so that we will not have a man regarding himself as representing a constituency when he comes on the board. One of the finest things that has grown up out of Rotary has been the fact that every man going on the international board does not think of himself as representing an area. There will be a lot of clubs on the borders of areas and a lot of districts that may have considerable concern as to which area they are in. It will not make any difference to them if the whole convention is to ballot on them. It

will obviate that difficulty. It will make it very much easier to pass this thing that we are all in favor of if we do that.

We have three proposed resolutions pending and as to the purpose of all three of them I believe everybody in this council is informed. I should like to move that we refer those three proposed resolutions to the drafting committee with the idea of boiling them together into one, wherein we give a mandate to the board of directors of next year to prepare and present to the next convention and have it ready on or before the first of February so that the January board meeting can work on it.

This resolution, designed to bring about what we all want, should not tie their hands too much as to detail because they have got to take into account the practical technicalities of the situation and the tremendous difficulty of agreeing on the areas satisfactorily. I believe it would be no trouble for anybody who will take the time to study the subject to work out something that will meet with the unanimous approval of this council and the unanimous approval of the next convention. So I make that motion if it is in order.

ROTARIAN HAROLD I. COVAULT (District 157): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Rotarian Bullock of the Rotary Club of South Bend wishes to address the council.

ROTARIAN CHARLES BULLOCK (South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A.): I am delighted this should have been given to us by our friend Bill Manier. I fear people might sometimes think we were trying to set up an area. This big land of ours of three and one-half million square miles and 126,000,000 people, cannot be divided into five little areas and men represent them because the men in the different areas have different views. But if, as Bill says, this matter comes back to the convention, then they vote for the men representing them in the United States as a whole, not from separate areas.

We have maps we should like to have you take with you. We have made simple, suggested outlines. We have asked for no mandate of any kind except that there be brought back to us, from a board or a committee, whichever you may have, a plan by which this thing can be put into effect to give us five representative Rotarians from five distinct areas in the United States. We may have districts stretching over the lines, but they are not elected to represent a district. They are not elected to represent an area. They are elected to represent Rotary in the United States. I sometimes have a notion that God made the first man full-grown, so as to show you it is impossible to make a success out of a thing that is launched full-grown. Every other child God ever made was just a baby and grew up into manhood. So Rotary has been growing, and I believe this is something of a growth in Rotary that you did not need before but you need now for more efficient administration of Rotary in the United States.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any further discussion? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is understood that the drafting committee will have to propose to our next session technics covering proposed resolutions No. 38-25, No. 38-27 and No. 38-30.

ROTARIAN PETTENGILL (District 199): I move therefore that proposed resolutions No. 38-25, No. 38-27, and No. 38-30 be all considered as withdrawn.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: That, I believe, is not quite the sentiment of the council.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON (Representative at Large): Would it be proper at the time the drafting committee makes its report?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Yes, then we may have the motion that they be considered as withdrawn.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 38-12

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-12. "To set forth in the by-laws of Rotary International the powers and rights which the board of directors is empowered to delegate to the executive committee." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

The secretary read the text of proposed enactment No. 38-12 as published in the booklet of proposed legislation.

ROTARIAN BRUCE WILLIAMS (Representative at Large): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-12 be adopted.

ROTARIAN JAMES G. CARD (District 158): I second the motion.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON (Representative at Large): I should like to ask what is meant, on page thirty-four, by the phrase "in the event any member of the committee seriously objects." If he objects I would think he objects. I should like to see the word "seriously" stricken out. It infers some objections are facetiously made. What is a serious objection as against a non-serious objection?

SECRETARY PERRY: We had an example where one director did not object to the decision being taken but he expressed himself as opposed to the decision, and I asked him in this terminology. I said, "Do you seriously object to the extent that the matter will be held in suspense until the board meeting?" He said, "No, I do not seriously object to it. I just record that I object to it." I think the intent there is to provide that a director may register what becomes a veto on an action by the committee. I think the words "seriously objects" are intended to mean "veto decision by the committee."

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: I am sure the secretary will admit the two years I was on the executive committee of Rotary International he had no doubt as to when I objected and when I did not object. I believe that this ought not to be left in and I should like to move that the word "seriously" be stricken out.

ROTARIAN CHAPMAN (District 115): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We are now voting on the deletion of the word "seriously." Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

ROTARIAN ALLEN L. OLIVER (Representative at Large): A member of the board might object and not yet desire to press his written objections as a matter of record. It just occurs to me, therefore, the word "may" might be used instead of the word "shall" which is mandatory. I desire to move an amendment by striking out the word "shall" as it appears in the third line of the next to the last paragraph and substituting in lieu thereof the word "may."

ROTARIAN WARREN (President, R.I.B.I.): I think you must take out the word "definitely" as well.

ROTARIAN OLIVER: Yes, I accept Tom's suggestion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: So you delete the words "shall definitely" and you replace them by "may."

ROTARIAN CYRIL FRANKLIN (District 10, R.I.B.I.): I should like to second that but I should like to point out there is a word "shall" in the next line as well which ought to be "may." I wonder if that will be acceptable.

ROTARIAN OLIVER: Yes, I accept that.

ROTARIAN FRANKLIN: I should like to second it then.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON (Representative at Large): If discussion is now in order I should like to object to that amendment. We are dealing with pretty delicate things when we deal with the actions of the executive committee which commits the board, which in turn commits the entire body of Rotary International. If one director thinks seriously enough to object he ought to be willing to state the grounds of his objection, and the matter certainly should not then be passed until it has been reviewed by the board of directors. The executive committee usually consists of three men and it is two to one vote at best then. I believe the matter ought to go back. I believe if there is an objection, the member should reduce that objection to writing and the matter should be presented to the board. We are still experimenting with the executive committee. We ought to move cautiously.

SECRETARY PERRY: I suggest the matter of revising this paragraph be left to your drafting committee, the members of which are here and have heard the discussion. It seems probable this entire paragraph needs some redrafting, not only to omit the word "seriously" but to take into consideration the fact that the statement should be in writing, also the fact that the suggestion was made that there might be something he would be willing to state orally but he would not put in writing, and so on.

ROTARIAN OLIVER: On the statement of Secretary Ches, I desire to withdraw the motion I have just made and ask that the matter be referred to the drafting committee.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Your seconder agrees, too?

ROTARIAN FRANKLIN: Yes, I agree.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We now refer to proposed enactment No. 38-12 as amended or as it will be amended by the drafting committee. Is that clear enough? Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the motion that the council recommend to the convention that No. 38-12 be adopted as amended say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 38-14

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-14. "To clarify the provisions of the constitution of Rotary International relating to the power of the board of directors to expend funds and limiting its power to incur indebtedness." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International.

The secretary read the text of proposed enactment No. 38-14 as published in the booklet of proposed legislation.

ROTARIAN BRUCE WILLIAMS (Representative at Large): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-14 be adopted.

ROTARIAN THOMASSON (District 128): I second the motion.

ROTARIAN WARREN (President, R.I.B.I.): I am apprehensive about what may be the ultimate effect of this proposed enactment on later boards, because you are giving future boards unlimited power to spend the whole of your surplus which is a very big amount, and to spend it in the ordinary way of business. I want to attach a safeguard to it, to make it clear that when we adopted this proposed enactment we were merely providing not for the spending of the surplus in the ordinary way, but that it should be regarded as something quite special, done under an emergency. So I want to propose by way of an amendment the addition of the following words at the end of this Section 3: "Then submitting for confirmation to the next convention a separate explanation of the special conditions under which the budget has been exceeded."

I suggest that that is merely a quite usual safeguard when any body exceeds its budget. All I seek to do is to emphasize that we are not handing over this surplus to each board from year to year but that we are handing to them a budget which normally we expect them to follow, and that if they find they must exceed it under special circumstances, they have the power to do so but they also have the obligation of submitting a separate report to the convention in order that their action may be approved. I want to safeguard that surplus.

ROTARIAN THOMSEN (District 75): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Are you ready for the question on the amendment first? Is it quite clear? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

Now, all those in favor of the motion that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-14 be adopted as amended say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

Proposed Resolutions No. 38-28 and No. 38-29 are very similar. Do you want to consider No. 28 first? (Agreed)

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 38-28

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Resolution No. 38-28. "To encourage a study of Rotary clubs of the question of more continuity in personnel of board of directors of Rotary International. Proposed by the Rotary Club of Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.

The secretary read the text of proposed resolution No. 38-28 as published in the supplement to the booklet of proposed legislation.

ROTARIAN CHAS. N. CADWALLADER (District 120): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-28 be adopted.

ROTARIAN FRANK PHILLIPS (District 172): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Rotarian Burke, do you wish to address the council at this time?

ROTARIAN DONALD J. BURKE (Omaha, Neb., U. S. A.): I would like to call your attention to the fact that the Omaha Club is not proposing that the rather complicated plan outlined in the proposed resolution be put into effect this year. The substance of this proposed resolution is simply that the clubs of the world be asked to consider that plan during this year. The Omaha club has gone on record as pledging itself to introduce a resolution next year to amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International according to the plan outlined in this proposed resolution.

The adoption of this proposal would not effect any change in the set-up of Rotary International. All it would do would be to submit that plan to the clubs of the world and ask them to study the matter this year, so that when a resolution to put that plan into effect is presented next year, their delegates can vote on it intelligently. Certainly the question of more continuity on the board of directors of Rotary International is deserving of study.

Briefly, the plan is just this: That approximately half of the directors of Rotary International would be elected each year, and that they would be elected for two year terms. That is, the directors instead of being elected for one year terms would be elected for two year terms, and their elections would be staggered so that one-half of the board would change each year and one half of the board would carry over. Two of the speakers this afternoon, I believe, said that we should take a leaf from the practice of corporations. I do not think any corporation would change its board of directors completely each year and never carry over any experienced men.

This resolution is not proposing to make that change, but it is proposing that the clubs of the world consider the matter this year, so that they can vote intelligently upon the proposition next year. All of the directors would be elected then for two year terms, and their terms staggered, except for the one director who is chosen from the clubs of R.I.B.I. I think there is sufficient reason for making an exception in the case of R.I.B.I.

At the 1930 convention of Rotary International the convention adopted a statement that more continuity on the board is desirable, and at the 1932 convention a resolution was adopted that provision should be made for securing greater continuity in personnel of the board of directors of Rotary International. This matter has cropped up year after year for a number of years. It has never been studied by the clubs of the world. Nothing has ever really been done about it, and the proposition now is just to submit it to the clubs for study this year and, if this resolution carried, that would be the effect of it.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We have a motion that the council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-28 be adopted. All in favor say "aye"; contrary, "no." The "ayes" have it.

ROTARIAN FRANKLIN (District 10, R.I.B.I.): Could we have a show of hands on the last proposed resolution?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: All those in favor of the motion that the council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-28 be adopted will kindly raise your hands? Contrary, "no." The "ayes" have it.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 38-29

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Resolution No. 38-29. "To provide for the election of members of the board of directors of Rotary International for two year terms." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Logansport, Indiana, U. S. A.

ROTARIAN THOMASSON (District 128): Resolution No. 38-25 is somewhat similar to No. 38-29. We referred No. 25 to the drafting committee. I think that is where No. 29 should go.

ROTARIAN PETTENGILL (District 199): There is only a portion of No. 29 to be referred. I move that the portion of No. 29 that refers to geographical areas be

referred to the drafting committee, but the remaining portion, inasmuch as we have already acted upon No. 38-28, be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN COVAULT (District 157): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT No. 38-10

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Enactment No. 38-10. "To provide for enlarging the duties of the constitution and by-laws committee of Rotary International." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A. The Rotary Club of Indianapolis has also proposed an amendment to this proposed enactment.

The secretary read the text of proposed enactment No. 38-10 as published in the booklet of proposed legislation and the text of the proposed amendment as published in the supplement to the booklet of proposed legislation.

ROTARIAN H. ROE BARTLE (District 134). I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-10 and the proposed amendment thereto be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN CHAPMAN (District 115). I second that motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: We are going to listen to Rotarian Gruber.

ROTARIAN WILBUR T. GRUBER (Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.): The Rotary Club of Indianapolis has proposed enactment No. 38-10 and certified an amendment thereto to the secretary of Rotary International in order that the delegates at the convention of Rotary International can have the opportunity of saying whether or not a responsibility shall be placed upon the constitution and by-laws committee of Rotary International to answer questions of the nature designated, when asked to do so by a Rotary club or the board of directors of a Rotary club.

The proposal as amended is self-explanatory. There is not a single club in all Rotary but what desires to follow the customs, practices, rules and procedure of Rotary International if it can ascertain what they are.

At present the responsibility for answering questions of the character stated appears to be non-existent. True, there are avenues open over which an inquiry can be pursued but the pursuit and the pursuer never catch up with the pursued.

The Rotary Club of Indianapolis, has in the past been given many reasons for this. The reasons have been as many and varied as the excuses of those who are referred to in the parable of the wedding feast, in the slighted invitation; whether buying a field, a fine yoke of oxen, being married, the results are the same. Those invited did not come. The questions of the Rotary club of Indianapolis remain unanswered.

Some objection was made to the proposed enactment as originally drafted, on the ground that the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International might be amended by indirection. The amendment which the Rotary club of Indianapolis has proposed removes this objection. It removes all doubt concerning the effect of the advisory answers given.

The Rotary Club of Indianapolis is of the opinion that it is highly desirable to provide that the next succeeding convention of Rotary International have a report made to it of all interpretations and opinions given and of all recommendations submitted. This will insure introduction in the official proceedings of the convention, which will thereby make the information available to every club in Rotary International. The answers to such questions are not only of

general interest and should be published, but their publication will eliminate duplicate inquiries with the resulting correspondence. The publication of them further will make available a written record and guide of valuable assistance to Rotary clubs and their administrative officers.

I hope the members of the council will bear with me in citing an example in illustration of what the Rotary Club of Indianapolis has in mind in making the proposal it does in proposed enactment No. 38-10 as amended. I am asking, also, your indulgence in not applying to this the much used and abused term of technicality until the explanation is completed.

My illustration has to do with the correct answer to the question as to the manner and method by which a member Rotary club can propose an enactment for the consideration of an international convention prior to February first of the year in which a convention is held.

On pages 103 and 104 of the Rotary International manual of procedure a suggested procedure is given. However, the reference to the certificate required to be sent to the secretary of Rotary International is not a suggestion but a requirement. This certificate must state that the proposed enactment was "duly adopted by the club on such-and-such a date at a regular meeting."

It having come to the knowledge of the Rotary Club of Indianapolis that some enactments proposed for consideration at the 1936 convention of Rotary International at Atlantic City, New Jersey, had not been proposed by a member club but by the board of directors of a member club, an effort was made by it to have the then board of directors of Rotary International give an answer to the question submitted by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis as to what was the proper procedure and as to what was meant by the language "proposed by a member club."

Upon representation being made to the Rotary Club of Indianapolis that it would be embarrassing for the board of directors of Rotary International to answer the question submitted at that time, the Rotary Club of Indianapolis withdrew its question and protest against consideration of such proposed enactments which probably were improperly proposed, with the proviso and the express understanding that it be entered upon the minutes of the meeting of the Rotary International board of directors that this withdrawal would not stop the Rotary Club of Indianapolis from making protest on similar grounds in the future.

This year the same question arises in connection with two enactments proposed for consideration by the 1938 convention, each of them having been adopted and proposed prior to February 1, 1938, the final date for securing consideration at this convention, by the board of directors of the club transmitting the proposed enactments and not by the member club itself. One of the proposed enactments referred to is No. 38-1 adopted by the board of directors of the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio. The other proposed enactment is No. 38-4 adopted by the board of directors of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, prior to February 1, 1938.

There is no information available concerning the certificate which the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio, filed with the secretary of Rotary International and he would not, of course, be expected or authorized to go back of a certificate properly drawn and signed. But in the case of proposed enactment No. 38-4, a copy of the certificate as printed by the Rotary Club of Chicago states: "The board of directors of the Rotary Club of Chicago submits herewith the text of

one proposed amendment to the constitution of Rotary International and several proposed amendments to the by-laws of Rotary International."

While the Rotary Club of Indianapolis was unable to obtain an answer to its inquiry and protest against the consideration of proposed enactments believed to be improperly proposed in 1936, this year the Rotary Club of Chicago does not appear to have experienced any difficulty in obtaining an answer to the question as to whether the language "proposed by a member club" means that a proposed enactment must be submitted to the membership of the club prior to February first of the year in which consideration is desired in order to be before the council on legislation and the international convention for consideration.

The Rotary Club of Chicago has printed the reply of the secretary of Rotary International to this question as follows:

"Technically the answer is 'no,' with the understanding that the constitution and by-laws provide that enactments may be offered by a member club, and, I believe there is a general impression that club action should be shown by vote of its members, but I don't believe that I can put my finger upon any law to that effect."

And this answer was given notwithstanding the fact that similar language in the by-laws of Rotary International has been given a different interpretation always. I refer to the language in Article XI, Section 1 of the by-laws of Rotary International concerning districts. It is stated therein that "No change or addition shall be made over the objection of three-fourths of the clubs."

A general redistricting in Rotary International is so recent that many members of this council doubtless have known of cases where the board of directors of clubs have filed a protest against redistricting. The club was advised promptly that, where the by-laws say "club" it means "club" and not "board of directors of a club." No exception to this interpretation has ever been made, and certainly the past and present officers of Rotary International who are members of this council are conversant with it.

However, whether language is interpreted one way in one place or another way in another place is not the concern of the Rotary Club of Indianapolis. Its concern is to provide for interpretation by means of proposed enactment No. 38-10.

The Rotary Club of Indianapolis acknowledges that there is a method open to it at this convention and at any subsequent convention for securing an answer to this particular question of procedure. That method is to properly present the question to this council and, if not satisfied with the answer given, to carry it to the floor of the convention. But that method is not desirable from two angles: First, the time when an answer was desired was prior to February 1, 1938. An answer that enactments can be proposed by the board of directors of a club would have saved the Rotary Club of Indianapolis both time and money. The program time taken for consideration at club meetings could have been used for other purposes. The money spent in giving notice and motion could have been used for other purposes.

Second, the difficulty of presenting the question properly to this council and, if necessary, to the delegates in attendance at the convention is a barrier. A Rotary club so raising a question and its representative so presenting the question are both targets for those who quote the law when it is on their side and cry technicality when it is against them.

To raise such a question before this council means that the governor of the

district in which the Rotary club is located or some other member of the council on legislation must consent to do so. A Rotary club or its representative has no right to so raise it. If it is impossible to obtain the consent of a member of this council to present the question, the only course open is for a delegate from the club on the convention floor to present, at the proper time, an objection to the consideration of the report of the council on legislation as to the specific proposed enactments believed to be improperly presented for consideration.

It is the belief of the Rotary Club of Indianapolis that proposed enactment No. 38-10 as amended should be accepted and approved in order that questions of this character and all other questions, in the terms of the proposed enactment, can be asked by Rotary clubs and answered without encountering the hazards related.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

Proposed Resolution No. 38-23

Secretary Perry: Proposed Resolution No. 38-23 "To express abhorrence of war as a means of settling international disputes." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Barking, England.

The secretary read the text of proposed resolution No. 38-23 as published in the booklet of proposed legislation.

Rotarian Warren (President, R. I. B. I.): On behalf of the Rotary Club of Barking, I wish to withdraw proposed resolution No. 38-23 in order that the Barking club may have time further to consider the matter in its fullest implications.

President Duperrey: You move that the proposed resolution be withdrawn?

Rotarian Warren: In those words. I am anxious those words which I have read be used.

Rotarian Shaw: (District 153). I second the motion.

Rotarian Franklin (District 10, R. I. B. I.): I do not quite understand the wording of the proposed resolution that is being put to us now inasmuch as I believe the Rotary Club of Barking placed a similar resolution before this council and before the convention two years ago at Atlantic City, and it was considered as withdrawn there. It seems to me that they took a long time to consider a thing that most of us can see quite clearly is completely covered and very well covered in our fourth object and requires no further elaboration. I suggest that this council cannot take action to the effect that we recommend that it shall be withdrawn without any preamble or conditions. The amendment should be that we recommend that it be considered as withdrawn.

Rotarian Warren: I submit, sir, a point of order, that you cannot submit an amendment when there is nothing before the meeting.

Secretary Perry: Every proposed enactment and resolution that has been filed must be presented to the convention. Therefore, this proposed resolution from Barking will come before the convention. What will be the recommendation of the council to the convention? The suggestion has been made that it be considered as withdrawn with this explanation read by Tom Warren which the drafting committee undoubtedly will write into the report of this council to the convention.

ROTARIAN FRANKLIN: I still stick to my amendment, that we recommend that it shall be considered as withdrawn, and leave it at that.

ROTARIAN PETTENGILL (District 199): I second the amendment.

SECRETARY PERRY: If this motion that has been called an amendment is considered as the original motion, and Tom Warren's suggestion is considered as an amendment to the original motion, we will get into position where we can vote upon it successively. The motion has been made and seconded that the council recommend to the convention that this proposed resolution be considered as withdrawn. Now Tom Warren proposes an amendment to that.

ROTARIAN WARREN: Speaking to my amendment, if it goes out to the world that this proposed resolution is considered as withdrawn by the vote of the convention, the implication is clear that you refuse to allow yourselves to be understood as expressing your abhorrence of war. If it is withdrawn under the terms I used, the convention has no responsibility whatsoever, and I do not want the convention to have any responsibility. The reason it is withdrawn for the moment, if I must speak, and I hoped I would not be called upon to speak, is that we think there is no necessity for this. But it is a very different thing for a convention to say it refuses to express its abhorrence of war. I hope, with all my heart, you will not accept this insidious way of dealing with this proposed resolution, because it will lead you into difficulties and may very easily get the name of Rotary quoted all over the world as refusing to express its abhorrence of war, and therefore in effect can almost be said to regard war as an inevitable way of settling disputes.

ROTARIAN ALFRED EAMES (District 5, R. I. B. I.): In view of the fact that President Tom has not only explained his own position but is empowered to move his amendment on the authority of the club which proposed the resolution, I suggest to this council that there is no alternative. It is the wisest step and I beg you to support the amendment.

ROTARIAN FRANKLIN: I would like to say one word and just point out that it was for this specific purpose we introduced into Rotary the arrangement whereby the council could recommend that a resolution could be considered as withdrawn and not rejected. Here is one of those particular and specific cases which we particularly had in mind when we arranged that very excellent method of dealing with such a proposed resolution. As for what might be said outside, I would again point out that this matter came before the convention at Atlantic City and was dealt with in that way, and I still hope it will be dealt with in that way now.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any further discussion? We are going to take up the amendment first. It is quite clear to you. Do you want to have it read again?

ROTARIAN CADWALLADER (District 120): Which amendment are we voting on?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Exactly as suggested by Tom Warren.

SECRETARY PERRY: The effect of this, as I understand it, will be that the council is recommending to the convention that the Rotary Club of Barking be permitted to withdraw its proposal.

ROTARIAN WARREN: With the other words added by way of explanation.

ROTARIAN EMILE DECKERS (District 61): Why not say right away that our fourth object is against war and for good will and understanding, therefore we

find it not necessary to have this amendment. That is much better. Then we know what we mean.

ROTARIAN WARREN: In explanation of that, sir, a similar thing once came before the convention, and you know how these things get complicated. We were quoted right through the world as refusing to express our abhorrence of war. I am doing this in order that there shall be no loop-hole left for misunderstanding or misquotation.

ROTARIAN PHILHOWER (District 183): May we have the amendment read?

ROTARIAN WARREN: The amendment is that the Barking club be permitted to withdraw the proposed resolution in order that they may have time further to consider the matter in its fullest implications. It leaves it in the air without any expression.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried. Now we refer again to proposed resolution 38-23. The motion is that we recommend that it be considered as withdrawn, leaving to the drafting committee the task of wording it as suggested by Tom Warren. Is that clear? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 38-26

SECRETARY PERRY: Proposed Resolution No. 38-26: "To inaugurate a world-wide Rotary goodwill day." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Brisbane, Australia.

The secretary read the text of proposed resolution No. 38-26 as published in the booklet of proposed legislation.

ROTARIAN SHAW (District 153): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-26 be considered as withdrawn and given to the board of directors for their consideration.

ROTARIAN PHILHOWER (District 183): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION No. 38-31

SECRETARY PERRY: I think almost everybody here knows that there is a campaign for the Rotary foundation in process or will be very shortly. It was authorized last year. Very recently Past President Clinton Anderson has been appointed by President Duperrey as chairman of the general campaign committee. The planning committee, upon whose recommendation President Duperrey appointed Chairman Anderson, has sent a communication to the council asking that the council, to be helpful in connection with the campaign, propose to the convention the following resolution:

"IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention, that the campaign to raise a fund of $2,000,000 as a part of the Rotary foundation, inaugurated a year ago and now, about to be conducted, is approved and endorsed, and all the officers of Rotary International and all member clubs are requested to cooperate to make the campaign a complete success."

ROTARIAN KNOLES (District 106): I move that the council propose this resolution and recommend to the convention that it be adopted.

ROTARIAN MILLER (District 175): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

Proposed Resolution No. 38-32

Secretary Perry: At the opening session of the council I distributed copies of a communication from the board of directors in which the board suggests to the council that, in view of the general interest which apparently exists in the subject of an additional type of membership in a Rotary club, whereby members who have been in the club for a long time but who are not as active as they once were, but who nevertheless want to retain their Rotary membership may do so. The council might well prepare and offer to the 1938 convention at San Francisco a resolution which will test the sentiment of the delegates in the convention as to whether or not they think there should be such an additional type of membership.

President Duperrey: Does the council wish to propose such a resolution to the convention?

Rotarian Lydecker (District 182): I move that the council propose such a resolution and that the drafting committee be asked to prepare the proposed text.

Rotarian Shanaman (District 179): I second the motion.

Rotarian Frank Phillips (District 172): I am under the impression, and I would like to be notified definitely by the secretary, that in the council at Mexico City this problem was specifically referred to the board of directors for report at the next convention. No such report has been received so far as I am aware, but I think this matter is now definitely in the hands of the board of Rotary International.

Secretary Perry: It is true that a specific enactment to create this additional type of membership was before the council and the convention in Mexico City and was considered as withdrawn and referred to the board of directors, with the understanding that it would be revised, taking into consideration some of the objections which were voiced in the council and would again be presented at the next convention. It was not presented at the next convention.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

Rotarian James G. Card (District 158): I move that the council recess until two o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Rotarian Harry W. Rockwell (District 169): I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried. The meeting recessed at five-twenty o'clock.

Fourth Session

The fourth session of the council on legislation convened at two-ten o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, June 22, 1938, President Duperrey presiding.

President Duperrey: The chairman of the drafting committee is going to present the report of his committee.

Chairman Charles L. Wheeler: Your drafting committee respectfully submits the following report. Wherever we have changed the terminology or made any changes whatsoever, the changes will be called to your attention. We will present the proposed legislation in the same order in which it was considered by the council.

The first one is Proposed Enactment No. 38-19: "To amend the terminology in several provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and

the standard club constitution." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. This proposed enactment is simply a correction in terminology in accordance with the legislation adopted at the 1937 convention whereby the "board of directors" of R. I. B. I. was replaced by a "general council." The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-19 be adopted.

Then I shall say in reporting this to the convention, "I therefore move that proposed enactment No. 38-19 be adopted." That is the form in which we propose to present the recommendation to the convention. It is submitted for your consideration.

ROTARIAN EDWIN ROBINSON (Representative at Large): Are you going to call for discussion from the floor, or is it going to be arranged in any way?

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: What do you mean?

ROTARIAN ROBINSON: Will the recommendation be seconded in any way?

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: There were two ways discussed as to the method of procedure: one, that the chairman simply read the report of the council and wait for a motion from the floor, but the drafting committee felt that it would be better to have the individual making the report move that the recommendation of the council be adopted and that some member of the council in attendance should second the motion.

ROTARIAN ROBINSON: Thank you.

ROTARIAN ROBERT PHILLIPS (District 190): In that connection, to avoid possible lapses of time, and in order not to delay procedure, I suggest that the members of the council bear that in mind and offer the second after the motion has been made by the chairman.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: It will facilitate the report very much.

SECRETARY PERRY: I will just comment to this extent, that I think one of the reasons why there is probably an unjustified feeling in the organization that things are handled in a certain way is because we try to expedite the proceedings. It takes time for a great body, an organization, to grasp what is going on, and if a recommendation is placed before it and immediately a motion is made to adopt it, the delegates do not have time to think about it, and before they know it is seconded and anybody who wants to discuss it is a bit bewildered, whereas this may be avoided if the presiding officer waits for a moment and asks, "What is the pleasure of the convention with regard to this proposal?" because, while the council is recommending that the convention approve or disapprove the proposed legislation the convention is after all voting not on the recommendation of the council, but is voting on the proposed enactment or resolution.

I think we are going to have plenty of time tomorrow for everything to be deliberate, to give everybody in the convention a chance, even if we lose thirty seconds or a minute. Let somebody on the floor say, "I, so-and-so, from such a club, move that we concur in the recommendation of the council and adopt the proposed enactment," if that is the recommendation. Then let somebody else rise and second it. The result is that you give a moment or two for everybody to think about it, and if anybody does want to discuss it, he can begin to get his thoughts in mind and be ready to rise and address the chair, whereas if the motion to adopt is made too quickly and a second is made too quickly, the temptation is for the chairman to put it immediately, and then somebody who

did want to discuss it, but who was not quick enough to get on his feet, feels he did not have a proper chance.

So, I firmly believe that if we are a little more deliberate in the consideration of proposed legislation in the convention, it would create a better impression. I quite realize that this method will expedite things, but have not we time enough in the convention tomorrow so that we can be more deliberate rather than try to expedite things?

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: In considering this question in the drafting committee, we were all thoroughly in accord with the thoughts presented by Secretary Ches. The only question was whether it might slow up the procedure tomorrow. However, it is certainly up to this council to use either method. We are only suggesting this procedure.

SECRETARY PERRY: May I add just one more word, and that is, I believe that a better impression will be created if more delegates in the delegate body—some man from a comparatively unknown club, or perhaps some man from some country other than the United States—have an opportunity—and they need a little time in order to have the opportunity to get on their feet and make a motion, and get their names in the record of the proceedings. We have a great many men who come to the convention either at the expense of their clubs or, perhaps, at their own expense, believing that they have an important function to perform in this convention. Therefore, the more men on the floor of the convention who participate in some way, the better is the impression.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I think it best to follow the suggestion made by Ches. Do you all agree? (Agreed) Do you have any remarks regarding the wording of the report on No. 19? (None)

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: You will notice that the comment pertaining to each one of these proposals is the explanatory comment which we expect to use in reporting to the convention. If anyone has any suggestion at all as to the phraseology of that comment, the drafting committee would be very glad to have it.

Next is Proposed Resolution No. 38-21: "To indicate the approval of the convention of Rotary International to amendments to the constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland with regard to administration in Great Britain and Ireland." Proposed by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland. The approval of a convention of Rotary International is necessary to make effective any amendments to the constitution of R.I.B.I. This proposed resolution is requesting the convention to approve certain changes in the constitution of R.I.B.I. which will lead to the recognition of the districts in Great Britain and Ireland as districts of Rotary International and to the recognition of the elective officers and members of the general council of that area as officers of Rotary International representing Rotary International in the area and in their respective districts. The resolution also makes mandatory the holding of district councils, district assemblies and district conferences. These amendments were adopted by R.I.B.I. at its recent annual conference. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that this proposed resolution No. 38-21 be ADOPTED. (Agreed)

Proposed Enactment No. 38-20: "To amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International with regard to administration in Great Britain and Ireland." Proposed by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland.

The purpose of this proposed enactment is to make certain constitutional changes at this time which will lead to the recognition of the districts of Great Britain and Ireland as districts in Rotary International and to the recognition of the elective officers and members of the general council of that area, as officers of Rotary International representing Rotary International in the area and in their respective districts. Proposed resolution No. 38-21 provides for the foregoing changes in the constitution of R.I.B.I. This proposed enactment No. 38-20 provides the necessary corresponding changes in the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-20 be ADOPTED AS AMENDED, namely: "by striking out in the proposed text the word 'members-elect' in the tenth and twenty-sixth lines of Section 3 of Article XVI and substituting therefor the word 'members-nominee.'" This amendment is simply to correct an oversight in drafting the text as originally printed.

ROTARIAN HAROLD D. DARBISHIRE (District No. 18, R.I.B.I.): There seems to be some confusion. The second, No. 21, deals with district assemblies and district councils, does it not, and the first one deals with district officers, making the district chairmen representatives of Rotary International. Will you please read the purpose of No. 21 again?

Chairman Wheeler read the purpose of proposed resolution No. 38-21 as shown above.

ROTARIAN WARREN: Has Harry Darbishire got it that these two things overlap to some extent, because one is covering changes in the Rotary International constitution and by-laws and the other is the approval of changes in the R.I.B.I. constitution? There is overlapping, but I submit the two are correct in fact.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: May I say this, in considering these two, we reversed the order of reporting, because it was our understanding that the council decided No. 38-21 must be acted on first, prior to acting on 38-20. We had Tom Warren, as a member of the drafting committee, go over these comments very carefully to determine how they should be phrased.

ROTARIAN BENSON: As a layman, I would like our legal member to be satisfied, because I do not want any difficulties when I get back to R.I.B.I.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Tom Warren, do you have any remarks to make?

ROTARIAN WARREN: I only wanted to say I take my shoes and stockings off when I am against the legal profession. I want to be satisfied that they are satisfied; now they have put the fear into me. I suggest, if it would meet with the approval of the council, that if the chairman of the drafting committee handed those statements to me, I will talk them over with Harry Darbishire while you go on with the business.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Are you agreed? (Agreed)

Rotarian Warren, having subsequently reported that the comments relating to No. 38-21 and No. 38-20, as read by Chairman Wheeler, have been accepted by those consulted, the council agreed to the report of the drafting committee on these two proposals.

ROTARIAN FRANK PHILLIPS (District 172): In view of the fact that members of R.I.B.I. are members of this council, it might not be appropriate, but it seems to me the rest of us would be very happy to express our pleasure at the action which has been proposed by R.I.B.I. in this case. We express our pleasure that this has finally been settled so beautifully.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I think we all concur in your suggestion, and we strongly felicitate and congratulate the president of R.I.B.I. and our British friends for the splendid work they have done.

ROTARIAN WARREN: May I say, sir, that we have done no more than reflect the friendliness that we have had over here for many years past.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed enactment No. 38-6. "To provide that each duly constituted district of Rotary International shall be represented on the council on legislation and prescribing the method and manner by which such representative is selected." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A. At the present time the by-laws of Rotary International provide that the representative on the council on legislation of the clubs of each district of Rotary International shall be the outgoing district governor or a member of a Rotary club of his district thereto designated by him. This proposed enactment proposes that the representative of the clubs of each district of Rotary International on the council on legislation be selected each year by the electors in attendance at the annual district conference. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that this proposed enactment No. 38-6 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN. (Agreed)

Proposed enactment No. 38-11. "To make changes in the composition of the council on legislation." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. This proposed enactment would amend the by-laws of Rotary International so as to provide for changes in the composition of the council on legislation as follows: (1) The number of representatives of non-districted clubs is to be reduced from "not to exceed ten in number" to "not more than three," with the provision that such representatives shall be members of non-districted clubs or shall possess special knowledge of them. (2) The members of the board of directors of Rotary International are to be members of the council, and (3) The number of representatives at large is to be reduced from nine to six. The council on legislation recommends that this proposed enactment No. 38-11 be ADOPTED. (Agreed)

ROTARIAN THOMASSON (District 128): A question of information, please. Will this change tend to increase or decrease the personnel of the council?

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: A slight increase. No material change.

Proposed enactment No. 38-7. "To provide for holding special assemblies of Rotarians from one country or from a group of countries in which Rotary clubs are established at each annual convention." Proposed by the Rotary club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A. At the present time, the by-laws of Rotary International provide that special assemblies of Rotarians from one country or from a group of countries may be held at the convention, the board of Rotary International or the convention to determine what assemblies should be held. This proposed enactment would amend the by-laws to provide (in addition to the present provisions) that the board shall arrange for a special assembly to be held if requested to do so by not less than twenty-five clubs from one country. It also proposes to provide that these special assemblies may select the Rotarians to constitute the advisory committee authorized by Section 4 (b) of Article XII of the Rotary International by-laws. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-7 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN. (Agreed)

Proposed Enactment No. 38-2. "To provide that, when an active member of a Rotary club arrives at the age of 70 years he shall automatically become a past service member of his club." Proposed by the 1937 Conference of the 69th District (present 165th District) of Rotary International. This proposed enactment would provide that when an active member of a Rotary club arrives at the age of 70 years he shall automatically become a past service member of his club. The representative of the 165th District (the proposer of this proposed enactment) conveyed to the council on legislation the wish of the 165th District conference that this enactment be considered as withdrawn. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-2 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN. (Agreed)

Proposed enactment No. 38-9. "To clarify the autonomy of member clubs." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A. This proposed enactment endeavors to clarify the autonomy of member clubs in respect of a decision by the board of Rotary International to authorize a district governor to set up district committees for advisory purposes. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-9 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN. (Agreed)

Proposed enactment No. 38-18. "To provide for the termination of membership in a club by the board of directors of the club for a reason which the board may deem to be sufficient." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. The purpose of this proposed enactment is to provide that the membership of a member of a Rotary club may be terminated by the board of directors of his club for a reason which the board may deem to be sufficient or, in other words, to provide that the board may demand the resignation of a club member. It is also proposed to shorten the period of time for the completion of the necessary procedure as to the termination of such membership, and to simplify the procedure by omitting the provision that a member may be represented by counsel at the hearings before the board and the club. It is further proposed that the member may elect either to appeal to the club or to arbitrate as provided in Section 10 of Article IV of the standard club constitution. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-18 be ADOPTED. (Agreed)

Proposed resolution No. 38-22. "To revise the text of the attendance contest rules to make the final date for the secretary to file attendance reports on the 10th of the month and the district governor to report to Rotary International on the 17th." Proposed by the Rotary club of Seymour, Indiana, U. S. A. The purpose of this proposed resolution is to amend the attendance contest rules so as to require the club secretary to file his report with the governor on the 10th of each month (instead of the 8th as at present) and the governor to report to Rotary International on the 17th (instead of the 15th as at present). The change is for the benefit of those clubs that have their last regular meeting day falling on the last day of the month. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-22 be ADOPTED. (Agreed)

Proposed Enactment No. 38-1. "To amend the constitutional provision relating to more than one Rotary club in a city." Proposed by the Rotary club of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. The present text of the constitution of Rotary International provides that more than one club in a city may be organized provided that two-thirds of the entire membership of each Rotary club existing

within those corporate limits shall so approve. The purpose of this proposed enactment is to modify the provision in the constitution of Rotary International by striking out the requirement for the approval of two-thirds of the membership of each Rotary club already existing in the city. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-1 be ADOPTED AS AMENDED, namely:

> By inserting a semicolon after the word "area" in the fifth line of the proposed text, in lieu of the dash, and by striking out the last paragraph of the proposed text and inserting in lieu thereof the following:
>
> "provided, however, that if a city, borough, or municipal area contains within its corporate limits one or more well-defined commercial or trade center, an additional Rotary club may be organized in each such center and admitted to membership in Rotary International, and provided further that the Rotary club or clubs relinquishing territory in which such additional club is to be organized shall first approve the organization of the proposed additional club by the affirmative vote of a majority of members present and voting at any regular meeting; provided that notice of such proposed vote shall have been mailed to each member at least thirty (30) days before such meeting." (Agreed)

Proposed Enactment No. 38-4. "Recommendations of the Chicago Commission on Rotary International Administration regarding proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International to be transmitted to Rotary International for submission to the 1938 Rotary International convention." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

The enactment proposes:

(1) that it shall be the duty of the district governors and club officers to bring proposed enactments to the attention of each district conference and club for discussion prior to the convention.

(2) that a nominating commission of nine members be elected from specified areas by the council on legislation, such nominating commission to submit to the convention of the following year the names of one of more Rotarians as candidates for the offices of president and treasurer of Rotary International. (Further nominations may be made by any elector from the floor of the convention).

(3) a change in the method of nominating directors of Rotary International by the election of "committees on nominations" by special assemblies of Rotarians at the convention, such committees to sit throughout the year, receiving suggestions of names to be placed in nomination at the next convention.

The proposer of this enactment (the Rotary Club of Chicago) has proposed that the proposed text be changed as follows: by the deletion of the proposals contained on pages 17, 18 and 19 (of the printed booklet of proposed legislation) regarding the nominations and election of directors of Rotary International in Article IX, Section 2 (d), Article IX, Section 3, and Article IX, Section 4.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-4 BE CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN, and that the convention adopt the following substitute resolution: Proposed Resolution No. 38-4 (a). "To provide for an ad hoc committee to make inquiry into all circumstances relating to more effective methods for the election of president and treasurer of Rotary Interna-

tional. IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that this convention favors the provision, if found possible, of more effective methods for the election of president and the treasurer, respectively, of Rotary International, and that an ad hoc committee of five members shall be appointed by the present president of Rotary International, which committee shall make comprehensive inquiry into all the relevant circumstances and to report its findings to the 1939 convention of Rotary International."

See revised text of proposed resolution No. 38-4 on Page 209.

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: There is just one matter I think we overlooked this morning in the drafting committee. Is that word "present" open to more than one interpretation? It says the ad hoc committee shall be appointed by the present president. Would it be clearer if we said "by the 1937-38 president of Rotary International"?

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: Supposing there is a vacancy on this committee, would the new president be unable to fill it? Would it have to be submitted to Maurice Duperrey? I would suggest the elimination of the word "present" because everyone understands that Walter Head, in his motion, specifically suggested that the present president do the job. I think it was understood by all concerned that the original committee was to be appointed by President Duperrey. It would probably eliminate some future trouble if you cut out the word "present" and let Maurice Duperrey do the work.

ROTARIAN WARREN: I am a member of the drafting committee, and I saw that word "present" president and thought maybe it had come in by accident, and I felt how happy an accident it was, under all the circumstances that Maurice Duperrey, coming from where he does, should be the man to appoint these five. I see no reason why, even after he has ceased to be the president, if a vacancy occurs, he should not still continue to maintain the balance of this committee. I would like to support what Crawford has just suggested, and that is that it be left to the president for 1937-38.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Clint, do you maintain your suggestion?

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: If there is a vacancy on that committee, if someone whom you may now designate to serve leaves Rotary, dies, decides he cannot serve, or any of the other things that frequently happen, you then have an appointment made to that committee by a person who is not, under the by-laws of Rotary International, entitled to make appointments involving expenses and things of that nature. I believe it would be a very simple matter to have it clearly understood with the man who may come in as president, if there is a vacancy the wish of this council is that certainly you should be consulted, but I believe the appointment would have to be made by that person although I am not certain as to that.

ROTARIAN WARREN: I think we are all very anxious, sir, about one main thing, and that is that the original members of this committee shall be appointed by you. I have no objection to what Clint says but I would make it, in that case, very specific, and I would say that the members of the committee be appointed by the president for 1937-38; any subsequent vacancy to be filled by the president then in office. I would make it quite specific so there would be no doubt about it.

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: I think that was undoubtedly what was in the mind of the mover and seconder of the proposed resolution, that the appointment should be made by Maurice Duperrey who has presided at this council and has

been familiar with all that has led up to it. I would like to see that, as Tom Warren says, absolutely specific in the proposed resolution, taking out the word "present" and substituting therefor the words "president for 1937-38," then as Tom suggests, including a rider, that in the event of a vacancy, the vacancy shall be filled by the then existing president.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you make it as a motion, Tom?

ROTARIAN WARREN: I do, sir.

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Will the secretary kindly read the motion over again so there may be no misunderstanding?

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT MILDRED VANDERVELDE: "IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention that this convention favors the provision, if found possible, of more effective methods for the election of the president and the treasurer respectively of Rotary International, and that an ad hoc committee of five members shall be appointed by the president of Rotary International for 1937-38, and any subsequent vacancies to be filled by the president then in office. This committee shall make comprehensive inquiry into all the relevant circumstances and report its findings to the 1939 convention of Rotary International."

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

(Note: While the resolution reads "Election" only the discussion indicated that "Nomination and election" was intended.)

SECRETARY PERRY: May I ask if it was not the intention to recommend to the convention that consent be given to the Rotary Club of Chicago to delete those paragraphs relating to the nomination and election of directors? (Agreed) I do not think you included that in your recommendation, Charlie.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: With your permission, if that is the sense of the council, we expect to reconvene the drafting committee for a short period to make any corrections suggested here by the council. We will make that correction.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you agree? (Agreed)

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed enactment No. 38-15. "To define the status of past officers of Rotary International." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. The purpose of this proposed enactment is to define, in the constitution of Rotary International, the status of past officers of Rotary International, particularly that of past district governors. It is felt that one who has served as district governor should be given certain status so that, regardless of where he may be, he may be accorded full recognition as a past district governor. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-15 be ADOPTED. (Agreed)

Proposed enactment No. 38-16. "To modify the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to filling a vacancy in the office of district governor." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. I am going to ask now whether or not you wish me to read where there is clipped verbatim the paragraphs from the published booklet on proposed resolutions and enactments. If the council wishes me to, I will refer to the page number and give the portion. Sometimes some of these are quite lengthy. If you want them all read I shall read them all. ("No.") Then I will refer to the page number from which we quote.

We propose to quote in full the note on Page 43. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-16 be ADOPTED. (Agreed)

Proposed enactment No. 38-17. "To modify the provision in the by-laws of Rotary International relating to pre-conference nomination of district governor." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. In the event that a district is authorized by the board to select its nominee for district governor in advance of the district conference, the present text of the by-laws of Rotary International prescribes the dates on which the several steps shall be taken. The purpose of proposed enactment No. 38-17 is to delete these prescribed dates and to provide that a pre-conference nomination, when authorized by the board, can be held as circumstances dictate without limitation as to specific dates.

Since the publication of the text of this proposed enactment in the booklet of proposed legislation, the board of directors of Rotary International (the proposer of this proposed enactment) proposes that the proposed text be amended so as to provide for post-conference nominations as well as pre-conference nominations. This is necessary in order to take care of such situations as arise when, for example, the governor nominee selected in a pre-conference ballot-by-mail, or at the district conference, subsequently resigns. In other words, it is proposed to provide a general provision for nominations by mail ballot rather than limiting the provision to pre-conference nominations.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-17 be ADOPTED AS AMENDED, namely:

> By striking out the first seven lines of the proposed text of Section 8, Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International and substituting in lieu thereof the following:
>
> "Section 8. *Nominations by mail ballot.* The board of directors of Rotary International when the circumstances require it may authorize a district to select its nominee for district governor in a ballot-by-mail which shall be conducted in the following manner: and by striking out the words "ballot-by mail shall be confirmed by the next succeeding annual conference of the district and the" in the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth lines of the proposed text of Section 8 of Article XI,
>
> thereby making Section 8 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International read as follows:

The chairman read the revised text of Section 8 of Article XI.

ROTARIAN FRANK PHILLIPS (District 172): Is there any discrepancy here? The title of this proposed enactment has "pre-conference" in it. Should that be changed also?

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: That is a good point. We will make the necessary change in the title as well.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any other remarks? (Agreed)

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed resolution No. 38-24. "To express sentiment that the president of Rotary International be elected not more often than three consecutive years from any one country." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. The purpose of this proposed resolution is to express senti-

ment that the president of Rotary International be elected not more often than three consecutive years from any one country. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-24 be ADOPTED. (Agreed)

Proposed enactment No. 38-5. "To provide for the election of a secretary of Rotary International." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A. At the present time the by-laws of Rotary International provide that the board of Rotary International shall elect the secretary of Rotary International. This proposed enactment would amend the by-laws so as to provide that for the year 1939-40 and annually thereafter the secretary of Rotary International shall be nominated by the board and elected at the convention by a majority vote of the delegates present. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-5 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN. (Agreed)

Proposed Enactment No. 38-3. "To amend the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to changes in district boundaries." Proposed by the 1937 conference of the 34th District (present 180th District) of Rotary International. The purpose of this proposed enactment is to amend the by-laws of Rotary International so as to provide that no change or addition in district boundaries shall be made over the objection of a majority (instead of three-fourths) of the clubs in the district or districts affected thereby. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-3 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN. (Agreed)

Proposed enactment No. 38-8. "To provide for dividing the territory covered by member clubs into districts." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A. At present the by-laws of Rotary International provide that the president, as directed by the board of Rotary International, shall promulgate a list of districts together with their boundaries and no change or addition shall be made over the objection of three-fourths of the clubs in the district or districts affected thereby. This proposed enactment would amend the by-laws to provide that the secretary, as directed by the board, shall publish a list of districts together with their boundaries and numbers, and no change or addition shall be made without the written consent of a majority of the clubs in the district or districts affected thereby. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-8 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN.

ROTARIAN ROWLAND (District 180): I do not want to take any undue time but I note the members of the drafting committee have avoided any explanation for the withdrawal recommendation, whereas, where the proposals are recommended to be adopted, there is, as a rule, a reason given for that. I am merely suggesting or raising the question as to whether there might not be some point of wisdom in giving a word of explanation as to the reason for the council's recommendation for withdrawal.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Were the reasons given to the drafting committee?

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: We have such reasons as we gathered from the debate before the council. There was a question in our minds about where we should start and where we should finish in trying to write out the reasons that were in the minds of this council. We felt it would suffice if we used the phraseology which we have used so long in Rotary, that this proposal be not rejected but be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN ROWLAND: I see, and I accept that explanation, but as the district governor of District 180 I am more or less under obligation to carry back to my district some reason why the proposal of this district is recommended to be withdrawn. Personally I agree with the action of the council. On the other hand, I would be strengthened substantially, and I am inclined to think that might be the case in many other instances where proposals have been made and have been recommended by the council for withdrawal, were I to have some brief statement as to the reasons expressed by the council. For instance, in the case of No. 38-3 the reasons for suggesting the withdrawal of this proposed enactment lie in the fact that the council feels that no step should be taken to make still more easy the veto of an action by the board of directors in the matter of redistricting the districts of Rotary International, but it would not take very long to say that, and that, perhaps, might be worth saying, because I know there is a good deal of feeling (and I would not be surprised if it might be expressed on the floor of the convention) against the very generous redistricting that has occurred recently in the Rotary world, and there are Rotarians who feel that the districts involved have not been given an adequate opportunity or, at least, a fair chance to object. I am not asking for anything and I am not making any proposal. I am merely making a few, perhaps, inappropriate remarks.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: As far as the drafting committee is concerned, you realize we have this problem. The action on many of these proposals was simply the recommendation that they be considered as withdrawn. As there was no debate or any amount of debate we are at a loss to know what various members of the council are thinking, that is to put it down in words, except that they wanted it to be considered as withdrawn. Most of these items were handled in that manner unless there is an explanation given. I know that many of us will have considerable explaining to do and often do have, when we return from these meetings, but I believe the drafting committee believes that the members of the council will just have to keep notes, as far as they can, of the ideas expressed by various members and try to convey that back to their membership, although I am sure the drafting committee would like to do more on those items that were recommended to be considered as withdrawn, if you want us to do it.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Does that give you satisfaction? Do you want any further explanation?

ROTARIAN ROWLAND: Would the drafting committee object to a sentence of explanation in the case of No. 38-3, for instance, to the effect, if I may quote and, at the same time move "that this action is taken by the council with the thought that it would be undesirable to increase the facility whereby a district might veto the action of the board of directors of Rotary International in changing the boundaries of any district in the Rotary world."

ROTARIAN KNOLES (District 106): It seems to me such an explanation would be in the nature of an explanation of a rejection. We did not recommend that it be rejected, but just that it be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN THOMASSON (District 128): A motion to withdraw, as used in the council, is nothing more nor less than a motion to lay on the table, and there is never any explanation given by anyone at any time for a motion to lay on the table. Therefore, I feel it would be a bad precedent to undertake to explain why the council recommends that a proposal be considered as withdrawn and the re-

port should remain simply as worded, that the recommendation is that it be considered as withdrawn.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you make a motion?

ROTARIAN ROWLAND: I made a motion but it has not been seconded. If Rotarian Thomasson's explanation is in agreement with the thought of the officers of Rotary International, I shall be glad to withdraw my motion. In other words, is it the precedent to make no explanation in the event of a recommendation for withdrawal? Do you happen to know about that, Charlie?

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: We have not heretofore, as far as I can find. That perhaps is in error though, because at times we have had more or less complete and lengthy discussions of many of the items. If you will take up items that are being considered here this year, they may have been considered as withdrawn several times before, and this year there is action on them. As our council operates, you see, a question presented at this particular time might be considered as withdrawn at this convention and perhaps be taken up and considered again some time later.

ROTARIAN ROWLAND: Very good. I am content to withdraw my motion.

SECRETARY PERRY: May I say that, whether the drafting committee or the drafting committee chairman realizes it or not, in my opinion, there may be plenty of demand from the floor of the convention tomorrow as to the reasons why this council recommended, as it will do, on any matter. The delegates may want to know why the council recommended so and so, and somebody had better be prepared to tell them. It will not be sufficient to say the council has no explanation, because it will then appear to the convention that the council has acted arbitrarily, without a reason.

ROTARIAN MANIER (Representative at Large): There are two ways, of course, by which the report of this council could be presented. One is merely a statement of our recommendation without explanation or reason therefor, and then leave it to the convention to debate the question all over again, or, the man who represents this council, in making the report, could undertake to balance off the debate that took place in the council, give the reasons that might be urged against our action, and then set them up as straw men and knock them down, and give the reasons that led to our action. It has been the habit in the past for the representative of the council to act as the floor leader for the recommendation of the council and give to the convention the reason that actuated the council, not as a part of the formal action. He merely moved the formal action but, in explanation of that motion, gave the reasons, as he conceived them to be.

You may differ as to which of those two methods is most desirable or which is the proper one. Personally, I have always felt that the proper one was where the man who was representing this council became the floor leader in the convention for the viewpoint of the council, and in addition to the formal recommendation of the council, he would show the delegates that the council had not overlooked arguments that might be made contrary to the recommendation of the council.

I am inclined to think that is the proper course to take. I think that the man who is going to make the report ought to know what the council expects of him. I kind of feel like it is the duty of the man that makes this report to the convention to be the leader for the viewpoint of the council, and, if he is going to do that successfully, he ought to set up certain of the arguments that might be made against it, and then show their invalidity and then the validity of the arguments

that can be made for it, and thereby you will save a great deal of debate in the convention itself.

I have acted in the capacity Charlie is acting in, at least half a dozen times in Rotary, and invariably I began by showing everybody there that their viewpoints had been considered, showing the opponents that their viewpoints had been considered. After it was all over, there was not much to be said. Otherwise you are likely to provoke in the convention all the discussion that took place in this council. In that event the council has not served its purpose of weeding this out. We have only an hour there. The convention could not possibly debate these things as we have debated them.

If we show the convention that we have not overlooked the contrary viewpoint but that, notwithstanding those viewpoints, we found reasons that led us to the recommendation we made, then I think you will not have nearly as much debate as you would otherwise have, and the delegates will be very much better satisfied. Just to say we have recommended that this proposal be rejected or adopted or be considered as withdrawn and give no reasons for it, the delegates out in the audience who had some contrary viewpoint will say "Those birds are just as arbitrary as they can be. They come in here and tell us their recommendation."

If, in a very brief explanation, in addition to the formal action of the council, the man who is making the report tells of the viewpoints in the council, then most of them are going to say, "That thing has been debated by the council, they are the men who gave great attention to it, and we are ready to acquiesce in their conclusion."

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Charlie, are you prepared to do that?

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Perhaps I have not always made it clear when I have read that portion of the report which covered the comment which should be made by the drafting committee. I know that if we had had more time, perhaps we would have extended the remarks which we have made. We tried to cover all of these, and we were two minutes late getting in here, as it was. However, between now and the time of the meeting tomorrow we shall be glad to have any member of the council bring in any suggestions to the drafting committee that they might want to make to us to amplify the comment which we have already prepared, and undoubtedly we will probably have to study quite a bit tonight and in the morning to be ready for some of the questions that we will be asked.

ROTARIAN MANIER: That can be your moral statement without it being necessary for the drafting committee to go into it.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: I am ready to defend the council.

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH (Representative at Large): May I say a word on that. I think what Will Manier said was very true in the days when we had a resolutions committee that operated separate from this council. You remember in the first two years' operation of this council we had a separate resolutions committee. This council has been accepted during the few years of its life as really a group in which the utmost confidence could be placed, and it does not seem to me there is the same demand now for such a complete explanation as there was when we had a separate resolutions committee. It seems to me that this council now has, to a large extent, justified itself and has the confidence of the electorate. It is an enormous task to ask the chairman of the drafting committee to sift through the whole debate, the arguments presenting the two

sides, between now and tomorrow, with the short time at his disposal. I would be inclined to believe that the procedure that the drafting committee has adopted would be the better and anticipate any questions that might come.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Thank you very much. I take it, in case of emergency, Bill Manier will be kind enough to help the Chairman tomorrow.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: I will call on Bill if someone asks me a question about a half dozen items here that were considered as withdrawn without any reasons being given. If someone asks me why it is recommended that they be considered as withdrawn and why no reasons were given, and there was no debate on the subject, I may have a little trouble and may have to call on Bill then.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: This is proposed enactment No. 38-13. "To implement several recommendations of the commission on Rotary International administration by clarifying or modifying various provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. Our comment will be: This is an omnibus enactment, the purpose of which is to implement several recommendations of the Commission on Rotary International Administration by clarifying or modifying various provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International. An explanation of these proposed changes is given in the note on page 38 of the booklet of proposed legislation. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-13 be ADOPTED. (Agreed)

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: There are three proposed resolutions looking to the nomination of directors from the United States by regions of that country, namely:

Proposed Resolution No. 38-25. "To provide for the appointment of a committee which shall study the feasibility of creating voting areas for the election of directors from the United States of America." Proposed by the Rotary club of South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A.

Proposed Resolution No. 38-27. "Looking to the nomination of directors from the United States by regions of that country." Proposed by the Rotary club of Greenwich, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Proposed Resolution No. 38-30. "Looking to the nomination of directors from the United States by regions of that country." Proposed by the Rotary club of Roanoke, Virginia, U. S. A.

The text of proposed resolutions No. 38-27 and 38-30 is exactly the same. The council on legislation recommends that these three proposed resolutions, namely: No. 38-25, No. 38-27 and No. 38-30 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN, and that the convention ADOPT the following substitute proposed resolution No. 38-25 (a): "Looking to the nomination of directors from the United States by regions of that country." Proposed by the council on legislation. "IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International, assembled at its twenty-ninth annual convention that the board of directors of Rotary International is instructed to prepare and propose for consideration at the 1939 convention of Rotary International, such enactment or enactments as will provide that the five members of the board of directors of Rotary International elected from the United States shall come from different parts of the United States."

Your drafting committee is not exactly satisfied with this phraseology. However, that is the best we could do in the time at our disposal. If there are any suggestions from the floor as to the phraseology, we will be glad to have them.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON (Representative at Large): What is the last part of that again?

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: The last part reads as follows: "such enactment or enactments as will provide that the five members of the board of directors of Rotary International elected from the United States shall come from different parts of the United States."

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: Don't they now come from different parts of the United States? The Rotary Club of South Bend wants something more than that. They want the creation of separate districts from which directors shall be nominated.

ROTARIAN ROWLAND (District 180): Would the phrase "specifically determined geographical areas of that country" cover it?

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: I think something more than "different parts of the United States" is necessary.

ROTARIAN DREHER (District 184): Don't you think it would be wise to embody in that resolution "as pertaining to the number of clubs in a given area"?

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: May I say this: As this proposed resolution is drawn, it authorizes the board of directors to proceed with the preparation of legislation for the next following convention. That is the way I understand it, and I believe that is the way the committee understands it. I assume that our board would go pretty carefully into the problem of working out geographical areas, if you want to speak of or refer to geographical areas.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: I think we do. I think we want to put in there that the proposed enactment shall provide for the establishment of five geographical areas, and for the election of one director from each such respective area, bearing in mind the point which Bill Manier raised the other day, that they should run at large.

ROTARIAN MANIER: I think you want to bear that point in mind as much as anything else.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: If that is the wish of this council, certainly it ought to be passed on to the board of directors in such a way that they understand that there is such a wish. I do not believe that this necessarily will satisfy the clubs that made this proposal. They desire to see established five geographical regions. They desire to see established the custom that one director, or more, shall be nominated from a geographical region.

ROTARIAN MANIER: And elected by the vote of the whole. That is what everybody wants. I think it ought to be in more detail. I tried to get a chance to talk to some member of the drafting committee. I made the motion that referred the preparation of this proposed resolution to the drafting committee, and I was thinking that we instructed them to do three things:

First, to prepare a proposed enactment providing that five directors from the United States of America come one each from five regions or areas set up and described in the proposed enactment. Second, that they submit the proposed enactment to the clubs on or before February 1st. I fixed that date so as to let the January board have a chance to get through its meeting and do it. Then, third, that while there may be only one elected from each such area or region,

in the event there be more than one nomination from any area or region, the man be elected by the vote of all the United States.

That was the point I made, that we have those three points in it, and we will have done something, I believe, that is going to satisfy everybody and is going to obviate all the objections to it and obviate the danger of its not passing. It would be highly desirable to give the board that mandate and the convention will be for it almost unanimously. I want to say, too, that the South Bend people told me this is exactly what they are for, and this pleases them very much. They are the proponents of the resolution.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: I would move that the matter be referred to the drafting committee with a request that this proposal be put in more definite shape, in line with the suggestions just made to this council. I do not believe this is going to satisfy anybody.

ROTARIAN DREHER (District 184): I will second that motion.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Proposed Enactment No. 38-12. "To set forth in the by-laws of Rotary International the powers and rights which the board of directors is empowered to delegate to the executive committee." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. Then we quote the explanatory note on page 35. If you remember, when you were considering it yesterday it was recommended for adoption by striking out the next to the last paragraph of the proposed enactment and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"In the event any member of the committee objects to the committee taking a decision on any matter, he may state his objection in writing, and in such case the matter shall be presented to the board for consideration and decision."

Your drafting committee cannot agree on the next to the last paragraph; that is, it cannot agree as to what the next to the last paragraph covers in so far as authority is concerned.

There are several reasons why a member of the committee might make an objection: one, because he thinks it is wrong to carry out the idea, just because he does not think it is good business judgment or the proper thing to do, or, again, he may consider it an illegal thing to do. There may be various and sundry reasons. We do not think the phraseology which was in this original clause covered it, and we could not agree, in the time that we had, on what the exact phraseology should be. This is quite an extensive subject, has been debated by members of the board of directors a number of times over, and has been quite a problem. We do not think that this council has reached an opinion on it. We are of the opinion the subject should come back to the council again for discussion. I think there are perhaps members of the drafting committee who have ideas on it, and there may be other members, too. Possibly it is a subject you may want carried over for another year.

ROTARIAN FRED R. SMITH (District 102): Unfortunately, I was busy yesterday and could not attend the meeting when this was discussed. There is one provision in here that we do not like. Unfortunately, the people of the United States have been going through an experience of centralized control that many of us do not like. Take paragraph (g), it gives the board or the executive committee power to prepare the programs for district conferences, district assemblies, sectional district assemblies and the international assembly. We of our district feel perfectly competent to prepare our own program for our district conferences

and district assemblies, and we do not believe it is right that the board of directors should have the power to dictate to us what we should have at those district conferences and district assemblies. We are willing to accept their recommendation but we do not want it to be a demand.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: De jure it may be true, but I think de facto you always had your own way in conducting your conferences. I think that the board is simply suggesting or giving advice but does not pretend to give orders. This is my thinking, at least.

ROTARIAN SMITH: I am going by the language of this proposed enactment, and I move that it be stricken out.

ROTARIAN ROCKWELL (District 169): I second the motion.

SECRETARY PERRY: I know what the intent is, and that is to prepare recommended programs for district conferences and district assemblies and the program for the international assembly, because that is what the board and the executive committee have been doing for years. They have never attempted to lay down positive instructions to a district, as to what its conference or assembly program should be. They have prepared recommendations which were intended to be helpful and governors had interpreted them according to their local conditions, but the committee does have the duty to prepare the program for the international assembly, and if the word "recommended" were inserted in front of "district assemblies" and "district conferences," that might solve the situation.

ROTARIAN SMITH: That would be perfectly satisfactory.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Do you amend your motion according to the secretary's suggestion?

ROTARIAN SMITH: I do.

ROTARIAN ROCKWELL: I second it.

The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: I think there are other points in question which the drafting committee is not quite satisfied about, the one having to do with the difference of opinion that may come up in the executive committee and what action shall follow. Crawford, do you want to speak on that subject? I think there are several members of the drafting committee who had various ideas on it.

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH (Representative at Large): We could not tell the actual intent of the council from this wording as it is here. For instance, if you will read it again, "In the event any member of the committee objects to the committee taking a decision on any matter, he may state his objection in writing, and in such case the matter shall be presented to the board"—the entire board—"for consideration and decision."

It was pointed out to us that the word "shall" as recommended be taken out, and the word "may" put in—"he may state his objection." That led us to ask to what was the objection. Was the objection to the decision or was it an objection to the executive committee taking upon itself to decide? In other words, was the objection that the executive committee did not, under the terms of reference, have the legal right to consider the question at all? Or was it a combination of both? It will be necessary to state this clearly. The five men

on the drafting committee could not come to any agreement on it and we could visualize boards of directors not being able to come upon any decision.

Do I make myself clear? We will say there is a matter up for consideration, and one of the three members of the executive committee takes objection to the executive committee considering it at all. He is stating his objection, then, on a legal basis, on the basis of the executive committee being competent under the terms of reference to consider the matter at all. Is that what is meant, and that alone? Or does it mean that if a decision is reached by a majority and there is one dissenting member that a minority report of that dissenting member must be presented to the entire board, as well as the majority report? The third eventuality is, does it include both of those eventualities, both the legal competence of the committee to consider the matter, and the necessity of putting in a minority report of the dissenting member? You see on that matter of the minority report, you only have three members on the executive committee and you have a large board; the one who dissents from the decision may consider that he is more truly representing the attitude of the board as a whole and therefore that his minority report ought to be presented along with the majority report.

The council here in session will have to determine what it means before this can be drafted to make it absolutely clear and incontrovertible and avoid argument in the board itself. Of course, that is the idea when you start to actually define what shall be the powers of a sub-committee of any larger committee. Originally this was left quite open to the board to allot from time to time through its executive committee whatever it wished to do, leaving it to the good sense of the board to do so. Now you are specifically setting down in the law of Rotary International what the executive committee may take on, and what they may not. Therefore, if you are so specific you must be very specific in this paragraph, and it is on that that your drafting committee is completely at sea.

ROTARIAN ROBERT PHILLIPS (District 190): In addition to what has been mentioned, it seems to me another interpretation could be made to this language. It indicates that if one member of the executive committee objects, then the majority are precluded from taking any decision on the matter at all. If you will read this language, it says, "In the event any member of the committee objects to the committee taking a decision on any matter, he shall definitely state his objection and in such case the matter"—which I take is the subject matter of the decision—"shall be presented to the board for consideration and decision."

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: I raised some objections to this yesterday. I did it on the experience I had had as a member of two executive committees. I am not certain as to when the first executive committee was set up, but I believe it was in the year 1930-31. If so, I was a member of the first executive committee. There might have been one prior to that time. Certainly I know that we had a great deal of difficulty in setting up terms of reference at that time. The reason I am somewhat concerned about it is that you elect an international board; you go to great length to make that board international in scope and character, and then if you allow three members, most of whom and virtually all of whom come from the North American continent, to settle a great many questions, you have eliminated a great many members from the board of directors whose viewpoint is of extreme importance.

In regard to the point that Crawford raises, I do not believe that the voting of one person on one proposition where there are three or four voting "yes," would nullify the action. It is only in the very first term of reference that you allow that committee to make decisions in matters of an executive or administrative character where the policy of the board has been established, or where an emergency exists. Sometimes it is a matter of judgment as to whether or not the policy of the board has been established. Men also differ as to whether the board has laid down a definite rule of conduct. Men also differ as to whether an emergency actually exists and cannot wait until the next meeting of the board.

I think it is because of those things that you have to safeguard the end by providing that if a member of that committee feels that the committee is going beyond its terms of reference, he should have the right to suspend that action by protesting against it, and no action becomes final until it is submitted to the board.

I do think that some check must be there so that an opportunity is given to a full board to act on matters of that nature. I think it is difficult to determine where the policy of the board actually has been established. I tried once to make an analysis of those things on which the board had a clearly established policy, and if you will go back and read through the board minutes for several years you will find that is not very easy to do because one board reverses very frequently the action of the previous board, and policy is not so easy to determine.

I also found in a specific case that men thought there was an emergency and they would have been much happier if they had felt it was not quite so acute and they could have waited a few months for the board to meet.

Therefore, I think you must protect those situations where an individual is of the opinion that it would be unwise to act and unfair to other members of the board to act, and it is not a question of minority vote. I think if you have a minority vote, and the vote is 3 to 1, that is an action of the executive committee providing those people who are members of it clearly recognize the board has the right to act.

Let me give an example of that. A district governor asks for an increase in his budget. The executive committee considers it. Quite obviously, that is a proper matter for the executive committee to act upon. They vote 3 to 1 in favor of increasing that budget. That need not be brought to the subsequent attention of the board. The board has a definite policy on the matter of either increasing or refusing to increase the budget of a district governor, but in other cases it is not quite so certain. It is there, I believe, that the objection of one member of that committee ought to bring the matter to the attention of the board, and action should be suspended until the board acts upon it. I like the language in the last part of this proposed resolution.

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: That is our dilemma. Is that the only intent of this paragraph? We find ourselves unable to agree that that is. We think this paragraph might be interpreted to mean that on any matter, outside of the legal status or outside the right of the committee, which we think, under the terms of reference, they have a right to take action.

ROTARIAN EDMISTON: (District 198) Do you feel at this last minute here today that we can give this proposed enactment as satisfactory thought as we would like to give it? It seemed to me yesterday that it was rather confusing to most of us.

Would it be unwise at this late time to have this proposed enactment withdrawn and brought up for consideration possibly next year, rather than not get what all of us have on our minds here at the present time?

ROTARIAN ROBINSON (Representative at Large): I should like to point out that as a matter of fact these terms of references are identical with those at present in operation and which have worked satisfactorily throughout the last few years.

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: I am only concerned in getting the sense of the thing and in getting it so it cannot be misunderstood by anybody.

ROTARIAN PHILLIPS: If these terms of reference are already in force, would it do any harm to withdraw this for the present?

ROTARIAN EDMISTON: I therefore move we recommend this proposed enactment be considered as withdrawn.

ROTARIAN PHILLIPS: I second the motion.

ROTARIAN THOMASSON: Are you proposing to withdraw the entire proposal or this paragraph?

ROTARIAN EDMISTON: The entire proposed enactment.

ROTARIAN CHAPMAN (District 115): I would suggest a point of order, that the only way that can possibly be done would be to reconsider the action taken yesterday to recommend its adoption.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: I did not mean by my objections to destroy the effect of this if the board of directors considers and feels it wants this proposed enactment adopted. I am not trying to defeat it by raising objections to it. I recognize what Member Robinson said, that these terms of reference are now in actual operation, and, as I pointed out, having written one of these terms of reference, I naturally feel it is the last word, but at the same time I recognize that the board wants something more than its own resolution. It would like to have convention approval of what it has been doing. I believe that is the reason for this now being submitted, and I think it is desirable to pass some sort of enactment to give legal sanction to what the board has had to do as a matter of administrative policy. I would hate to see it all scrapped, but I am anxious we do understand the matter as I have understood it, or as I have tried to state to Crawford I believe it should be understood. The only time that we hold up action is when some member of that committee feels that these terms of reference do not permit action to be taken and that is a matter of individual judgment.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Are you prepared to reconsider the decision taken yesterday? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." The noes have it.

ROTARIAN DARBISHIRE (District 18, R. I. B. I.): Might I speak and suggest an amendment to try to get over Crawford's difficulty. He wants to redraft the last paragraph but one. I agree with all that Clint Anderson has said. There ought to be some right for one of the members to object, and in that case that matter should be considered by the board. I think it is most important that that should be inserted. I have a draft here which might satisfy the members of the council. Instead of the last paragraph but one, I suggest "If the members of the committee disagree on any matter, such matter shall, at the request of

any one member, be presented to the board for consideration and decision." Would that cover it?

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: That does not cover. We want to know whether the objection is to the right of the committee to consider the matter.

ROTARIAN DARBISHIRE: That ought to be left to the member himself.

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: That is not what Clint has presented.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: May I suggest we revise the wording to read "In the event any member of the committee objects to the committee taking a decision on any matter." Go that far and then "because it is outside the terms of reference of the committee, he shall state."

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: That is the point we want to know.

SECRETARY PERRY: I have a solution, very similar, "In the event any member of the committee objects in writing to the consideration of a matter by the committee or to any decision of the committee, the matter in question shall be left for decision by the board."

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: That covers both of them.

ROTARIAN ROBINSON: Would that satisfy Crawford?

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: I am not at all interested in what the decision is. As a member of the drafting committee I simply want to be sure this draft will cover what the council wants.

ROTARIAN ROBINSON: I will withdraw the word "satisfied." Does that meet your objection?

ROTARIAN MCCULLOUGH: Ches Perry's proposal here covers both the matters, that is, the decision and the right to make a decision. Clint states that the council only wants to cover the right to consider the matter at all and make a decision. Is that what you want?

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: I do not see any point in referring back to the board the decision of the committee. All things decided by the executive committee come to the board for ratification, but if the committee acts on a matter that is outside the terms of reference, some damage may be done before the board meets. I am only seeking to suspend action on those things where some member of the committee feels that the committee is far beyond the terms of reference. That is the point and the only point I should like to make.

ROTARIAN ROBINSON: I have been a member of the executive committee and I have been in the minority on one or two decisions. I think it would be stupid on my part to want to hold up something because I cannot get my own way. I think the first amendment moved by Harold Darbishire is far better.

ROTARIAN DARBISHIRE: "If the members of the committee disagree on any matter, such matter shall, at the request of any one member, be presented to the board for consideration and decision."

SECRETARY PERRY: That means if they do not have unanimous vote, everything goes to the board. If it is agreeable to the council, the latter part of my suggestion could be stricken out and it would remain that "In the event any member of the committee objects in writing to the consideration of a matter by the committee that matter shall be left for decision by the board of directors."

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: I would second that.

ROTARIAN ROBINSON: I would support that wholly.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any further discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is carried.

SECRETARY PERRY: Referring back to paragraph (g), may we turn the words around and say it is the duty of the committee "To prepare the program for the international assembly and to recommend the programs for district conferences, district assemblies, and sectional district assemblies"? (Agreed)

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: The next item is proposed enactment No. 38-14. "To clarify the provisions of the constitution of Rotary International relating to the power of the board of directors to expend funds and limiting its powers to incur indebtedness." Proposed by the board of directors of Rotary International. Then we quote the explanatory note on page 40 with the following comment: The council on legislation recommends that the proposed enactment No. 38-14 BE ADOPTED AS AMENDED, namely: By inserting the words, "and then submitting for confirmation to the next convention a separate explanation as to the special conditions under which the budget has been exceeded," after the words "Rotary International" in the tenth line of the proposed text, thereby making Section 3 of Article V of the constitution of Rotary International read as follows: Section 3. Powers. The board of directors shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of Rotary International in conformity with this constitution and the by-laws, and in exercising such control and management the board may expend in any year the current income (as fixed by the budget or budgets referred to in the by-laws) and such amount from the general surplus fund as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of Rotary International, and then submitting for confirmation to the next convention a separate explanation as to the special conditions under which the budget has been exceeded, but the board shall at no time incur an indebtedness in excess of the then net assets of Rotary International."

ROTARIAN JAMES S. HOGG (District 1-2, R. I. B. I.): I should like your indulgence to make an explanation. Yesterday, through certain circumstances, I was unable to attend this council meeting, and I want the council to understand that I am opposed to this proposed enactment, and while perhaps I may take the liberty of doing so on the floor of the convention, I want to hold myself clear that I am not acting disloyal to this council when I take such action, as I was not here yesterday. I should like to explain, if I may, we in our district considered this very unwise action in giving to any board of directors the authority to spend the whole net assets.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I beg your pardon, but it has been amended by President Tom Warren.

ROTARIAN HOGG: But it still gives the board of directors the power to spend the whole of the net assets in one given year, and then after they spend it to explain why. This seems to us to be shutting the stable door after the horse has been stolen. I want to make it clear I may oppose this on the floor and not be considered disloyal to this council. I have in mind in the proposed amendment we should limit the power of the board to spend these assets. I quite understand the board may, in any given year, be required to spend in excess of the annual budget, but I do not wish them to have the power to spend the whole

of the assets of the organization. I would limit it, perhaps, say to one-third at the outside. That is the idea that is in my mind.

PRESIDENT DUPERRLY: Do you wish to reconsider your action taken yesterday? It does not look like it.

ROTARIAN CARD (District 158): Can we have a suggestion from Rotarian Hogg as to how he would do it? Let us hear from him what he would suggest. Here is where we want to argue this question, and not in the convention, it seems to me.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: It is very difficult. Rotarian Hogg was not here yesterday, but another member of the council may raise the same point of view on the next item, and we might go on for days.

ROTARIAN HOGG: I do not want to discuss the question. All I want to do, sir, is this—I know I am not in order in discussing the question; I know that, I wanted to make this explanation.

ROTARIAN ROBINSON (Representative at Large): The gentleman has a perfect right to speak at the convention tomorow.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I do not deny it. Anybody has the right to speak tomorrow.

ROTARIAN HOGG: I mean if I sat down today, people might say, "You are not supporting this council." We do not want a discordant note, if possible, but I want to give notice I possibly will oppose it on the floor.

ROTARIAN PETTENGILL (District 199): Would it be possible for us to have an explanation? It seems to me it would take but a few minutes, and it might satisfy our friend and certainly would give a good many of us a lot more information than we have at present.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Ches, will you kindly give the information and the background?

SECRETARY PERRY: The background is briefly this: In the early days, a quarter of a century ago, Rotary International had such a limited income that it had difficulty in meeting its current obligations, and there was apprehension that the organization might in some way, in its desire to extend and expand, incur obligations which could not be met by the income of that year, and having to be met by the income of another year would cripple the organization in that second year. So there was a provision written into the constitution in the very early days, that the board should not incur an obligation in excess of the annual income. Then the income began to increase, and as the years went by each board, each administration, the district governors and the secretariat, in the desire to be sure that they were keeping within the income of the year, kept the expenditures within the income or—let me restate that; to make sure that they did not exceed the income of the year and incur an obligation that would have to be carried forward, kept the expenditures well within the income, so that at the end of the year we had something in the way of an excess of income over expense which gradually began to be transferred on the books to an account called the surplus account. That procedure has gone on now for many years, and practically every year several thousand dollars, and in some years many thousands of dollars have been added to that surplus account.

In 1927 Rotary International handled transportation for attenders at the Ostend convention from North America, and from commissions from the steamship and tour companies made some money which was put into two special surplus accounts, one a convention account, and one a convention transportation account, with the idea that those accounts might be used in future years when it might not be possible to make money from transportation or tours. Then to correct myself and add to that, the profits from the tours that year were set up in what was called a sixth object fund, which would now be the fourth object fund. So through the years we came to have a general surplus and a convention surplus, into which we placed the net proceeds of the hospitality fund at any convention. We had the general surplus fund, we had the convention fund, we had the convention transportation fund, and we had the fourth object fund.

Throughout the years there has never, apparently, been any question but that the board had the right to spend this surplus, as well as the current income, or perhaps I should say that no board has felt that it did not have the right to spend from the surplus as well as from current income. The only way it is limited is that it must not incur an obligation in excess of the current year's income.

Several years ago the sixth object fund was expended largely in establishing an edition of THE ROTARIAN magazine in the Spanish language for circulation among the twenty-odd countries of Latin America, also in Spain and Portugal, until that surplus fund was entirely depleted. At the present time, the annual deficit on that Spanish language edition of the magazine is being met out of the general surplus.

From time to time both the convention fund and the convention transportation fund have been reduced by expenditures for certain conventions or increased by profits from transportation or from hospitality net results.

The general surplus has been increased from year to year partly by the excess of per capita tax and other income over the expenses of the year, and partly by the excess of income over expenses of THE ROTARIAN magazine.

During the past year the board ordered that all these surplus funds—there were three of them, the general surplus, the convention transportation surplus, and the convention surplus—be closed into one general surplus account, and that is the way the matter stands on the books today. Rotary International has an annual income. It has a surplus, which means excess of the income of certain years over the expenditures of those years.

In 1926, at the Denver convention, the per capita tax was increased one dollar, with the argument that the funds of the organization were not adequate to carry on extension work in its broad sense not only of organizing new clubs around the world, but of consolidating them, too. During the next year or two the board found it impossible to organize the expenditure of the money in any year so as to expend the entire income that came through that increase in per capita tax. Now, more recently, some money out of surplus has been spent last year and this year for extension work, on the theory that that money was voted by the Rotary clubs to be used in extension work, and they did not say it must all be used in the year 1926-27 or 1927-28. I repeat that no board has felt it was prevented from spending, if necessary, for the purposes of the organization, some of the surplus. However, there has been, from time to time, the question raised as to whether the board technically had the right, under the constitution and by-laws, to spend any of the surplus, because of the provision that the board

could not incur an obligation in excess of the annual income. Some said, "That means the amount of the annual income," and others said, "No, it means the actual annual income, and the board can make no appropriation for any purpose during a year which will exceed the total of the income of that year." Others have said, "That is unreasonable, because then the surplus never will be spent for any purpose."

The constitution and by-laws, from the beginning, has left the expenditure of the funds of Rotary International in the hands of the board of directors. That has existed from the earliest days, and exists today. There never has been any provision that the convention controls the expenditures.

This year it was felt, as a result of discussions in the finance committee and in the board of directors, that it would be advisable to bring about a revision of the provision in the constitution so that the right of the board to spend not only the current year's income but some of the accumulated income of previous years, would be clearly understood by everyone and this provision has been drafted. I doubt whether it has been felt entirely satisfactory by everybody in the finance committee or board, but it is an effort, as I understand it, to say that the board not only may expend the current income of any year but, if necessary, for purposes of the organization, may during that year spend some of the surplus.

Just before I came to the platform, the suggestion was made that if there was danger the board might spend the entire surplus, there could be a percentage limitation placed upon the right of the board to spend. That, of course, brings us into the consideration of the fact that the convention is taking over control of the funds of the organization. That may be a desirable thing, or it may not. I merely mention the fact that during the entire history of the organization the expenditure of its funds has been left to the board of directors.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Thank you very much, Ches. Do you want any further explanations?

ROTARIAN HOGG: No, the matter is quite clear to me, sir, but it does not of course resolve the doubts in my mind. Ches said the board would not spend any more than a portion of the assets, but they are asked, further, to spend the entire assets of Rotary International, which is a totally different matter.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Suppose, sir, they would be compelled to spend the whole assets. Suppose there is a general war. How can you keep Rotary going if you do not use the surplus?

ROTARIAN HOGG: Suppose the heavens fall. I am not going to anticipate that, but what I say is we object to the board having the power to dispose of all the assets of the organization, and then come and say why they did it. I should limit the power.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: As Ches pointed out to you, it is rather dangerous, because you initiate something quite new. You give to the convention the right of dealing with the assets of Rotary International, whereas up to now, as explained to you, this has been the job of the board of directors. I think you had better think the matter over, and see whether tomorrow you cannot see your way to agree with us.

ROTARIAN HOGG: I am not prepared to think the matter over.

ROTARIAN BENSON (District 15, R. I. B. I.): I have certain sympathy with my colleague from Scotland on this. It does not alter the explanation, the board of directors have always handled the finances of the association, but the board of directors handle the finances of the association as trustees of the members of the organization. I quite agree that the board of directors may want to spend those surpluses that you have got, but speaking as a businessman I can see a difficulty that the board may expend in one year the whole of the surplus, and no business concern would do that. I say that, bearing in mind I have the greatest difficulty, and have today, in understanding the full meaning of the auditor's certificate on the last balance sheet.

ROTARIAN CARD (District 158): May I say to our friend, Tom Benson, that there have been many business corporations, the last couple of years, that have spent their entire surplus, and I can see that an eventuality might occur when it might be absolutely necessary that Rotary International spend its entire surplus. I do not believe that that occasion will occur, but cannot we look at the boards of the past and realize that we can well entrust the finances of this organization with the board?

ROTARIAN BENSON: In reply to James Card, nobody is doubting the integrity of any board, but it may be common for you here, as corporations, to spend the whole of your assets. I know your economic condition, but it is not the policy in the old country.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any further discussion? Ches, do you have something to add?

SECRETARY PERRY: It just occurred to me we should consider this fact, that it is under the trusteeship of the men who have been elected as directors during the past twenty-five years that this surplus has been built up, and it does not seem as though it is possible that any body of men elected as directors or trustees of this organization ever would spend the entire assets. No board has attempted to do it in the past twenty-five years, and I doubt whether any board in the next twenty-five years would do so. It may be advisable to put certain safeguards there but, at the same time, we should not make them so strict that if the convention is to be held, say, in Rio de Janeiro in a couple of years, and the expenditure of $50,000 from the surplus is necessary to make that convention, the council on legislation and the international assembly of that year a success, that the board will be prevented from using the money necessary from the surplus. I am not prepared to say that this text is exactly as it should be, and I do think we want to put whatever safeguards you think are necessary, although for twenty-five years the way the convention has acted in electing directors or trustees, and the behavior of those boards, seems to have established a pretty sound tradition in the organization with regard to its finances. On the other hand, you want to make clear that your board from now on has, without danger of any challenge as to its right to do so, the right to expend some of the surplus. That is what we want to accomplish.

ROTARIAN PETTENGILL: In reading the proposed enactment, I think the difficulty which we are having is caused by the fact that the last three lines, after giving the board the right to expend from the general surplus fund, provides "but the board shall at no time incur an indebtedness in excess of the then net assets of Rotary International." I believe if those last three lines were eliminated, we would have less difficulty, and it follows that the board, if authorized to ex-

pend from the surplus, cannot expend more than the surplus. I think that might be a sort of compromise that might be acceptable to our friend from Scotland, and would not require this matter being considered on the convention floor.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any further discussion? Ches, I do not know whether you heard that.

SECRETARY PERRY: I think I caught that, to strike out the last part with regard to the board incurring an indebtedness.

ROTARIAN PETTENGILL: My point is simply to eliminate that portion of the proposed enactment which indicates the total expenditure which they may make. I think if you had said originally in presenting this proposed enactment, you simply wanted to codify the existing practice, which has been for the board to expend from the surplus, we would have had no difficulty, but when we add to that the express provision that the board may, inferentially at least, expend the entire surplus, I think we run into trouble. I would respectfully suggest we eliminate those last three lines. I think our friend from Scotland would approve it. I surely hope we can arrive at some compromise which will keep this matter off the convention floor, because I realize, even in my brief experience, that it is undesirable to rehash these matters connected with finance on the floor.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON (Representative at Large): Can someone tell us what the objection would be to eliminating those last three lines? Certainly, if they spend the income and so much of the surplus as is necessary, that is about all they can spend if their creditors watch them carefully. I would like to second Charlie's suggestion. I think it is all right.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: You make that as a motion?

ROTARIAN PETTENGILL: I move it as an amendment to the original enactment.

ROTARIAN SHAW (District 153): In order to bring this matter before the council, I move you we reconsider the action taken by the council yesterday on proposed enactment No. 38-14.

ROTARIAN PETTENGILL: I second that motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried.

The enactment is placed before you for discussion. I understand you have proposed an amendment.

ROTARIAN PETTENGILL: That is right.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: That amendment has been seconded by Clinton Anderson. Any further discussion?

ROTARIAN HOGG: I do not think, as far as I can judge at the moment, that quite meets the objection. It says here, "and such amount from the general surplus fund as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of Rotary International." That, I take it, Mr. Secretary, really means the net assets of the organization.

SECRETARY PERRY: Yes.

ROTARIAN HOGG: So by deleting the last three lines it does not alter the objection at all, because the board still takes power to spend the net assets of Rotary International. I said we should limit that power, quite recognizing the

fact you are up against certain circumstances in any given year. I would limit the power of the board to spend more than a given percentage of the net assets. I do not care what you spend, spend 50 per cent, if you like, but make it clear that they have that power and no more.

SECRETARY PERRY: I think that the proposed amendment is probably a very wise one. I do not know that an organization that has a surplus now is at all likely to want to incur an indebtedness. That was, as I told you, something that was put in a quarter of a century ago when we had no surplus, and the apprehension was that the expenditures would be greater than the money in hand which was the current income, and then we would have an indebtedness. Now so long as we have a surplus, we have money in the bank. We cannot have an indebtedness that we cannot pay. Therefore, if we strike that out, it seems to me it would be a wise thing to do. Then take whatever action we think advisable in accordance with the suggestion that there be some limitation upon the amount of the surplus that may be expended, if necessary, in any one year, if you think that is wise.

ROTARIAN PETTENGILL: May I suggest that we say "any reasonable amount"? I am trying to compromise with my friend. I do not believe it will add anything to the motion.

ROTARIAN CHARLES HERRICK (District 147): To allay the fears of any that we might have a spendthrift board at some time, I suggest that we go along with the end of that parenthetical clause, and then it should read, "and an amount from the general surplus fund not exceeding 10 per cent of the same as may be necessary," and so forth.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: That is a pretty thin margin.

ROTARIAN HERRICK: Make it 20 per cent, or whatever it takes.

ROTARIAN ANDERSON: You can easily imagine this sort of a situation. The board of directors calls together the district governors nominee for the purpose of international assembly. It presents to those district governors nominee a budget which they are told they may expect for the administration of Rotary within that district that year. Now, if by any chance you should get into a situation where money was not coming in because of a general catastrophe or war, something of that general nature, you had already made commitments to these district governors. Some of them may have incurred expenditures in anticipation that they would be reimbursed, and at the same time you would not get in your income. You would be violating this provision. Personally, I think if there is this sort of difference of opinion, it is just one of the matters that you cannot keep from the convention floor. I see no way by which you can say how much of the surplus you might spend, because you could easily spend $150,000 two or three years in a row, and get it down to an amount where it was only $100,000. At 10 per cent that would only be a margin of $10,000.

Furthermore, some years ago in the midst of a financial crisis in this country, Rotary International had an opportunity to obtain an office building which it could have used very nicely. We would have made a profit, I believe, in five years, of one-half million dollars from that purchase on an expenditure of approximately $400,000. We did not have the authority, we believed, to expend that surplus. I think if you strike out the last three lines, as Charlie has suggested,

and then submit the proposed enactment to the floor, you have done all you can do.

Rotarian Charles L. Wheeler assumed the chair.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: It has been moved and seconded that the last three lines, namely: "but the board shall not at any time incur an indebtedness in excess of the then net assets of Rotary International," be stricken from proposed enactment No. 38-14.

Are you ready for the question? Those in favor signify by saying "aye"; contrary "no." It is so ordered.

ROTARIAN HOGG: I want to move an amendment, that we restrict the power to spend these funds, to twenty-five per cent of the net assets of Rotary International funds in any one year.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: The motion is that a maximum of twenty-five per cent of the surplus shall be expended in any one year. Is there a second to that amendment?

ROTARIAN PHILHOWER (District 183): Would it not be better to restrict that expenditure to seventy-five per cent, saving twenty-five per cent balance in the surplus, in order to safeguard advanced expenditures which would be necessary over and above the present income for the year?

Every organization has to have some surplus in addition to its present income in order to provide for anticipated expenses for the next year, and it would seem if we limited that expenditure to seventy-five per cent of the present surplus, we would then have twenty-five per cent balance which would safely provide for the anticipated expenditure.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: First, we must find whether or not there is a second to the motion that we limit it to twenty-five per cent. Is there a second to that motion?

ROTARIAN PHILHOWER: I move that it be limited to seventy-five per cent of the expenditure.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Is there a second to that motion?

ROTARIAN SHANAMAN (District 179): I will second that motion.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: It is moved and seconded that the expenditure in any one year be limited to seventy-five per cent of the surplus.

ROTARIAN PETTENGILL (District 199): I am quite sure that the majority of the council will agree that it is unwise, unless it is absolutely necessary by reason of the vote of this group or group of the convention, to put into this proposed enactment any percentage, large or small, and although as an attorney I am aware that the word "reasonable" is very ambiguous, I believe that the purposes of my friend from Scotland will be achieved if we should put into this proposed enactment the word "reasonable," because it then places upon the board the burden of proving that any expenditure is reasonable. Perhaps those in the council here may not think that the word "reasonable" should be added to it. Personally, I think it is unnecessary. Nevertheless, I feel that if he would accept that as a compromise, it should be carried. I am not making that as a motion now. I am offering that as a suggestion in order to have some discussion on the motion which has been made. I do believe that the placing of any percentage into the proposed enactment is most unwise.

ROTARIAN McCULLOUGH (Representative at Large): I object to any limitation, on the ground that it institutes a new policy and would require a complete reversal of policy followed during the past twenty-five years. It would be necessary to make some changes in the constitution, which provides for the powers of the board of directors. You would be limiting that. It would require other alterations. I am willing to trust any board of directors.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: The question at present is whether or not we shall limit the expenditure of the board during any one year to seventy-five per cent of the surplus. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is lost.

ROTARIAN H. J. MILLARD (District 55): I had some doubt in my mind, but after what has been said here this afternoon I am quite in agreement, and I think everyone else ought to be to leave it entirely to the discretion of the board. There should be no limitation whatever. We can feel sure that they will not spend the money unless there is a just cause for spending it. I therefore move that we leave it as it is, with no limitation.

ROTARIAN CHAPMAN (District 115): I move that the council recommend to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-14 be ADOPTED AS AMENDED.

The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: We will proceed, then, to Proposed Resolution No. 38-29. "To provide for the election of members of the board of directors of Rotary International for two-year terms." Proposed by the Rotary club of Logansport, Indiana, U. S. A. The purpose of this proposed resolution is to provide for the election of members on the board of directors of Rotary International for two-year terms if and when resolution No. 38-25 is adopted. The council on legislation is recommending to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-25 be considered as withdrawn, and that the board of directors of Rotary International propose an amendment on the subject to the 1939 convention as provided in proposed resolution No. 38-25 (a). The council on legislation therefore recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-29 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN, and that portion of said resolution No. 38-29 which refers to the nomination of directors from the United States by regions be referred to the board in connection with the request contained in proposed resolution No. 38-25 (a). (Agreed)

Proposed Resolution No. 38-28. "To encourage a study by Rotary clubs of the question of more continuity in personnel of board of directors of Rotary International." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A. This proposed resolution sets forth a plan to effect more continuity on the board of directors of Rotary International, whereby directors would be elected for two-year terms. It does not propose to make this change effective at this convention, but merely proposes that the plan be received and entered into the proceedings of this convention and that the Rotary clubs be requested to consider and study the plan in order that the representatives of the clubs at the 1939 convention may be informed on this subject in the event the Rotary Club of Omaha proposes an enactment on the subject to the 1939 convention. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-28 be ADOPTED. (Agreed)

Proposed Enactment No. 38-10. "To provide for enlarging the duties of the constitution and by-laws committee of Rotary International." Proposed by the

Rotary club of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed enactment No. 38-10 and the proposed amendment thereto be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN. (Agreed)

Proposed resolution No. 38-23. "To express abhorrence of war as a means of settling international disputes." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Barking, England. The proposer of this resolution, the Rotary Club of Barking, England, wishes to be permitted to withdraw this proposal. In accordance with the request of the proposer of the resolution, the council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-23 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN in order that the Rotary Club of Barking may have time further to consider the matter in its fullest implications. (Agreed)

Proposed Resolution No. 38-26. "To inaugurate a world-wide Rotary goodwill day." Proposed by the Rotary Club of Brisbane, Australia. This resolution proposes the inauguration of a world-wide goodwill day. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that this proposed resolution No. 38-26 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN and that it be referred to the board of directors of Rotary International for the board's consideration. (Agreed)

Proposed Resolution No. 38-31. "Relating to the campaign to raise a fund as a part of the Rotary foundation." Proposed by the council on legislation. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-31 be ADOPTED. Inasmuch as the text of this proposed resolution has not been printed in the booklet of proposed legislation, the complete text is included in this report, as follows:

> "IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention, that the campaign to raise a fund of $2,000,000 as a part of the Rotary foundation, inaugurated a year ago and now about to be conducted, is approved and endorsed, and all the officers of Rotary International and all member clubs are requested to cooperate to make the campaign a complete success."
> Are you agreed? (Agreed)

Proposed Resolution No. 38-32: "To provide for a study of the possible need of a new type of active membership in Rotary clubs." Proposed by the council on legislation. The council on legislation recommends to the convention that proposed resolution No. 38-32 be ADOPTED. Inasmuch as the text of this proposed resolution has not been printed in the booklet of proposed legislation, the complete text is included in this report as follows:

"WHEREAS it is believed that there exists among a considerable number of Rotary clubs and Rotarians a desire for a type of Rotary membership which will permit a member of long standing to retain his rights and privileges as an active member, while at the same time opening the opportunity for membership to a younger man in the same classification, and

"WHEREAS it is recognized that there is an advancing membership age in Rotary clubs which can only be retarded by the admission of younger men to membership, especially in the older clubs

"IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-ninth annual convention, that the board of directors is requested to study or cause to be studied, during the coming six months, the possible need of a new type of active membership in Rotary clubs which will permit a member of long standing to retain his rights and privileges as an active member while at the same time opening the opportunity for membership in the same classification to a younger

man, and submit to the 1939 Rotary convention a proposal to meet the situation by amendment of the Rotary International constitution and by-laws and the standard club constitution, in a manner which the board believes may be generally acceptable to Rotary clubs."

Any discussion of this item? Are you agreed? (Agreed)

Before turning back the chair I wish to say to the council and to say to our honored president that this committee is very grateful indeed for the services of Mildred Vandervelde and her staff. Really, I do not know how we of the drafting committee could have functioned without their help. They worked practically all night and through the lunch hour, and we appreciate their services very much.

ROTARIAN FRANK PHILLIPS (District 172): I should like to have Charlie Wheeler retain the chair for one moment. I am reading a motion at the request of Angus Mitchell, who is unfortunately called away. Angus has written the following: "Before this council rises, I desire to submit a motion of appreciation to President Maurice for the efficient and charming manner in which he has presided over our deliberations. Everything he has done has deepened our affection for him and our pride in him. I am sure that we have all received wonderful inspiration under his wise guidance, and I am sure we will go back to our districts fully resolved to enthusiastically forward this great movement of ours. For myself I acknowledge the great privilege of having spent one of the happiest years of my life under Maurice Duperrey." I am submitting that for Angus Mitchell and shall be happy to second it myself.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Those in favor signify by saying "aye." It is so ordered.

President Duperrey resumed the chair.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: I wish to thank heartily the chairman and the members of the drafting committee, who have been working very late hours. Also I wish to thank heartily all the members of the council who have been kind enough to cooperate with us all and do such splendid work for Rotary International.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: Do you wish to reconvene tomorrow to consider the minor changes that have been suggested by the council today?

ROTARIAN ROBERT PHILLIPS (District 190): We have not voted on the agreements that we have arrived at at this session therefore if there be no further meetings of the council, it seems to me the necessary action now is for us to adopt the report of the drafting committee as amended here this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN WHEELER: I move that the report of the drafting committee as amended be accepted by this council.

ROTARIAN ROBERT PHILLIPS: I second that motion.

PRESIDENT DUPERREY: Any discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye"; contrary "no." It is unanimously carried.

ROTARIAN THOMASSON (District 128): I move we recess subject to call.

The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried. The council recessed at four-forty o'clock subject to call.

COUNCIL ON LEGISLATION

Members Seated by the Council in Accordance with the Reports of its Credentials Committee

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CLUBS OF EACH DULY CONSTITUTED DISTRICT OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

District

3. Adrian Rodriguez
Pachuca, Mexico
4. Ricardo Hernandez
Chihuahua, Mexico
25. Manuel Galigarcia
Havana, Cuba
38. Federico Martins
LaPaz, Bolivia
46.
49.
53. George W. Hutchison
Auckland, New Zealand
54. Louis Lambelet
Val de Travers, Switzerland
55. H. J. Millard
Port Elizabeth, South Africa
59. Trudus Teves
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
60.
61. Emile Deckers
Antwerp, Belgium
63. Joaquin Serratosa Cibils
Montevideo, Uruguay
64. Luis Gajardo Guerrero
San Felipe, Chile
65. Angus S. Mitchell
Melbourne, Australia
66. Frantisek Kral
Brno, Czechoslovakia
67. Leif S. Rode
Oslo, Norway
68.
70. Junkichi Satomi
Osaka, Japan
71. Fernando Carbajal
Lima, Peru
72. Armando de Arruda Pereira
Sao Paulo, Brazil
74.
75. T. C. Thomsen
Copenhagen, Denmark
76. Fox Martin
Orange, Australia
77. Ivan Slokar
Ljubljana, Jugoslavia
78. Edw. Peyron
Stockholm, Sweden

District

79. P. Tekelenburg
Palembang, Netherlands Indies
80. C. R. Samuel
Penang, Straits Settlements
82.
83. Harold de Bildt
Cairo, Egypt
84.
85. Witold Sagajllo
Warsaw, Poland
86. Armando Hamel
Santiago, Chile
87.
88. Cesar D. Andrade
Guayaquil, Ecuador
89. F. Wolff
Calcutta, India
90.
91. Francois Poulalion
Alger, Algeria
96.
97. H. C. Mei
Shanghai, China
98. Elbert Chung
Shanghai, China
102. Fred R. Smith
Tacoma, Washington
104. Charles L. Wheeler
San Francisco, California
105. Allison Ware
Chico, California
106. Tully C. Knoles
Stockton, California
107. Marvin C. Park
Beverly Hills, California
108. Raymond H. Green
Long Beach, California
110. Gilbert Williams
Salt Lake City, Utah
111. Clarence N. Boynton
Phoenix, Arizona
112. Royal L. Mann
Missoula, Montana
113. Mortimer Stone
Fort Collins, Colorado
115. John W. Chapman
Santa Fe, New Mexico

District
116. Percy E. Reed
Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada
117. Edward M. Conant
Minneapolis, Minnesota
119. Fred W. Minty
Rapid City, South Dakota
120. Charles N. Cadwallader
Lincoln, Nebraska
122. Leon F. Montague
Solomon, Kansas
123. John M. Feller
Leavenworth, Kansas
124. Jeff H. Williams
Chickasha, Oklahoma
125. Frank T. McCoy
Pawhuska, Oklahoma
127. J. Edd McLaughlin
Ralls, Texas
128. Gus W. Thomasson
Dallas, Texas
129. Robert H. Kern, Jr.
Mercedes, Texas
130. Alan S. Pimentel
Houston, Texas
132. P. K. Wright
Iowa Falls, Iowa
134. H. Roe Bartle
Kansas City, Missouri
135. A. B. Jackson
Jefferson City, Missouri
136. Bruce Williams
Joplin, Missouri
138. John L. Hughes
Benton-Bauxite, Arkansas
139. H. V. Cooper
Vicksburg, Mississippi
140. Sterling A. Withers
Tunica, Mississippi
141. J. Oliver Emmerich
McComb, Mississippi
143. L. W. Reynolds
Ontonagon, Michigan
144. Oscar F. Stotzer
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
146. Thomas E. Newland
Galesburg, Illinois
147. Charles E. Herrick
Chicago, Illinois
148. J. Bruce Buckler
Casey, Illinois
149. O. A. James
Salem, Illinois
151. James F. Shaw
Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, Canada
152. Emmet Richards
Alpena, Michigan
153. E. Roy Shaw
Detroit, Michigan
155. A. Elliston Cole
Bloomington, Indiana

District
157. Harold I. Covault
Lorain, Ohio
158. James G. Card
Cleveland, Ohio
159. Robert R. Bangham
Wilmington, Ohio
161. W. L. Matthews
Bowling Green, Kentucky
162. O. O. Thompson
Newport, Kentucky
163. Jesse U. Overall
Dyersburg, Tennessee
164. Morgan Richards
Selma, Alabama
165. Theodore T. Molnar
Cuthbert, Georgia
167. Roland S. Horton
Lake Worth, Florida
169. Harry W. Rockwell
Buffalo, New York
171. Philip H. Huyck
Kingston, Ontario, Canada
172. Frank Phillips
Ithaca, New York
174. Winthrop R. Howard
New York, New York
175. Robert H. Miller
Titusville, Pennsylvania
176.
177. Miles D. Zimmerman
Pottsville, Pennsylvania
179. Samuel L. Shanaman
Phoenixville, Pennsylvania
180. Albert Lindsay Rowland
Shippensburg, Pennsylvania
182. Chester A. Lydecker
Union City, New Jersey
183. Charles A. Philhower
Westfield, New Jersey
184. C. Edgar Dreher
Atlantic City, New Jersey
185. Kenneth M. Gillespie
White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia
186. William A. Luke, Jr.
Covington, Virginia
187. George N. Mathews
Alexandria, Virginia
188. J. Mack Hatch
Belmont, North Carolina
189. Irvin Morgan
Farmville, North Carolina
190. Robert F. Phillips
Asheville, North Carolina
192. Laurence H. Alline
Presque Isle, Maine
193.
195. E. LeRoy Rice
Barre, Vermont
197. John MacGregor
Needham, Massachusetts
199. Charles W. Pettengill
Greenwich, Connecticut

President of Territorial Unit

T. A Warren, Wolverhampton, England

Representatives of the Clubs in Each District Comprised Within the Territorial Unit

District

1-2. James S. Hogg
Edinburgh, Scotland
3 T D Young
Newcastle-upon Tyne, England
4.
5. Alfred Eames
Rossendale, England
6 Percy Reay
Manchester, England
7. Henry Morley
Hucknall, England
8 Fredk. E Hares
King's Lynn, England
9. W L. P. Float
High Wycombe, England
10 Cyril Franklin
Hereford, England

District

11 Henry Bristow
Winchester, England
12 A J Southam
Ashford, England
13 P H W. Almy
Torquay, England
14 Harold H Coote
Wimbledon, England
15 Thomas Benson
Littlehampton, England
16 Patrick T Montford
Dublin, Ireland
17 Arthur J. Allams
Torquay, England
18 Harold D Darbishire
Liverpool, England

Chairman of Each Regional Advisory Committee or Representative Designated by Him

Arthur S. FitzGerald, Windsor, Ontario, Canada

Representatives of Non-Districted Clubs

Ernesto Bastos
Lisbon, Portugal

A Marcus Tollet
Helsingfors, Finland

Representatives at Large

Clinton P. Anderson
Albuquerque, New Mexico
George C. Hager
Chicago, Illinois
Walter D. Head
Montclair, New Jersey
Ed. R. Johnson
Roanoke, Virginia

Crawford C McCullough
Fort William, Ontario, Canada
Will R. Manier, Jr.
Nashville, Tennessee
Allen L Oliver
Cape Girardeau, Missouri
Edwin Robinson
Sheffield, England
Felipe Silva
Cienfuegos, Cuba

President and Secretary of Rotary International

Maurice Duperrey, President
Paris, France

Chesley R. Perry, Secretary
Chicago, Illinois

Crippled Children Assembly

Monday Morning, June 20, 1938

The crippled children assembly, held at Sunshine School, San Francisco, California, convened at ten o'clock, Past Governor Frank C. Barnes, Manistee, Michigan, U. S. A., presiding.

VICE CHAIRMAN SAMUEL L. ZIEGLER (San Francisco, California, U. S. A.): Rotarians, Rotary Anns, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends of the Crippled Children: It is my happy duty to introduce to you the chairman of this assembly, who has devoted many years of work to the crippled child. He is past district governor of the old 35th district, which is now the 151st district. He is a member of the executive committee of the Michigan Society of Crippled Children. He is a member of the board of trustees of the International Society for the Crippled Children.

While governor of the old 35th district, he planned the Rotary group meetings, so that the Michigan society, through its executive secretary, Percy Ankoff, contacted all of the Rotary clubs in the district and gave them the message of the crippled child.

State judges and legislators were guests of these meetings which were helpful in obtaining the necessary legislation to obtain state funds to help carry on this wonderful work.

Friends, it is my pleasure to present to you, Frank Barnes, the general chairman of the assembly, from Manistee, Michigan! (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Rotarian Sam and friends of the crippled child. This is a very wonderful introduction Sam has given me. It is with a genuine feeling of joy that I greet you this morning as Chairman of your Crippled Children Assembly. At each Convention of Rotary International, a Crippled Children Assembly is held as a part of the convention program, but never to my knowledge has an assembly been in such an appropriate setting as this today. What could be more fitting and proper than to have this session held at this beautiful Sunshine School, which is a practical example of what can be done and is being done for the Crippled Boy and Girl. This Sunshine School was started in 1924 as an institution for all children who, through physical handicaps, were unable to attend school regularly or even intermittently. The school started with five pupils and was continued until January 1926, through Rotary support. From then on it was officially recognized as a unit of the San Francisco public schools. Today there are about 114 students enrolled in the Orthopedic division and 160 attending in the separate health school. This school had closed for the summer, but has, through the courtesy of the Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. Nourse, been especially opened for this assembly program, and these little crippled kiddies have come back here today as their contribution to the success of this session. I wish each and every one of you could have had the opportunity I had of being out here early this morning and seeing these boys and girls arrive under the careful supervision of a group of taxi drivers and could have

seen the joy that these taxi boys took in bringing the kiddies safely out and helping them into the building. It was a sight to bring tears to your eyes.

I think each of you has one of these folders which gives you some very interesting and instructive information about this school. These were prepared and printed by the San Francisco Board of Education and I wish to express the thanks of the International Society for Crippled Children for this kindness on their part.

When I was asked to accept the Chairmanship of this Assembly and found that the vice-chairman, Sam Ziegler, was out here and I was back in Michigan, I wondered how we could work out the necessary details. I did not need to worry a bit. Sam, cooperating with the California Society, has done a grand piece of work in setting up the mechanics of this Assembly. I say "cooperating with the California Society" because those good people, through their President, and their San Francisco Chapter, have done everything to make this Assembly a success. I want right now to ask two or three of these ladies as I call on them, please to rise and take a bow * * *

It is now my privilege and pleasure to present to you Mrs. Elise Drexler, President of the California Society for Crippled Children, a wonderfully kind and gracious lady, whose capable leadership is reflected in the fine position this Society occupies in Crippled Children activities, and who will welcome all of you to this Assembly. Mrs. Drexler.

MRS. ELISE DREXLER: Mr. Chairman, Rotarians in Convention, Friends of the Crippled Child: It is with gratitude that I accepted the honor of being on this part of your program, and it is with pleasure that I welcome you, Rotary International, to California.

We welcome you to our beautiful city, to our homes, and to our hearts. To the Rotary club of San Francisco, we of California owe an always-increasing debt of love and appreciation, the California Society for Crippled Children having been sponsored by them, and to them we are indebted for the beginning and the present status of education for the crippled child in San Francisco.

We call your attention to the beautiful building, the excellent work under the board of education of the principal, Miss Daly, and to the latest work, that of special education for the spastic child.

I am told we have about eighty countries represented at the Rotary International convention, and to all of you we give a hearty welcome.

We are here today because of an absorbing affection and interest in the crippled child. Political, physical, and national boundaries are forgotten, and the little child has led us across all the barriers of race, country, color or creed into the joy of service for the truly least of these little ones.

We trust that by all the richness of your getting, by information, new friendships and renewed friendships, education and the joys of vocation, you will give us your hands and your hearts in helpfulness from your abundance and your experience, and take with you the blessings of Him who gives abundantly, and who loves the little child, and in whose name we welcome you. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Thank you, Mrs. Drexler, for those gracious words of welcome!

Before we go farther, and before I forget, I want to introduce to you at this time Arthur Crites, of Bakersfield, California, past district governor, who is secretary of this assembly. (Applause)

For many years, in fact I don't know for how many years, Paul King, our beloved president of the International Society for Crippled Children has always been present at these Rotary International conventions and presided at the assembly, and has presented a message in his report to the assembly.

This year, Paul was unable to come, much to our sorrow, but I asked Paul if he would prepare a message for us because I felt that a message from the president of the international society, a man who is as well known and much beloved as Paul King, might really be more fitting here than having some speaker come and give us an inspirational talk on the crippled child. With your permission, then, as a very poor substitute for Paul, I am going to read his speech to this assembly.

(Chairman Barnes read the prepared address of President Paul King of which the following is a digest.)

DIGEST OF ROTARIAN PAUL KING'S PAPER

It is just a quarter of a century since the Rotary Club of Syracuse, New York, interested itself in the cause which has now developed into an organized movement throughout the world. It is firmly established as a recognized Rotary activity, with hundreds of clubs enthusiastically carrying it on as one form of community service.

Out of the many and varied experiences of these twenty-five years has developed a simple, logical, and tested program now generally recognized as embodying the essentials of effective service. The "essential steps" are:

First, the survey of the community to find the crippled child.

Second, the clinic to determine the condition, its causes, and treatment.

Third, the treatment, which should include hospitalization, convalescent care, education, both general and vocational and, ultimately, placement to the best advantage.

Finally, prevention. It is authoritatively estimated that at least one-half of the cases of crippling might be avoided.

Recent correspondence with clubs in the United States and Canada, and news notes appearing monthly in "The Rotarian" illustrate the wide range of activities, the enthusiasm and effectiveness with which they are conducted. Only a few examples can be mentioned:

Surveys: The clubs in Kitchener-Waterloo, Lindsay, and Windsor, Canada; and those in Grosse Pointe and Hastings, Michigan; High Point, North Carolina; and Gulfport, Mississippi, conduct excellent surveys. The Rotary Clubs of Indiana, in conjunction with the Kiwanis and Lions clubs are now taking a census of all the crippled children of the state.

Clinics: Clinics are maintained or are provided at varying intervals and by different methods by the following clubs: Windsor, Ontario; Charlotte, North Carolina; Waukegan, Illinois; Butler and Norristown, Pennsylvania; Zanesville, Ohio; Clinton, Missouri; Fort Scott and Herington, Kansas; Truro, Nova Scotia; and Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Hospitalization: Under this heading clubs have provided either complete care, equipment for hospital or personal use, occupational therapy, or have raised endowment funds, furnished rooms, provided transportation, etc., etc. The extent of this service is indicated by the following list of states and countries in which one or more of the above services are rendered by Rotary clubs: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Da-

kota, Nova Scotia, Ohio, Ontario, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, Wyoming. The Rotary Club of Shanghai, China had a plan to provide an orthopedic ward and to train nurses for service throughout China, a plan which under prevailing conditions has to be deferred.

Education, Vocational Training and Placement: Rotary clubs have, up to this time, been primarily concerned with remedial work, but are now becoming interested in the further stages of the program of education, vocational training and placement. Illustrations of this progressive tendency are found in the work of the following Rotary clubs: Omaha, Nebraska; Zanesville, Ohio; Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Toledo, Ohio; Hamilton, Ontario; and Cluj, Roumania.

Prevention: The Rotary Club of Brooklyn, New York, is a pioneer in the work of prevention, a feature into which we must more effectively project ourselves as Rotarians. The Brooklyn club has conducted a five-year course in orthopedic training for nurses at the Long Island College Hospital. At present it is distributing cod liver oil through the city health centers for the prevention of rickets.

Miscellaneous Activities: Literally hundreds of clubs sponsor various splendid activities for crippled children such as group entertainment, dinners, frolics, Christmas parties, excursions, and visits to summer camps, etc. Only a few can be mentioned as examples:

The Rotary Club of Hudson, Massachusetts, sponsored a Christmas tree celebration in the town square fifteen years ago. It has now grown to be an annual all-community Christmas program and city decoration plan.

A miniature church constructed by local school boys helped bring the Christmas spirit to a meeting of the Rotary Club of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

As guests of Rotarian C. Q. Chandler, two-hundred and twenty crippled children from eleven counties in Kansas were brought to Wichita for the day by service clubs and other civic groups. In the afternoon they attended a performance of "the biggest circus on earth." Rotarian Chandler is the founder and president of the Kansas Society for Crippled Children.

Rotarian Oliver S. Dustin, with the help of other Detroit, Michigan Rotarians, is host each year to eleven hundred crippled children on a steamer ride to Put-in-Bay, on Lake Erie.

Hamilton, Ontario crippled "kiddies" go to camp for two weeks each summer as guests of Rotary. The Massillon, Youngstown, and Zanesville, Ohio clubs also maintain summer camps.

"Camp Cheerful" on Fire Island off Long Island, maintained by the New York Rotary Club is one of the most outstanding of our Rotary camps.

Fifty crippled boys enjoyed a holiday camp outing last summer provided by the Rotary Club of Belfast, Ireland.

Finance: Some of these programs of work for crippled children require substantial budgets. A few examples of annual budgets are the following: Peoria, Illinois, $500; Franklin, New Hampshire, $650; Norristown, Pennsylvania, $750; Dallas, Texas, $1500; Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario, $2500 to $3000; Flint, Michigan, $5000; Zanesville, Ohio, $6500.

Over a period of eight years, St. Petersburg, Florida, has expended $6526; St. Catherines, Ontario, $10,000 in five years. Toledo, Ohio has invested $125,000 in crippled children work in the past twenty-two years. Sydney, Australia has recently voted to raise £40,000 ($200,000). The Rotarians of Indiana some years ago invested a quarter of a million dollars in the convalescent home at the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital.

To raise these funds the clubs have devised many interesting plans. In some clubs a "bread and milk table" or monthly "sandwich days" are observed, and the difference between the cost of this menu and the regular menu is paid into the crippled children fund. Weekly collections, birthday contributions, conducting musicales, and other entertainments are practiced by many clubs. The Rotarians of Ohio make a per capita contribution to the Ohio Society for Crippled Children. Many Rotarians in the United States assist in the sale of crippled children's seals at Easter time.

Cooperative Effort: Many clubs cooperate effectively with county, state, provincial and national societies, some of them having taken the active leadership in organizing these societies. The list includes among others, the Rotary clubs in Algiers, Cuba, France, Greece, Ireland, Mexico, Jugoslavia, as well as many in Canada and the United States.

Inspired by the crippled children assembly at the Ostend convention (1927) three great world congresses have been held: Geneva, 1929; The Hague, 1931; Budapest, 1936. A fourth will be held in London, England in 1939.

Misconceptions: Because governments and some voluntary organizations other than Rotary have accepted responsibility for a part of the work that needs to be done, some Rotary clubs think there is little for them to do. This belief is erroneous. There is so much to be done that the cooperation of every Rotary club everywhere is urgently needed that all crippled children may be treated and cured, educated and trained, and then placed in positions of usefulness in the life of the world, and that the causes of crippling may be eradicated.

Notwithstanding all that has been done and is being done, Rotary as a whole is just getting started. Let each club if it possibly can:

1. Get into the work enthusiastically, making it a real objective.
2. Hold one or more meetings each year for the information and inspiration of members and the general public.
3. Establish and go through with a set program, including all the essential steps for real constructive effort, and engaging the cooperation of all.
4. Let the women of Rotary help.
5. Help to extend the work through the organization of local, state, provincial or national societies.
6. Let us not become confused over conditions nor crowded out nor yet monopolistic, nor leave the job to somebody else, but
7. Be alive to our opportunity and privileges, quick to perceive our duty, realizing that this is "a field of action where the international spirit and structure of Rotary can give wonderful results," and, anxious as good Rotarians to serve acceptably in discharging this God-given responsibility. Let us press on.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Just before coming out to the patio, I received a telegram from Paul, saying:

"Assembly today world-wide inspiration.
May you have a wonderful meeting."

Now, suppose we have a little singing.

(Community singing.)

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Thank you! Now we come to one of the most interesting parts of our crippled children assembly, the demonstrations. This morning Dr. Markel is in charge of the demonstrations.

DR. HOWARD H. MARKEL (San Francisco, California): Fellow Rotarians and Friends: I am going to demonstrate for you today the various types of crippling that occur in these children that we have here. Those types are, congenital deformity, club feet and congenital dislocation of the hip. Those are the worst ones. We have three children representing those deformities.

The greatest amount of crippling comes from infantile paralysis, and we have a number of those cases. Formerly tuberculosis of the joints was the greatest cause of crippling in this state, as it was, I think, everywhere in the world. But due to pasteurization of milk and the use of certified milk from tuberculin-tested cows, tuberculosis of the bones has decreased very, very much. There has been a decrease, in fact, from 50 per cent to 10 per cent, and it is due to the fact I have mentioned, as well as to the general education of the people.

Then there is another condition called osteomyelitis, which means an infection which enters the marrow of the long bones. This is due to a germ which enters the skin and then the blood stream and then gets into the bones. It is frequently caused by boils and other local infections. We have a few of those cases here.

Then there is one group of children known as spastic children who have either a birth injury or an attack of encephalitis, or brain fever, or something of that sort, which interferes with the movements of the body.

Recently the Rotary club, under the supervision of Sam Ziegler, has established in this school a separate little unit for these cases. I will show you some of these. We are taking only a special group of these children who are very young, and who are therefore much more amenable to treatment than some of the older ones who are more set in their ways.

(Dr. Markel was assisted by 16 children. In each case he explained the deformity, its cause, and the progress being made under treatment.)

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Thank you, Dr. Markel! A very great contribution to the program.

The matter of discussion is tremendously important, and I have asked Arthur Crites, our secretary, to handle the discussion end of our program. (Applause)

ROTARIAN ARTHUR CRITES: It is always a privilege to participate in any Rotary gathering, and particularly so when it is a gathering of this character, interested in taking care of crippled children.

I could not help but feel, as I sat here and saw these children and saw the work that the doctors are doing for them, the work made possible by the support that has been given to this movement, that certainly the Omnipotent looks down in favor on such work as this.

One of the most valuable things about an assembly of this kind is the discussion of the work, the discussion of the experiences that various Rotarians have had throughout the country. In the agenda prepared by Rotary International, the discussion is divided into four different subjects: The survey, the clinic, the follow-up work, the formation of local, state or provincial societies.

It is hoped that we will have a general, full discussion, and since we do not wish to unduly prolong the meeting, I am hopeful that everyone who wishes to speak will do so promptly and will cover the subject as concisely as possible.

To get this thing started I will ask Rotarian Emmet Richards, president of the Michigan Society for Crippled Children, to say a few words.

ROTARIAN EMMET RICHARDS (Alpena, Michigan, U. S. A.): I cannot tell you what an inspiration has come to me this morning through the demonstration we

have had here of the magnificent work that is being done for these crippled children by the Rotarians of San Francisco and vicinity. I am sure we were all impressed with it.

You must have had the same feeling that I had, mentioned by our international president, Paul King, in that wonderful address read to us by our chairman, that there is still so much to do. And I suppose, in order to do it, we have got to be properly organized.

I have always felt that if just two people got together with a common interest in crippled children and a desire to do something for them, there would be a crippled children's society, or at least, the nucleus of one. But of course, it has to go farther than that, and other people must be interested. The scope of the organization must be broadened so as to include every possible friend of the crippled child.

And so it has developed that we have these local groups all over this country, in fact, all over the world, now, and in the coordination of their efforts there have been established state and provincial organizations, and above and beyond all of them, the international society, of which Paul King, of Detroit, is president, and of which I have the honor of being a director.

I think that affiliation with the international society is a most important factor in this work. The international society can aid in innumerable ways which local groups should take advantage of and enjoy.

Rotary very properly is the moving spirit of the work for the crippled children in the local community. I have known some communities in which Rotary has been so jealous of its efforts in behalf of the crippled children, so fearful that the organization of the local unit of the international society would take some of the job out of the hands of Rotary, that at times the organization has become obstructed.

I can quite well understand how Rotarians are jealous and fearful that if the thing were taken out of their hands, the job might not be done with the same enthusiasm, the same vigor. But we ought to be broader-minded than to think only of that side of it.

I feel that we ought to give all of the groups outside Rotary who may be interested in this work an opportunity to become affiliated. Everywhere we should have local crippled children societies which are in turn units of state societies, and of the international society.

I wonder how many states or provinces are here represented who have no state or provincial society for crippled children.

(One Rotarian raised his hand.)

ROTARIAN W. C. WARDLAW (Atlanta, Georgia, U. S. A.): The trouble with the one we had was that it was started politically, rather than through a real interest in the crippled children. The society was allowed to die, was allowed to commit suicide, as it were, so that it might sooner or later become reorganized and before long become a real organization. The American Legion has now taken an interest in it. There had up to that time been a sort of general interest in it, but The American Legion is now working on it, and something may result.

They now have what they call a crippled children's college which is not exactly affiliated with the society, though it operates in a general way with the international society.

ROTARIAN EMMET RICHARDS: Well, I hope it will become affiliated with the international society, and that then you will participate in a general campaign

which is, incidentally, a fine means of raising money for the work you wish to undertake, and which is an inspiration for those closely connected with the work as well as others out beyond it.

There is another point mentioned by President King, that lay volunteer work is vital. In Michigan we have a fine crippled children's commission operating under a very excellent crippled children's law. But the work for the crippled children in Michigan would not amount to a hill of beans were it not for the lay volunteer work of all the people who are members of local clubs in many instances.

The quickest and surest way to make a real Rotarian out of a half-hearted one is to give him the opportunity of attending a clinic and conducting one under the auspices of the local club, and then get him to go to the home of a crippled child and take that child to the clinic, and perhaps take him for his examinations and watch while the surgeon makes the examination, hear the recommendation of the surgeon and then take that child back to his home, and later on, perhaps, follow the case up and see that the recommendations made then by the surgeon are carried out.

That personal connection or touch will fill him with zeal and enthusiasm and he goes into the work with a spirit that he will not get any other way.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Thank you! That is a fine contribution.

We have with us today Major Nourse, who is the Superintendent of Schools in San Francisco. Will you say a few words?

ROTARIAN JOSEPH P. NOURSE (San Francisco, California, U. S. A.): I certainly am glad to welcome you to Sunshine School. I am glad to tell you that I am a member of the San Francisco Rotary club.

We are sorry that the school is not in session, but we hope that your stay with us will be very, very pleasant. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Thank you, very much, Major. We are certainly glad to have you with us today.

Now on the question of the survey, the information sent out by Rotary International rather thoroughly covers that and tells you just how to make your survey. I might give you a brief idea of what we did down where I live. We called in all of the service clubs, because we felt it was a mistake to make it distinctly a Rotary movement. We also called in all of the ladies organizations. We have found them to be most helpful.

Then we called in the school nurses, both of the city and the county. We called in the various principals of the schools throughout all of the various communities of the county, and then we went to the schools, and with the help of the doctors and others we made a survey of the entire county.

At the first clinic we had only thirty-four. A month later we had over a hundred, and now we hold a clinic once a month.

The next subject on the agenda for discussion is the clinic, and I am going to call on Dr. McBride, of Oklahoma City, who is here with us today. He will discuss the clinic and how to hold one.

ROTARIAN EARL D. MCBRIDE (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U. S. A.): I think the procedure is more or less the same universally, but it is carried out in various ways in different localities, according to the set-up, depending on whether it is done through government agencies or through groups like Rotary or the Shriners or others who are interested in the work.

In Oklahoma since 1920, we have been conducting clinics. At first we inter-

ested the Rotary club because they had just become interested in the work. We got a lot of fun out of it. The local Rotary club would line up two men for each child, and they would go out to almost any place to find these crippled children and bring them into the clinic to be examined.

They got a lot of fun out of it, we doctors got a lot of fun out of it, and everybody had a good time.

A situation has arisen which I want to speak about for a moment. We have a state security act, which is a governmental function, keeping us busy with field nurses. In Oklahoma we have ten or twelve doing that work, work which Rotary clubs used to do. When the men were going out in their cars and doing this work, that was one situation. When they sit back and give us a check for the society once a year and leave the field work to others, that is quite a different situation. It becomes more or less of a business matter.

I don't know what can be done about it, but I do not think that Rotary should allow it to be so governmentalized that the members will sit back and let the other fellow do the work. There is still much to be done.

I am sure that no one gets greater good from holding these clinics than the Rotarians themselves when they get interested to the extent of going out and finding these kiddies, bringing them to the clinic for the first time, introducing them to the doctor and standing by during the examination. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Thank you, very much! That is another fine contribution to our discussion.

The next item on the agenda is the follow-up work. I am going to ask Dr. Spiers, of Los Angeles, a member of the Los Angeles Rotary club, an orthopedic surgeon who is tremendously interested in this work and has done a lot of it, to discuss the follow-up work which should be done.

ROTARIAN H. W. SPIERS (Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.): I want first to pay tribute to the San Francisco club. I do not know that it was brought out as forcibly as it should be, but the San Francisco Rotary club is both the mother and the father of the work for crippled children in California. As a southern Californian, I want to emphasize this, because we from the south wish to say to the north that they did it, and we are following through with them.

I would like to tell you a little of what the Rotary club in Los Angeles has been doing, because that club has taken up this follow-up program.

We surveyed the situation when the Los Angeles County society for crippled children was formed. We came to the conclusion that we did not want to have it carried on entirely as a Rotary activity; we felt it should be an activity of all the service clubs.

In our city, the service clubs have a presidents' council, a council made up of members of all the service clubs. We interested this council in this work for crippled children and all of the service clubs are active in that work.

We have a large number of institutions in southern California which are doing this work splendidly: the General Hospital, the Children's Hospital, the Hospital School, and a number of others which are prepared and equipped and have the funds to carry on this work.

We coordinated all of this work, and we instituted a follow-up program so that when a kiddie got started and then dropped out, we followed him up and got him back into the program. Sometimes the family problems change, the social problems change and the financial problem changes, and the kiddies get lost in the whirlpool. We as orthopedic surgeons have seen a great deal of our work lost because there has been no follow-up.

Because of this, we established a center with an office, and a secretary, and a social worker. And now, when any of the service clubs in Los Angeles have any problems in connection with crippled children, they call the office and say that they know of a case, and give the detailed information regarding it. Then the social workers go out and an investigation is made of the financial, social and economic situation, and then the child is brought to the clinic.

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Thank you, Doctor!

We have one more subject to discuss, namely, the formation of local, state or provincial societies. Is there anyone who wishes to discuss this topic?

I might say that we were particular in forming our society to call in the various social services, all the various women's clubs, all the heads of the schools, people interested in probation work and children's work of any kind. I happen to be the secretary of the organization. After we had formed an executive council to conduct the work, with a president and a secretary, and after the work got well under way, we turned the work over largely to the clinics. We have a clinic once a month. Not a single child in our county has failed to receive the proper care since the case was reported.

While we hold these clinics once a month, during the interim if a child is in need of care, we send him to the county hospital where there is a crippled children's set-up all the time with nurses in charge.

Just one thing more. Rotarian Wardlaw, who made some comment on what they are doing in Georgia, felt that he may have given a wrong impression of the work in his state, and he has asked for the privilege of saying a word more.

ROTARIAN WARDLAW: In an effort to take as little of your time as possible, I answered the question asked as briefly as I could, expecting later to refer to the work which the Rotarians in Georgia are doing.

I am president of the board of the Scottish Rite Hospital in Atlanta, and at least half of the members of the board are Rotarians. We had an interesting experience there. The hospital requested the Scottish Rite bodies in Georgia—there are five of them—each to name a man to serve on the board. Of the five that were named by the Scottish Rite bodies, four of them are Rotarians.

We have these clinics in several places. We find it difficult at times to get these patients to and from the hospital for treatment, for, as you gentlemen know, they have to go back and forth a number of times for treatment. The clubs are now furnishing transportation, and a number of the clubs furnish braces. The clubs in Georgia are very active in the work, and I do not want to leave the impression with you that there is no interest on the part of the Rotary club. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BARNES: Thank you, Rotarian Wardlaw.

I want to thank you all for your presence here today and for the attention you have given.

I want in closing to express my appreciation to Sam Ziegler, to Arthur Crites, our secretary, to the chairman and the president of the California club, to all of the ladies present, and to the ladies in this beautiful school, the Sunshine school, and all of you who have made possible what I have had very little to do with, namely, making this an outstanding meeting of the assembly on crippled children.

I thank you all! (Applause)

(The meeting adjourned at twelve-five o'clock.)

Rotary Public Relations Conference

Monday Morning, June 20, 1938

The Rotary public relations conference, held in the Italian room of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, California, convened at ten-ten o'clock, Rotarian Marvin C. Park, governor, 107th district, Beverly Hills, California, U. S. A., presiding.

CHAIRMAN PARK: Gentlemen, may I have your attention, please.

My name is Marvin Park. I am the district governor from district 107. My home is in Beverly Hills, California.

I introduce myself because I have been appointed chairman of this group. The reason that I was appointed chairman here, I believe, was due to the fact that I have a certain influence with a group in Southern California who have done more than any other group, in our district at least, to further the good feeling of Rotary throughout not only that community but all up and down the coast. I refer to the Hollywood Rotary club quartette. (Applause)

This quartette has been in existence more than a half dozen years, all singing together. All are bona fide members of the Hollywood Rotary club. The leader of the quartette is the president of the Hollywood Rotary club. I am going to introduce him to you now and ask him if he will not introduce the other members of the quartette and get this thing started out right. We will have a real rousing song from them.

I take pleasure in presenting to you Herbert A. (Bill) Bailey! (Applause)

(Rotarian Bailey introduced the members of the quartette. The quartette then sang several selections.)

CHAIRMAN PARK: Thanks, Bill, and Harry and Earl and Leverne and Norman. That was fine, just the right start we needed.

When I received my appointment as chairman, I sent a cablegram to Carlos Romulo who owns several newspapers in the Philippine Islands. Carlos, as you know, is a member of the board of directors of Rotary International. I asked him if he would give us a talk about newspapers. I received a cabled answer saying, "Have just suffered serious automobile accident. I will try very hard to be with you."

About a week ago, I received a China Clipper letter from him saying that it was impossible to come.

I wrote to Bill Emerson, of Winnipeg, Alberta, Canada. Bill is a publisher up there and a member of the convention committee. He told me that he would be glad to talk at this meeting. Then I received a letter from him saying his physician would not permit him to make the trip.

So by losing these two men we have lost something of the international flavor at least. They were the only two men that I knew who were in the pub-

lishing or allied business other than those in the United States. So our speakers have been chosen from people in this country.

However, I hope that if we have any overseas visitors here, and I suspect we have, they will contribute during the discussion because we do want to get the point of view from Rotarians round the world.

I am going to read to you what is suggested in the by-laws of Rotary International, Article VIII, Section 2, paragraph f, concerning the public relations committee.

This committee shall devise and carry into effect plans (1) to give the public general information about Rotary, its history, objects and scope; and (2) to secure proper publicity for the club in particular.

The board of directors of Rotary International in 1935 and 1936 adopted the following suggestions for the guidance of Rotary clubs and district governors regarding public information on Rotary: That club presidents be urged to give careful attention to the appointment of the club public information committee which, in general, should be organized as follows: One member to disseminate Rotary information personally among the members of the club; one member to provide material for newspapers, not the newspaper member; one member to take part in or create community activities which serve to spread information about Rotary; one member to arrange for broadcasting Rotary talks over the radio; one member to prepare the club publication.

This committee was to be guided in its activities by having a good knowledge of Rotary and by creating a respect for and an appreciation of Rotary among non-Rotarians. Their activities were to be along four lines. One was publicity about the Rotary club itself; another was information concerning Rotary International, that is, the group of clubs. The third would be spreading information about the Rotary movement, and the other avenue would be pointing out the accomplishments along the lines of the four objects of Rotary.

Today it is hoped that the discussions will bring forth suggestions which will be helpful to all of those present and also that we will get information which can be passed along by the secretary to Rotarians in the future. We are going to cover this morning the field of public relations under the following subheads:

1. The small town weekly newspaper
2. The city daily paper
3. The explanation of the press bureau of Rotary International as set up here
4. The radio, and
5. Rotary literature; the Rotary magazine and the spoken word
6. Motion pictures.

So that we can cover this entire field, we are limiting the discussion of each subject to approximately twenty minutes. I mention in advance the subjects we are going to cover so that when you discuss your suggestions, I hope you will confine them to the subject then under discussion, knowing that the others will be covered later.

The first man that I am going to introduce will talk to you about the small town weekly paper. Neal Van Sooy is the president of the Azusa, California, Rotary club. He is a lecturer on journalism at Leland Stanford University. He is vice president of the California Newspaper Publishers' Association. He is familiar with his subject.

I take pleasure in presenting to you Neal Van Sooy! (Applause)

ROTARIAN NEAL VAN SOOY: Governor Marvin, Fellow Rotarians and Rotary Anns: I notice in our program the theme here is "What cooperation is needed to secure more effective use of the various media of publicity for Rotary International."

Governor Marvin has already told you he tried to get some other speakers on this subject. You will observe one of the few healthy newspaper men in the country, because I was able to be here. Probably another reason is he didn't send me a cable or letter, he came over to see me personally and I couldn't very well turn him down when I was arguing with him.

I remember at a similar meeting like this last year in Nice, while there were a good many newspaper men at the meeting, there were also many Rotarians who had no conception at all of the problems which confront the newspapers. There was one gentleman there, and if he is present again today, I am not holding this up to ridicule him at all but simply to point out a problem. One gentleman at that meeting asked that full reports of every meeting of the Rotary convention in Nice be cabled back to his small home town paper. He had no idea at all of the cable cost or anything else. Because of that, I think a good many who are not closely connected with newspapers hardly realize the problem that an editor faces in selecting the news to put in his paper.

I would like in my few minutes this morning to give you some idea of the problems that the publisher and editor of a small town weekly newspaper faces, in order that you as lay members handling public relations when you go to the editor and ask him to run something about your club, may understand a little his problems.

You may have wondered what this stuff is here. This is my horrible exhibit A. This I started collecting last Monday a week ago—publicity that I ordinarily would have thrown away. This came to my desk during the week from Monday through Saturday morning. This publicity I could, roughly, divide up into four groups. You might be surprised,—this particular batch is governmental, from various governmental agencies—everything from federal housing on down. The second group is purely commercial, the type of publicity from commercial firms, automobile, railroad, places like that, which send out news stories for us to print. Another group is purely civic and commercial. Of course, in that heading would fall Rotary and Rotary publicity. As a matter of fact, the last one in the bunch is a Rotary International press release which comes from the main headquarters, and while I have it on the bottom here of the stuff I would have thrown away, you don't want to take that too seriously.

If you were to go through this all, you would find most of it I never opened. Most editors get so they recognize the name on the outside or the color of the envelope or from where it is mailed and very quickly are able to segregate it and not waste time reading it.

You might be interested in the batch of material which, as I say, would have been thrown away. I opened enough to get an even estimate. There is an average of 500 words of copy in each envelope. There are 834 envelopes there, which makes a little better than 40,000 words of copy which have been sent to my paper to be published. If I were to publish all of those as they have been sent to me, I would have a little better than five solid pages of newspaper matter represented in that thing.

Of course, I have a very small weekly paper. I average only about eight pages a week. Some of the men here representing weekly papers from the Mid-West and East run a lot more than that. I have a very small paper and if I

were to take five pages of that eight-page paper and devote to this publicity and then hope to get about three pages of advertising in order to be able to live at all, I wouldn't have very much room for the far more important items about Mrs. John Jones giving a bridge party at her home last week. You can laugh all you want to, but there is no more important news stories in all the world than the fact Mrs. John Jones gave a bridge party. (Laughter)

If you don't think so, sometime let your wife give a bridge party and the local paper not carry the story, and you will find out. (Laughter)

Now most of that material, as I said, I have to throw away. That isn't all the publicity I get. Any editor gets more publicity than that, but some of it we can use, because some of it has a definite local news interest. That is about the only yardstick we can use in measuring the material we receive as to whether or not we can afford to print it, is whether or not it really has any local interest.

The weekly paper far more than the daily paper is primarily a local newspaper. We aren't concerned very much with worldwide news, we don't go in for 30 pages of colored comics and devoting eight or ten pages to sports. We don't do a great many things that the metropolitan and the large city daily papers have to do. The weekly paper is a local newspaper. The weekly paper is a community newspaper. In the weekly paper you would expect to read only things pertaining strictly to your community. There may be some things of national interest which affect your community primarily and an act of Congress which relates directly to a local problem or something like that. Primarily the weekly newspaper is a local newspaper seriously considering only what news has definite local reader interest. It is the only excuse for the weekly paper; it is the one thing the weekly paper hangs onto and guards very zealously, the one thing it is most proud of. It is the strongest defense for weekly papers.

Weekly papers don't worry about radio, television, facsimile broadcasts or any of these new developments. They may give the scoops and the extras and international and national news that is of real importance but they never can get down, as I said, to the greatest story of all to a local newspaper which, of course, is the story about Mrs. Jones and her bridge party. It is the local newspaper that records your small things. It is the local newspaper that records the birth of a child to an unimportant family, and yet some day forty years from now that child may be an important man such as Hitler or Mussolini or some other personage like that. It is your local paper that records apparently a very insignificant marriage. They leave it to the national papers to report the marriages of great screen stars and political figures, but it is your small local paper that reports only your local weddings and uses a lot of flowery adjectives, it is true. It writes things in a peculiar way a great many times. People like to sit back and rather kid the local paper and get quite a kick out of it and yet the local paper is the one paper they read from cover to cover and those of you who come from small towns know that those of you in big towns, even, subscribe to the old home town paper to see what your former friends are doing, know that the small paper is really read.

For this reason, as I said, the editor of a weekly paper must consider primarily what news he puts in is of definite local news value.

You public relations men should try to promote the ideals of Rotary through the news columns. You must keep that in mind. The only way to really get Rotary publicity in your weekly newspaper is to have a definite local tie-up. I have been surprised at a great many people who are handling publicity for Rotary

who are always bringing to the editor some news release from Rotary, some clipping from THE ROTARIAN, something like that of general widespread Rotary interest that they think the editor ought to publish and they never in the world think about bringing to that newspaper man who the new Rotary committeemen are, who the officers are, what they are doing in the way of crippled children's work or things like that. That is what is of importance to the weekly newspaper—what the local club is doing locally.

Of course, there is some interest in what Rotary International is doing, but the main thing to the local newspaper is what is the local Rotary club doing in its own particular community.

Now there are ways, of course, in which you can put over the idea of Rotary International through your local paper. One of the easiest ways, of course, is to take some Rotary release, maybe it is on vocational service, instead of just taking it down to your local editor and asking him to run it, wait until your vocational service club chairman makes a talk on vocational service, then use the material which Rotary has sent out, put quotes around it, attribute it to this local club man, and then, you see, it has the element of local news.

I pointed out to you one of these envelopes which I have ready to throw away came from Rotary International. It was a story about the convention, a pre-convention story. I didn't use it because I had already written up our story about our local delegates who were going. When I get back to my little paper, we will carry another story about the Rotary convention. I will use material that has been handed out up here, material that has been prepared here, but it won't be just published as something from the Rotary convention; it will be published in quotes by the various delegates from my club who are up here at the convention and those delegates on return to Azusa are going to say this, and I will quote President Maurice Duperrey as saying this, and in that way it makes a genuine reader interest in my paper, because I have a local man saying it. It is a familiar name. Maurice Duperrey doesn't mean anything in my town except to our 50 Rotarians, but if John Jones who everybody does know says that Maurice Duperrey said this, then it means something and the people will read it. That is my main theme from a weekly newspaper standpoint.

If in handling your public relations you will remember that the weekly newspaper is a local newspaper and that the readers, of whom you are one, are interested in reading only the local news, if you will handle your Rotary club news as local news, remembering of course the old, old story that names make news, local names particularly, then I am sure you will never have any trouble in getting all the Rotary publicity in your weekly paper that you want.

There is, of course, one other way to be assured of Rotary publicity. I might add, incidentally, that this little pamphlet on Rotary publicity which is put out by R. I. has some very fine suggestions in it along technical lines. I am not going into those. (Pamphlet No. 14.)

I remember after a long discussion at Nice about how to get publicity in the papers, the whole thing was summed up by a Rotarian from Australia who, after we had been arguing back and forth, got up and said it was very evident from the newspaper man's standpoint the one way to get publicity in any paper could be expressed in two words, and those two words are to do something.

Thank you very much! (Applause)

CHAIRMAN PARK: Thank you, Neal!

Now we will have a short general discussion on Neal's subject. If anybody

has any comments to make or questions to ask, I am going to ask that Neal answer them. Confine your questions or suggestions to the small town weekly newspaper field. Any suggestions or questions on Neal's subject?

Let's have a show of hands on how many publishers of small town weekly papers are in the audience. (About 6) Have any of you gentlemen anything to contribute?

Is there anybody here from overseas who has a weekly newspaper? Will you hold up your hand? (None)

You seem to have covered the field so thoroughly, Neal, that nobody can contribute anything more.

ROTARIAN BLACKSTONE SMITH (Vernon, Calif.): Will Neal tell us what to do in a town with a population of 16,000 and no newspaper? (Laughter)

ROTARIAN BILL KELLOGG (Glendale, Calif.): Tell me where that town is and I will start a newspaper there. (Laughter)

CHAIRMAN PARK: If there is anybody else in that predicament here, I will refer you to Bill Kellogg and he will be right there on your doorstep.

The next man who is going to talk to you is Joel Chandler Harris, Jr. He goes by the name of Jake. Jake is a past district governor of Rotary International down in Georgia. He is in the advertising business, past president of the Atlanta Rotary Club, of Atlanta, and is co-creator, I think, of the Uncle Remus stories. Somebody told me that. I know he has a keen sense of humor, because I have sat in a couple of meetings which he practically broke up with a couple of jokes. I hope he doesn't tell them here. (Laughter)

Jake is the vice chairman of this conference. He was the man who would have carried on in my place, if I had been carried out last night. I managed to struggle here on two feet so Jake is only the vice. I am going to read you a headline from a newspaper in Atlanta, Georgia. At the same time Carlos Romulo was injured in Manila, Jake was injured in Atlanta in an automobile accident, and this is the headline: "Joel C. Harris, Jr., hurt avoiding car. Crashes power pole in escaping one-eyed auto. Brain injured." (Laughter)

The place is yours!

ROTARIAN JOEL C. HARRIS, JR.: Chairman Marvin and Fellow Rotarians: I appreciate the lovely introduction and if any of you can't understand my adopted form of speech, I will just lapse into the Georgia talk and maybe you can understand that. (Laughter)

I have no barbs to shoot back at Neal who presented the case of the weekly newspapers, because once as a younger man in a misguided moment, I bought a weekly newspaper and ran it and I know the power of the weekly press. One week, fortunately, I had an unusual amount of advertising come in; it made it expedient that I leave out some reading matter, and being youthful and not watching my words, I published a little item on the front page and said, "Owing to the crowded condition of the paper this week, I have postponed all births and deaths until next week." (Laughter)

That will give you some idea of what I really think is the power of the weekly press. (Laughter)

I had the pleasure of being public relations chairman of the Atlanta club and I agree thoroughly with Neal that even in the larger towns—and we haven't so many large towns in Georgia—that one must in securing Rotary publicity try to get a touch of human interest into whatever you have for the paper be-

cause the larger dailies have the Associated Press and the United Press or the International News Service wire and they have plenty of stuff for the paper.

I think it is always well to have some man as public relations man who has a sense of the unusual and if it doesn't seem too immodest, I should like to point out an occasion that we took advantage of in Atlanta.

Paul Harris was on his way through our town to go to Jacksonville for their 25th anniversary of the formation of the Jacksonville club. By a coincidence, our meeting place in Atlanta is on Harris Street. By another coincidence, I was district governor and my name is and was Harris. (Laughter) My older brother, an even stranger and almost not understandable incident, was president of the Atlanta club. He is the older brother, and I think was the first white child born in Atlanta after Sherman passed through. (Laughter)

By an even more remarkable coincidence, we were inducting a new member into the Atlanta Rotary club that day at which Paul was to make the talk and the man's name was Bill Harris—no relation, I think. (Laughter) So we had the first Rotarian in the world, the oldest Rotarian in point of service who was named Harris, the district governor named Harris, the president of the club named Harris and the newest member named Harris and the meeting was on Harris Street. So we capitalized that in the local papers. I imagine some people thought that we were building up the Harrises, but we got a good dose of Rotary right along with it.

When I was district governor, I had the very good fortune with the help of the men in the district to form ten clubs. Each time I got a wire from the headquarters in Chicago, I would get in touch with the Associated Press headquarters in Atlanta and give them the news on the formation of a club, say, in Fitzgerald, Georgia, or Monroe, Georgia, wherever the town happened to be and give the names of the officers. These towns had small daily papers, not weeklies, Neal—dailies sort of weakly but published daily. (Laughter)

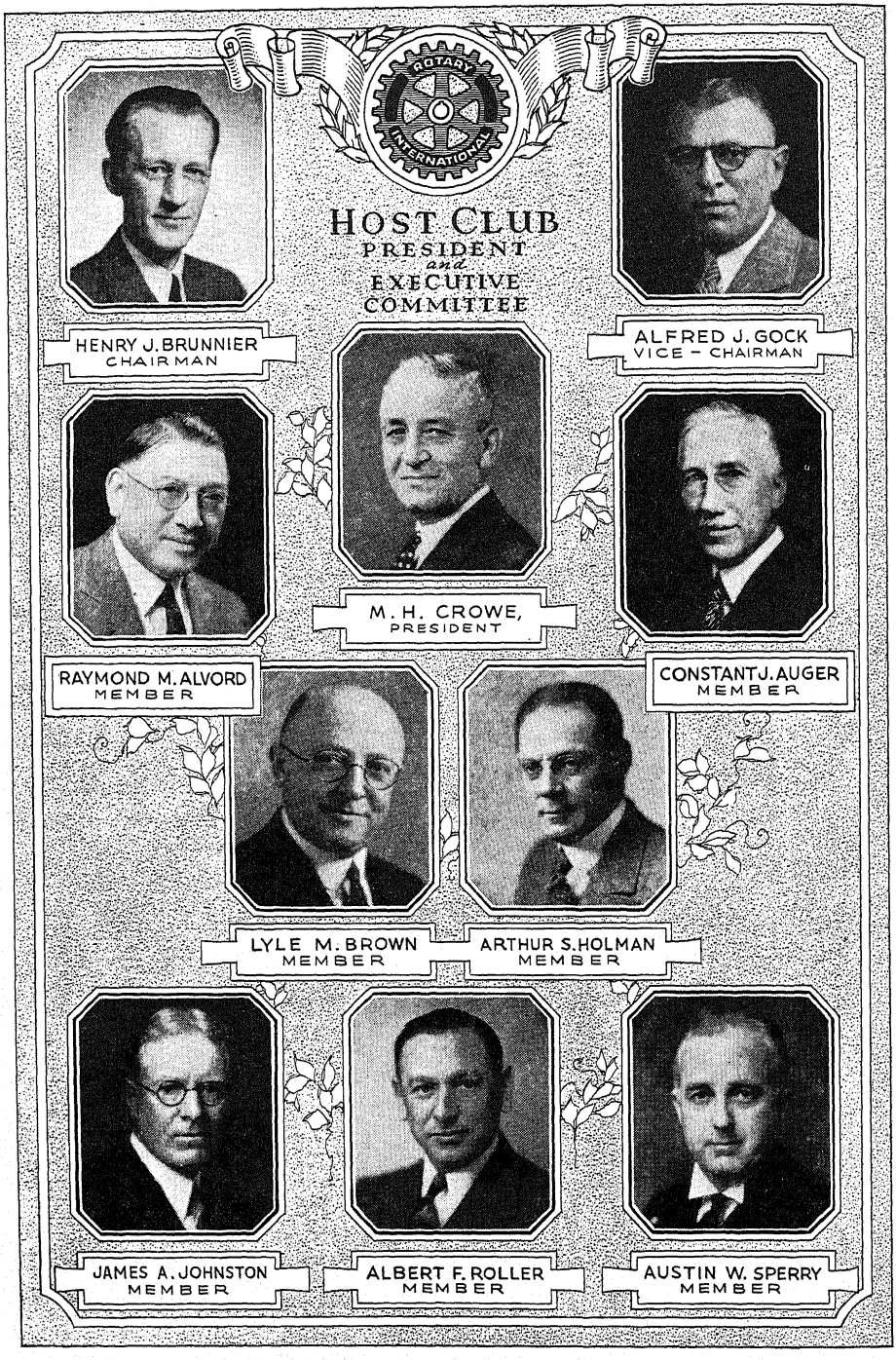
We would get items about Rotary until people got the very definite idea into their heads that Rotary was going somewhere in Georgia, because, frankly, it hadn't been anywhere for ten years, we hadn't formed a club since about 1929, when Rotary was just too good for some of our towns we thought; but now they have got it and they have practically run away with it.

So we have followed that procedure in Atlanta, because being provincial, (I can't speak for anything else) we have tried to put a touch of human interest into our Rotary publicity whenever we got an outstanding man, or presumably an outstanding man. They aren't always good speakers but they have a good publicity name. We got their pictures taken.

When our new governor came in last July, I offered to act as a liaison man between him and the newspapers in the towns which he was to pay his official visit to. We got the Western Newspaper Union to make us up a bunch of mats and I would send out a letter with a mat to each paper in the town about a week or two before, even where they had weeklies, the governor was to come into town. My idea about that was that while the governor was a modest chap, at the same time his photograph in that paper and the fact he was coming there as the highest official in Rotary in our state to visit local Rotary clubs usually got his picture on the front page and got Rotary into the minds and thoughts of the people.

As I say, you must have the queer quirk to the news in order to get it in.

But in trying to think up something unusual, some good angle to a yarn for Rotary, see that Rotary's name gets in the paper. I remember one time I was


ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
HOST CLUB
PRESIDENT
and
EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE
HENRY J. BRUNNIER
CHAIRMAN
ALFRED J. GOCK
VICE – CHAIRMAN
M. H. CROWE,
PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. ALVORD
MEMBER
CONSTANT J. AUGER
MEMBER
LYLE M. BROWN
MEMBER
ARTHUR S. HOLMAN
MEMBER
JAMES A. JOHNSTON
MEMBER
ALBERT F. ROLLER
MEMBER
AUSTIN W. SPERRY
MEMBER

kind of assistant city editor of a newspaper and I tried to impress a young fellow with that. In those days we didn't have the headline writer in the copy room, we wrote our own headlines. I just impressed the boy he must get an unusual quirk to everything, but I learned my lesson about that, because in about two days this young fellow laid a story on my desk and I read the headline and it said, "Water hydrant breaks and wets dog." (Laughter)

CHAIRMAN PARK: Thank you, Jake! You can see now why I read you the little item about the injured brain. (Laughter)

We have a publisher down our way who has just been elected president of a Rotary club. I think he could contribute something to this discussion, because he is a good Rotarian and has been for years, and he is also a good publisher. I wonder if Bill Kellogg wouldn't stand up and give us a few words from back there.

ROTARIAN BILL KELLOGG (Glendale, Calif.): Governor Marvin, Fellow Rotarians and Rotary Anns: I am not going to comment on that talk. I think it was fine and I wish I had that fine southern humor of Jake's.

Marvin, I would like to issue an invitation to all visiting publishers or anyone else who would care to attend an editorial conference at Stanford University this coming Saturday and Sunday and the California Newspaper Publishers' Association are sponsoring it. There will be several hundred attending. I am sure you will find the subjects exceedingly interesting.

CHAIRMAN PARK: Have we any people here who can discuss or will discuss the relationship of Rotary and the daily newspapers?

ROTARIAN TUN NYOE (Rangoon, Burma): I am not a newspaper man, neither am I connected with newspapers. I am simply interested in public relations as a non-newspaper man.

From the first speaker I noticed that he has a pile of letters which, according to him, would go into something like 80,000 words. That would mean the reading of a good sized book, not only one, but two or three books. I want to know whether as a newspaper man he reads through all these letters, whether he has the time to do it; if not, what happens to those that he had no time to see? I ask this question because I am interested as a Rotarian and as an administrative officer in finding a solution to the difficulty of getting news that is sent to the press printed.

If we know a little of the interworking of newspapers, we will be in a better position to get our items printed. The newspaper man does not understand the psychology of the man outside. If we as laymen from the outside write a letter to the newspaper and post the letter at eight o'clock, which will not be collected by the postman until the next morning, we expect that news to appear in the morning when we turn the first morning newspaper over. That, of course, is quite impossible from the point of view of newspaper men, but that is what we contributors from the outside expect.

If, on the other hand, our letters are not read, not even glanced through by the newspaper man, then we have a very difficult job indeed.

In regard to public relations, I have one suggestion to make for Rotary clubs outside of the United States and the English speaking world. That is there has been a growing number of Rotary clubs all over the world where languages other than English are being used. Now in Japan, Japanese is used for all lectures and speeches, and in India there are a few clubs where they have started using

some of the Indian vernaculars. In Burma, too, we have not used it yet but the time will come when we will use Burmese as the media at Rotary meetings. If Rotary is to be translated into Burmese, it will sound very funny.

So the suggestion I want to make is whatever media is used in any part of the world, it should be translated into Rotary, whatever it means in other languages. Thank you!

CHAIRMAN PARK: Thank you, Rotarian Nyoe!

I am going to ask Neal if he won't answer your question and tell you what you can do to get your letter read.

ROTARIAN NEAL VAN SOOY: If I may make use of these again, most of them, of course, have corner cards on the envelopes. While I have not opened most of these, it is because at sometime in my few years of publishing, I have opened them and found there was nothing in there worth while for my local paper. Therefore, I know that it is just some more of what we might call general publicity, or, to use a more blunt word, just a lot of hooey that we can't use. If there is no corner card on an envelope, I naturally open it. We do look at our mail. Any letter which comes personally, of course, we never skip. This is particularly true if it has full postage on it. Sometimes we are busy, we don't bother looking in that for two or three days. If full postage is paid and it is a personal letter, that is, if we can tell it is individually typed or hand-written, we, of course, will always look at it and read it.

I think you will find that most editors read their mail. They have to, because you never can tell if you just throw an envelope away without looking at it, there might be a check inside and that would be very dangerous. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN PARK: Any other contributions or questions?

ROTARIAN CARMEN SMITH (Los Angeles, Calif.): This batch of letters strikes a rather interesting keynote. It brings back to my mind an incident which is pertinent to the last remark of the last speaker. I recall it is a problem of my office to send out releases to newspapers (I don't like the word "publicity") weekly. I recall a certain California newspaper a few years ago was getting a release from us weekly and one day one of them came back, apparently unopened, and we opened it and found it was a check we had mailed for the last month's advertising, but they had thought it was publicity and didn't open it.

So I would suggest that you watch them pretty carefully. I was wondering as we were listening to these interesting discussions if we couldn't approach this subject of why Rotary seeks publicity, as we call it.

Having recently, or just now, come into a responsibility in Los Angeles Rotary as chairman of the president's committee, having some responsibility of acquiring proper representation of new membership in Rotary as it comes along this year, I find my interests all at once go to what kind of members we are going to get into Rotary. There is no progress without Rotary. We have to let the world know what Rotary is doing, but I believe that we should decry in Rotary what is known as just cheap, ordinary publicity. What we seek to exploit in Rotary are the things that Rotary is accomplishing in a substantial nature that is of interest to the reader.

The problem of the publisher should be seriously contemplated and well understood because with such a grist coming into a weekly newspaper, you can contemplate also what the greater volume must be to the metropolitan newspaper. So we should be extremely cautious in appointing our men who handle

this relationship with the public. When we get the problem of the newspaper and we know Rotarians who have ability to put into their news releases showmanship and dramatic influence and interest, we will get our news published. Names make news certainly. Any time anything happens in Rotary that concerns an important name in the community, it should be submitted to the press. I believe there are things which are going on behind the scenes in Rotary that even Rotarians do not know about and that they are not news in their natural dress; they need to be dressed up, they need to be dramatized. If we can contemplate that for the good of Rotary so we may attract to Rotary men who are of high influence in the community, men who stand at the top of each of their professions so there will be a desire to come into Rotary and not ridicule of Rotary as seeking cheap publicity, I think we should draw a very definite line between merely publicizing Rotary and disseminating the kind of information that will attract to Rotary the kind of men we want in it. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN PARK: Thank you very much, Carmen. That is certainly the spirit I like to get injected into this subject, because from discussing those things you point out will come a solution to the problem, or at least point a way whereby we can accomplish that very thing.

ROTARIAN D. A. HERRON (Alta, Iowa): I am a physician and president of a small town club. There is a saying that fools rush in where angels fear to tread. I should sit down and keep quiet.

CHAIRMAN PARK: That is why I am here.

ROTARIAN HERRON: I have found the way to get publicity in the small town from an editor who is not as yet a Rotarian is to go and see the man or send a committeeman to see the man, give him, the editor or his assistant, the facts and between them they will work up what we want. The editor knows how much space he can give; we know what our facts are. The personal contact of the publicity committeemen with the newspaper man will get you what you want in a very cordial way whether he is a Rotarian or not and it is better than a thousand letters. (Applause)

ROTARIAN LAWRENCE HAGER (Owensboro, Ky.): I am a newspaper publisher in a town of approximately 30,000 population. If there are any district governors present, my remarks will be directed largely to them, but for the benefit of representatives of clubs here whose district governors are not present, I suggest that one point be kept in mind regarding our publicity. Rotarians, I believe, generally abhor self-seeking or the idea of trying to extol our own virtues, leaving others to judge us by our works. I think it has been aptly said here that if we do something, we get the right kind of publicity.

Neal and Jake have pointed out that to be good, your publicity should have a local flavor, that was Neal's point, and Jake's was that it should contain human interest. Down at Del Monte we were repeatedly told, those of us who are district governors for the ensuing year, that the story of Rotary sincerely told is one of the most interesting stories in the world but you can't go to your newspaper publisher in the middle of July and say, "Here is the story of Rotary. It is interestingly told. It is one of the most interesting stories in the world. We would like for you to publish it."

But when your district governor is coming, we who are to be district governors have been told the visit of the district governor is to be an event in each community.

The other point I would emphasize in our publicity is timeliness. There is a time when the story of Rotary, though it may appear dry to some people, I think can be, as I frequently say, interestingly told, sufficiently interesting at least to command in the average paper, anyway, and make desirable to the average publisher its presentation in a fairly complete form. If you will have your district governor prepare an outline of his trip and send it to you prior to his coming to your city and will take it to your local publisher and say, "This is approximately what our district governor is going to tell us about Rotary when he comes here," the small publisher will appreciate the opportunity to get the meat of the address in type before the occasion and then he will dress it up with a lead, based on something of local interest and you will get across to the people who do not come under the sound of your governor's voice, the story of Rotary that will be most helpful to you in creating the proper public attitude toward Rotary.

You can't use something on any day of the week and get it into your paper. There will be other times throughout the week that the same principle will apply.

ROTARIAN SAM JOHNSON (San Francisco, Calif.): I have a thought I want to bring to the attention of this group. I wrote it down in the shape of a resolution; it is not long.

RESOLVED, That wherever possible the Rotarian or Rotarians who represent the press be either the owner or editor or a member of the editorial staff.

The gentleman from Burma was talking about having the language so it could be understood. The gentleman from Burma was making a plea for having different languages translated so they may be understood.

ROTARIAN CARLOS STRATTON (Huntington Park, Calif.): I think out of respect to yourself, Governor Marvin, there are a great many members here today who are Rotarians from the 107th District and we would like to get our publicity in our district on a very firm basis. I was wondering if we could have some cooperation from Sam Gates or the next district governor, as was suggested here. I believe Jake suggested getting mats from him ahead of time containing his picture and possibly, as just suggested, getting an outline of his speech and getting it a week or so in advance and getting some real publicity in every town he comes to in our district.

CHAIRMAN PARK: Carlos, that is a good suggestion, not only for this district but for every other, and I think that has been advocated by Lawrence Hager back there.

I took an item out of the Los Angeles paper last week. It says, "Japan Rotarians aid China refugees." The date line is DelMonte and it quotes a speech by Maurice Duperrey. The reason, I suppose, that that got in the Los Angeles paper, a good many miles distant, was because it was an unusual headline.

I am going to call now upon a man who is hired by Rotary International to present the news of this convention to the press of the world. His name is Russ McFarland. He is the manager of the press bureau. (Applause)

MR. RUSSELL MCFARLAND: I have been in newspaper work so long I assume that most people know what a press bureau is. It is just a liaison office between the source of news and the distributing factors of news. It takes facts whether they come from an organization or a national situation, and puts them into newspaper form and gets them to the publishing fraternity at the right time and in the right way and with the right appeal.

The mechanics are very simple. Some press bureaus only require one type-

writer and one press agent. Others are highly organized, and have all sorts of chiefs and subchiefs.

There is always a certain amount of grief that goes with publicity, especially if there is anything that makes red hot news. Of course you *have to* meet the demands for news. Even the mighty railroads that once suppressed the news of train wrecks now busy their press bureaus in supplying such news to meet newspaper demands. If there is a contention on, if there is a fight on of almost any kind, that is just red meat for the newspapers. They love that. They will stick around all day and all night to get a good dramatic action or a life-or-death story.

As one of the preceding speakers said, the whole secret of gaining news attention is to do something unusual, something new. The stock illustration is this: If a dog bites a man, it is not news. But if the man bites a dog, it is news. One of the preceding speakers spoke of the hydrant that broke loose and drenched a dog. Well, that was news because of its unusual nature. (Laughter)

One outstanding case that I look back to is that of President Eliot, one of the finest men that ever walked the face of this earth, president of Harvard, who died on the same day that Rudolph Valentino died. President Eliot had had a long life of service, solid, sober, serious, constructive building. I don't believe anybody in the educational world ever did more than he. I had a warm personal affection for him. Rudolph Valentino died and the New York papers, many, many miles from California, generally gave a page, and some of them a page and a half of pictures and news about Rudy Valentino, the sheik of Hollywood. I think only one paper gave a full column of news to President Eliot's death. Yet if you want to weigh the intrinsic merits of those two men, their place in history, their service to the world,—well you can weigh it out for yourself.

I started in newspaper offices as a little messenger boy when I was eight years old. I have been in and out of newspaper offices ever since. I can remember the old days when some editors didn't dare print anything very critical or destructive, for fear the party offended would come down town with a black snake whip and talk to the editor. That was customary in some places when newspapers were just getting started. But today newspapers are very independent and powerful.

Today I know scores of newspaper men who feel very sad about every story they write unless there is something of contention, or dramatic action in it. They look for the clash of opposing forces, the drama, sensational changes of human life and action. They demand action. They scorn the ordinary news of normal life. One group of well known papers is operating today under an order requiring "action pictures." The ordinary, normal, posed photograph is called "a mug." That is the common word. "Have you got mugs or have you got action pictures?" they ask.

No matter how prominent the character, he must be in "action" to gain news space; that is the tendency in metropolitan newspapers.

Now your smaller communities have a different psychology. But when you are fighting for space in San Francisco and Chicago and New York and Philadelphia in the big circulation newspapers, that psychology dominates. Fortunately for most of you, it doesn't dominate in your community. You have not so rigid demands for "sensation news" and dramatic action.

I went down to Washington in 1917 with some friends to do something essential to winning the war. Our idea was that the war needed to be "sold" to many millions whose hearts were not yet in it. There had been a lot of rioting and labor trouble. There were no official facilities in Washington at that time

to tell the whole story in a way which would "sell" the war to the opposition factions. The Hog Island scandal, if you remember, had come out. Labor was on the rampage. It contended the war was "just a racket."

Then for the first time in our history, a government Committee on Public Information was set up under the leadership of George Creel, a very active and able newspaper man from Denver. George did a swell job. I had the pleasure of working for him and under him. He did a splendid job on government propaganda. That was the first time the government ever got into propaganda and publicity work.

I mention that merely to show that it is only recently that public relations work has come into the limelight in a big way. It is becoming a vital factor to every organization.

I can remember only some twenty-five years ago when John D. Rockefeller's contribution of $2,500,000 to a church denomination was rejected. The common saying was: "The money is tainted," and the denomination refused to take it. Ivy Lee was hired by him as a public relations director and in the course of the next ten or twelve years changed that psychology entirely. I venture to say most of you in the last fifteen years have heard very little outright, forthright criticism of John D. Rockefeller.

Now that is the function of public relations, as I see it. It is the business of interpreting facts. You can call it publicity. You can call it propaganda. But it is exactly the same thing that most of you do in your private, personal and business relations; you present your point of view. You do it in the most congenial and appealing and practical way that you know how, for your audience; whether it is your family audience or the stockholders in your business or your office associates. Publicity is simply highly organized and intensified public relations policy. And Rotary needs to have its ideas and policies and actions rightly interpreted to the world today. Then there is far less chance for misunderstandings.

I merely suggest in closing it is something to study, and the more you study and the more you get into it, the better you will do it. If you don't study it, you are apt to blunder. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN PARK: We will pass along now to the radio field. Many of the problems of publicity or public relations in the newspaper and publication field are identical in the radio field but there are some peculiarities of the radio that we should know about.

The secretary of this conference is Reeve Vanneman, of Albany, New York, where he is a past president of the Rotary club of Albany. He is a past district governor, was governor in the New York district in 1933-34. He was for two years a member of the constitution and by-laws committee of Rotary International, and was also a member of the extension committee of Rotary International. Reeve's classification is public utility engineer. As such he has had a wide experience in public relations. Reeve, who is the secretary of this conference and is responsible for the reporting of it and the cards that were passed out and so forth, will talk to you about radio.

I take pleasure in presenting Reeve Vanneman, of Albany, New York! (Applause)

ROTARIAN REEVE VANNEMAN: Fellow Rotarians, Rotary Anns: I am not going to take any time trying to compete with Jake Harris in some of his

southern stories. I know one or two pretty good ones, but I can't tell them here, because time doesn't permit. (Laughter)

Moreover, I am appearing before you in sort of an anomalous condition today, for I happen to be a public utility engineer and I don't think it will take much reminiscence in your minds to recall that public relations in public utility work a few years ago were a bit strained and certain prominent men were convicted of dire acts by reason of their so-called education of the public. Much of that, as you well know, was done in perhaps the same way that Neal illustrated with his large exhibit No. 1. Certain groups of organizations in the engineering field, the operating field of the public utility and in the trade association field sent out a good deal of literature from the point of view of the men who conducted it. It was fine but the wastebasket caught a lot of it.

I wish Neal had stressed a little bit more the necessity in these days for cutting down on that, what seems to be a distinct American practice of flooding the public with the information that the people who get it out think ought to be published but which the editors and the people who consume it know should not be published. How easy it would be for an editor, I presume, to sift the chaff if he didn't have to go over this tremendous volume.

I want to approach this subject in a little bit different way than perhaps some of you may think I might do it. I want to approach it in a negative way. In the first place, let's look at this thing, radio, which has come upon us with a great suddenness which has swept us all over. I just completed a 3700-mile trip by automobile from the east coast to the west coast and I can say truly that I also completed it by radio, because I have a radio in my car and I was forever tuning from this to that. There you have one of the secrets of radio. You don't have to listen if you don't want to. It is a simple matter to twist the dial. But, on the other hand, there are many things to which you want to listen. Unfortunately, the radius of some of the stations is a bit limited, and if, as one can easily do in the western part of the country, you are traveling at the rate of 75 miles per hour westward, you are running out of the sphere of influence of some of the stations and you lose just that which you want.

On the other hand, you have the practice of picking up one of the big stations, like the Cincinnati station with a 5000-watt transmitter, and you can get it for a long, long distance. On the other hand, every once in a while you get on that rim which the Federal Communications Commission hasn't yet succeeded in wiping out, where you climb on top of two stations and they are so close together, you get neither one of them.

So much for the limited mechanics of what one can get.

Now let's approach this subject of the use of the radio in Rotary and what we can get out of it. First of all, there is the time of day. Rotary is not paying for time. You can't afford to pay for time. On the other hand, it is in a position to accept such time as may be made available to it, but what time is available? Most of you know that that is the time that comes along about one o'clock or two o'clock, when things are rather dull, when the sponsors are not buying time, and when the station may have to resort to using its discs to put on one of those so-called transcribed programs.

Occasionally we can pick up an evening meeting, those being best, I think, in the form of intercommunication between Rotary clubs at long distances. As an illustration of that, I would like to cite an intercity meeting which was held in Schenectady this last spring, when there was communication between South America and North America, intercommunication both ways. A man in South

America talked and he was answered by a man in North America. We in Schenectady who knew of that, perhaps some of you who may have read of it in the information which Rotary sends out, particularly to the club presidents who should have transmitted it to their clubs, may have tuned in also and if you did, you heard a rather interesting program.

We have today the transmission of Maurice Duperrey's address which is going on the N.B.C. hook-up. I wonder how many people know of it and how many will use it. I am sure if they knew of it, they would be well repaid for the few minutes which will be at his disposal on the air.

What are you fellows in the clubs going to do about this thing in the small towns? If you have a local transmitter, say, 100-watt transmitter or something of that kind, perhaps you can get on the air, perhaps you can get a chance to put on one of your meetings, but what type of a meeting is that going to be? Are you going to have just your ordinary, common, every-day meeting and try to transmit that over the air? There may be some curious who will tune in and say, "What do those fellows in Rotary do when they have a meeting? Do they sing? Can we hear the songs?"

Oh, no, you will never get the songs on, of course, but you will get that which the speaker has to say. But who is your speaker? Is he going to be one of the best men in your community? Is he going to be a stranger from overseas, let's say, or is he going to be a prominent man from some other part of the United States who happens to be passing through your community and who will devote his time to that which you may want him to say or that which he wants to get over? If you have such, of course, your program is going to be good, perhaps it may be listened to. But you must also go back and remember that you can't ring a bell in everybody's house and have them come rushing to their radio, turn it on and tune it up to the particular wave length on which you are transmitting.

If you are going to do things of that kind, you have got to get the notice of it out in advance so those who might be interested will tune in. You must tell them, too, what is going to be the subject to be treated, how it is going to be done, who the person is who is going to treat it. Build up, in other words, your program, if you can, and in that way you will probably get some attention. The magnitude of that attention will depend largely on how great and how important and how powerful your build-up is.

I mentioned a moment ago who is going to be your speaker. Many of you fellows in Rotary know that there are a great many men interested in this movement who are constantly traveling about the United States. I have been rather fortunate in the past few years to be able to travel a good deal, and I have attended a great many Rotary clubs. I have heard some wonderful talks, talks which were instructive, talks which while not being directly Rotary matter were, nevertheless, an exemplification of the Rotary idea. So easy would it have been for such a man to have talked to a wider audience than the 25 to 50 or 100 to 200 people who sat before him after the luncheon. And yet it was impossible in many instances for the time to be gotten and also fortunate for the man to express himself in the way in which he would like to have done if he had not been on the air in some instances.

One of the speakers just a moment ago made use of a term—fighting for space. It sure is a mad scramble. For twenty-odd years I was in one side of the public relations business and I got flooded with all of these things that Neal demonstrated to you. I saw lots of them. Moreover, I had the other side of the

picture. I was particularly well in contact with the public in general. I thought I knew the public pulse, I thought I knew the attitude of the public. I was amazed that many people did not grasp the opportunity to put the truth before the people in the form of truth and not in the form of propaganda. Too often the man who writes these stories tries to build up a human interest in an elegant way, a way in which he cannot at all approach the great mass of the public who are, from my own experience, quite eager to know some of these things to which they are entitled to have an introduction.

I mentioned a few moments ago about stations. There are many stations. The big ones, of course, are in great demand. The hours, say, from seven to ten o'clock at night are almost impossible, and you have left only the minimum of a few minutes, generally in midday or early morning. How to overcome this, I have not the slightest idea. There must be someone in this audience who is representing a broadcasting station who can easily discuss that phase if he has the opportunity. I certainly hope he will take it, because he can undoubtedly give to some of you fellows that which you may want to know in the conduct of your own club or your own public relations.

Now let's just hop to one more phase of it, and that is your listener. Who is your listener? Is he accidental? Maybe he is. Maybe he just happened to have his radio on. Is he actually seeking something interesting? Maybe he is and maybe he will twist his dial from this to that and the other thing. Do you ever stop to think of just what makes up your radio audience? You have the man who is interested in good music, or the woman of course. You have the person who won't listen to a symphony orchestra but will immediately twist to one of the high-class or even low class jazz orchestras. You have that person who wants to hear Amos 'n Andy or Charlie McCarthy or some of the other famous comedians who are on the air. You have the individual, and he is all too few, who wants to think, who wants somebody to excite his brain cells so that he may get something good out of his radio, something that will bring a better tomorrow to him, something that will lead him onward in his life, or which will enable him to give those about him something worth while.

There is your field. How are you going to use it? Rotary, of course, cannot embrace the comic, cannot embrace the symphony orchestra, cannot embrace the jazz orchestra. It is left almost exclusively to the interested thinker and you must make your subject such as will appeal to him. There is a tremendous field in Rotary for this. How to get it is the problem. How to put it over is more the problem, and what to put over is the biggest part of it all. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN PARK: Is Lloyd Yoder here? He is manager of the National Broadcasting Company here in San Francisco and is the man who made arrangements for broadcasting this afternoon. He was to have been here but I guess was delayed or something.

I am told he is on duty. Is there a radio man here who can contribute anything to the discussion on radio?

ROTARIAN EARL J. GLADE (President, Salt Lake City, Utah, Club and Manager of KSL): I might say this, Governor Marvin and Gentlemen, I think almost any radio station would be happy and proud to cooperate with Rotary. As I understand it, the personnel of Rotary includes the executive direction of the great institutions of our respective localities. The great trouble is, though, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that you expect us to pick up a program and broadcast it that is not intended for the radio.

Take this presentation this morning, rather informally handled, I think inimitably well done, yet if you projected it on the air where you have nothing but the auditory appeal to go by, it would lose a lot, as you would be the first to appreciate. I think, therefore, if I could urge you fine men to consider the importance of preparing for the air certain definite presentations other than speeches—now almost everyone wants to speak over the air and just everyone doesn't realize that to be immortal, a speech does not need to be eternal, and I want you to know that I know it and I will be through quickly. (Laughter)

Now, then, if our fine clubs, Governor Marvin, would go to work and give us an intriguing 15-minute presentation or 30-minute presentation that combined all of these fine elements in program production, you would get good time. There wouldn't be any question about it.

I might tell you that not long ago we put on a series of eight programs for the Salt Lake club, directed to the clubs of the 110th District and we saluted many of the clubs. But those programs were produced with mathematical accuracy for the radio, and I want to tell you they clicked. They absolutely rang the bell.

I am rather surprised, and I say this in a very appreciative way, because who am I that I should shout why doesn't Rotary International get more stuff on the networks? I think the reason is almost invariably you ask us to take a preachment or a speech. I am aware, of course, of the potency and all that sort of thing of these fine presentations but to get it on the air, you have to dramatize it some way and you must make it cryptic and short and terse and punchful and all that type of thing. You must give us some real music; you can get it. Almost any organization can get on the air if the request is made to the right authorities—take this magnificent, incomparable quartette. Therefore, Governor Marvin, I would suggest this, that when we have these important people, make arrangements by anticipating properly to get them on the air in the right kind of a setting.

We realize that you can tell almost anything in five or ten minutes and tell it well. The greatest speech ever uttered on American soil has how many paragraphs? Just about half a dozen. I forget how many words, I used to have it counted out, at any rate, very few. So you can tell your story with brevity if you are ready and then have the musical setting in such a way that it will ring the bell. I tell you the stations will accept your productions. But you can't do it in a haphazard way and go to town.

I would like to commend to you, therefore, Governor Marvin, that we do this, that we have our authorities in the big eastern centers who are near to the points of origination of the networks make rather frequent contact with them; that we use our influence as Rotarians and we have a lot of it, if any organization in the world has it, we have, to get access to these great musical groups that I am sure can be induced to make presentations for us and then that we employ some way either by direction or indirection the finest radio producers to produce these shows, and then I am certain you will get within earshot of hundreds of millions of our fine Americans. But you have got to do it by respecting the laws of approach and the angles of approach in doing it.

I feel that, without cost to Rotary, some fine network releases could be secured. However they should be "produced" as alluring presentations and not just "talks."

I know KSL will be mighty glad to release any job that Rotary asked us to release, even though we have to shift paid programs off to do it.

Do you know, gentlemen, in my seventeen years of building KSL, a 50,000-watt station in Salt Lake City, I have never yet been asked once to clear for a Rotary show. I don't think that is right. Had it not been for the fact we produced them, we wouldn't have had any chance. Now we will carry today the address by President Duperrey when it is given and be glad indeed to carry it.

Thank you for your kindness, I appreciate it. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN PARK: Thank you, Earl! That is just the kind of material that we would like, advice from the man who knows. If we have accomplished nothing else, we have learned, I think, something about radio this morning.

ROTARIAN DICK SMITH (Los Angeles, Calif.): Those of us who have had considerable experience with the radio realize that our prime consideration is to get an audience. Our friend from Salt Lake has spoken of what we might call the big league. I would like to speak for a minute about the sand lot production.

We have had quite good success in our own company in getting what you might call a ready-made audience by becoming acquainted with some of these daylight daily features. You are familiar with them. There is a certain man who is the radio philosopher and there is the home town news and things of that sort. I suppose every station has one of these home economics programs. That is the one that we cultivate. I don't think, off-hand, you would consider trying to put over a message about the taxes on a home economics program and yet we did that very successfully. This is the reason: Mary Moore, whose name is used for the program, has to go up there every day and, naturally, she wants to get enough variety into her program so it will not become too monotonous. She welcomes almost anything that is different. She has recipes, advice about training babies and house decoration and that sort of thing. We came along and asked if we couldn't have an interview about taxes, and we worked it up so that in about seven minutes we had her ask our man questions about taxation and what it meant to the women, the homemakers, how some of the things she wanted to do could not be done because that money had to go for taxes, and it became very interesting.

With that rather long introduction, I would like to make the suggestion that we cultivate in our own towns that sort of program and arrange for interviews where we can bring out incidents, details of Rotary. We can't cover the whole field comprehensively but we can take some work that has been done with crippled children and add to that one or two subjects about Rotary in general and in that way get over a good message. You will be surprised at ten o'clock in the morning when you never listen to the radio, there are 10,000 or 15,000 or 25,000 who are following this particular daily thing. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN PARK: Thank you, Dick! Dick is the new president of the Los Angeles Rotary club.

In order to cover the rest of our field, we will have to pass along now to Bob Hill. Bob hardly needs an introduction to you fellows, because I think practically all of you know him. He is a past president of Rotary International. He has been on so many committees and done so many jobs for Rotary that I am not going to try to enumerate any of them, except to tell you that at present he is the chairman of the magazine committee of Rotary International and has had this position, I think, for three years.

Bob Hill, of Columbia, Missouri, past president of Rotary. (Applause)

ROTARIAN BOB HILL (Columbia, Mo.): Ladies and Gentlemen: I appreciate the time is growing short and I shall not detain you long. Jake just reminded me here in the introduction, "You might tell them you are a mighty little Hill out here among these big hills." (Laughter)

Marvin has asked me to say something to you about the field which might be covered outside of Rotary by the Rotary publications. As you all well know, THE ROTARIAN has a circulation of approximately 160,000 at the present time. That includes circulation in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, as well as additional circulation outside of those particular countries. The circulation is growing by leaps and bounds. It depends on the amount of money you have to spend and the interest and enthusiasm with which you enter into it. I see Paul Teetor back there, who is the editor of THE ROTARIAN right now. Stand up, Paul, so they all may see you. (Applause)

I want you all to meet Manuel Hinojosa, the editor of Revista Rotaria, the monthly magazine for the Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries. (Applause)

About the field outside of THE ROTARIAN in general, I don't know whether you realize it or not or appreciate that when it is sent to you each month, we send to you program helps from the office of THE ROTARIAN, program suggestions which you might carry out in your own clubs. We all know there are a goodly number of young and small clubs needing program advice and suggestions, and that material is furnished.

Now you fellows who are interested in the public relations feature of this work will be glad to know, if you don't already know it, that we also send out each month news releases; that is, advance information on the material which is coming out in the next issue of THE ROTARIAN. I wonder how many of you read Reader's Digest. Let me see your hands.

In the last four years, twenty articles have been reprinted by Reader's Digest, and that is a field coverage of no mean proportions.

Then, too, THE ROTARIAN material is listed, is indexed in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature and that is no mean achievement.

We have been advocating for years, and we have at the present time 8000 of what we call special subscriptions. Those are subscriptions going to persons or institutions outside of the Rotary ranks and in most cases they are furnished by the Rotary clubs themselves. For instance, we are advocating that each Rotary club subscribe to the monthly magazine, THE ROTARIAN, for the library of the high school or the college in the community, as well as the hospital and other institutions where THE ROTARIAN may be read, and the information regarding the organization may be disseminated just as widely as possible.

We also advocate each club subscribe to Revista Rotaria, one of the most outstanding Spanish magazines in all the world, let me remind you, as well as THE ROTARIAN being an outstanding magazine. I sing its praises and point it out with pride, because I have nothing to do with it; the members of the magazine committee do not, but the members of the staff do all the work. I want to remind you gentlemen, you have two of the outstanding magazines of this whole world. Do you realize that? How many of you do? You can't find better editorial content in any magazines than you find in our two.

As I stated down at the assembly the other day, in my opinion the time is coming when a Rotarian who doesn't read diligently and perseveringly the contents of THE ROTARIAN is not going to be a well read Rotarian, because everybody else is reading it.

Now we want to urge you to subscribe to Revista Rotaria for the high

schools and colleges in your community where Spanish and Portuguese are spoken. Why? Because we are trying to reach these youngsters and if they can study Rotary through the high quality of Spanish that is contained in the magazine, it is going to help them tremendously. Then in these high school libraries these youngsters are going to read THE ROTARIAN. Why? Because set out there each month is a debate on a timely topic, and the debate coaches in high schools and colleges are most eager for that assistance. I wish we had time to show you the thousands of testimonials bearing out the remark I have made.

We put the magazine out and you can help to distribute it by making requests. If you don't find it in the parlor cars of the trains which you travel regularly, you can ask the railroads to put THE ROTARIAN magazine in there regularly for the readers who are in those parlor cars. The same thing is true of steamships and others.

THE ROTARIAN and Revista Rotaria are also circulated widely outside of the country. We have, as I told you at the outset, 8000 special subscriptions. There was an increase of 1500 this year. There was an increase in circulation of approximately 30 per cent of Revista Rotaria this year. Why? Why is that? It is due to the fine quality of the editorial content and it behooves everyone to take pride in your magazine and promote it just as much as you possibly can.

As to the club publication, I see this gentleman made a timely remark just a while ago about that. We have some fine club publications and district and regional publications all over the world. I have seen those down in your country, sir, this gentleman from Burma. It was my privilege, as you know, during my year as president, to travel around the world and I found some wonderfully fine publications, both district and regional and club publications. They are doing a fine work, an exceptional piece of work. They are different from ours.

I speak now in so far as the club publications of the United States are concerned, because I know I can speak directly to you gentlemen who represent those clubs. I don't wholly agree with Neal in his suggestion, although it is a fine one, that in all cases the editor of the club publication should not be a newspaper man. I don't agree with that in toto. In some cases I think he should be, because if you just willy-nilly pick out a member of the club to be the editor of the club publication, there is just no telling what you are going to get.

I want to say to you with all sincerity and with a sense of appreciation of a lot of our club publications that a whole lot of our club publications are just not worth the paper that they are mimeographed on. How many of you agree with me? Do you see many of them? Well, they are not of high quality or high standing, and they are nothing at all to sell Rotary to the public outside of our Rotary ranks. Think of coming into a club, if you please, and you are not a Rotarian and seeing some of the club publications which are produced at the present time. They are terrible, in my opinion.

I think one of the biggest fields so far as our publications field is concerned today is to straighten out and try to lift up, if we possibly can, the quality of our club publication. There is a great opportunity there, in my opinion. I think that in some cases if you can't find the available man to edit the club paper, by all means take the editor of the local news publication if he is a member of your club, because he will know how to do it.

Then I think it is highly important for this club publication man or the public information man in the club to be on what you might call speaking, or in your country, sir, drinking terms with the editor of the local paper. (Laughter) For

instance, I have a feeling that if I had no knowledge of the publication at all, had no experience as a reporter or a publisher, I think if I was going to try to disseminate the information from the club, I would go see the local editor and say, "Now, here, Jim, Tom or Harry, I don't know a blooming thing about this, but I want to do the right thing for the club here and particularly get the Rotary information to our community and I will accept your advice and your counsel. If you will help me out, I will try to give you every day or every week what you think is news."

How many of you boys who are in the newspaper work have been sitting at your desk in a little, old room trying to get the sheet out some day and the place is as hot as the depot stove and a man comes in and gives you about seven sheets of mimeographed stuff, how much are you going to use of that? I won't take the time to fool with it. If he has an excerpt that is of particular interest and good news for local consumption, I will take it, if there is space available. You will, too, but you are not going to sit down and digest seven or eight pages of that stuff.

There are a lot of stories that you can tell about that material. All of you newspaper boys know them, and particularly down in Jake's section. He can tell one after the other about what to do with the stuff. (Laughter) You all know you throw it in the wastebasket smack there and you won't pay a bit of attention to it.

I mustn't dwell longer, as I know you are all eager to get to wherever you are going. I would like for you, if you have any ideas or suggestions or questions you want to ask about the magazine or the club publication, to do so; I will be tickled to death to stand here and answer any questions I possibly can with regard to that.

Let me urge you, if you will, please, when you go back, to do everything you can to improve your club publication. Some of them are fine. You have in your budget, doubtless, an allotment for a club publication. You should see that that money is spent wisely and to the best benefit that it can possibly prove, and you have the inside sheets that are furnished the little clubs. It is fine, it is good stuff, it is for the consumption of the Rotarians themselves, but the editor of the club publication has to put in the rest. He has to put in the rest of the material, and that should be worth while.

Are there any questions you want to ask? If not, thank you very much, Marvin, for the opportunity. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN PARK: Might I add to Bob's talk a caution? That is we should be very careful that nothing should be put in our club publications which reflects upon the Rotary movement. Certainly we should refrain from criticizing governments, religions, creeds or anything, because these papers, these publications invariably get out to people who know very little, if anything, about Rotary and they get decidedly the wrong impression.

Andy Haire, have you something to say?

ROTARIAN ANDY HAIRE (New York, N. Y.): I am the seven weeks' president of the Rotary Club of New York.

Mr. Chairman, when I was elected president of the Rotary Club of New York, I received almost 300 letters of congratulations and just as many verbal felicitations. I was not only very much impressed, but it filled me with a keener sense of the responsibility that is so integral a part of this office.

But a particularly significant feature of many of these letters and verbal messages of congratulation was that these men, nearly all of whom were the heads of businesses in New York, had so peculiar or distorted an idea of what Rotary really meant. Most of them thought it was simply a luncheon club in the smaller towns. They developed that idea from their automobile trips through the country where they saw these sign posts calling attention to the meeting day in that particular city.

The more I studied it, the more I realized that the problems of a club in a city the size of New York are entirely different from, and many more times magnified, than those in an average city of, say, anywhere from 25,000 to 100,000 people. As an analyst, and as an ardent admirer of most of Rotary, with 23 years of service behind me, I am trying to pass on to the general public of New York that same feeling of respect. I want to impress on the innerconsciousness of New York City as a whole the work the Rotary Club is doing, the objectives it has in mind and the ideals that guide it. Therefore, with the cooperation of the board of directors, I have secured the services of the Ivy Lee-Thomas J. Ross Public Relations Counsel, to interpret and help bring our club to the more favorable attention of our community. Ivy Lee handles John D. Rockefeller, Pennsylvania Railroad, Chrysler, Goodyear Tire, Columbia Broadcasting, American Association of Railroads, and many others.

This is an experiment. It is the first time that it has been done, as I understand it, in Rotary. I sincerely hope that the results will justify the effort that we are making. The result I want is to get worth while New Yorkers to want to come into Rotary.

I want to make clear to you, as I have made clear to the members of our own club, that public relations is not publicity. To quote from Paul W. Garrett, Director of Public Relations of the General Motors Corp., "The term, public relations, has grown during the past few years to be a term carrying many meanings. By some it is used as a fancy name for common press agentry; by some as insidious propaganda to put something over. By others, it is used to mean something else, usually the telling of the 'favorable' side of business. It is, of course, none of these things. It is definitely more. Put the two words together in a different way and you have 'relations with the public.'"

The publicity features of public relations are the last to be considered. Publicity is simply the business of turning on the light in a dark room to dispel suspicion and fear. But, of course, neither suspicion nor fear will be dispelled if the light merely reveals that the room is in disorder. Public relations basically analyzes the needs of the day and if you are in harmony with those needs, tells the world; if you are not, it tells you how to achieve that harmony.

To all overseas Rotarians, the New York Club is their first call on arriving and their last call on leaving America. To all visiting American Rotarians, New York's Thursday meeting gives them an opportunity for keeping up the attendance record that their home club so highly prizes.

We have had, during the past twelve months, a minimum of 45 visitors at one lunch and a maximum of 388. They come to make up attendance, but we try to impress on them the worthwhileness of our own club.

You can appreciate that the New York Club is a vital part of Rotary International. And my objective, and I might say my primary objective, is to try to bring about in this great complex city a truer appreciation of that for which Rotary stands, not so much for our own members who know the answers but for the rest of New York who do not.

As I said at the beginning, it is an experiment and I hope my successor a year from now will tell you that it was a successful experiment.

I would like at this time to strongly commend to Rotary International that they give this objective of the right and intelligent kind of public relations counsel by trained men of long experience their attention from an international standpoint. I feel it represents today the most vitally constructive thing in which an organization such as Rotary International can engage.

Just as every large industry today feels the definite need of someone who, by aptitude, education, professional training and continuous studying of public trends, so also should this great organization have a consciousness of the need for a sound public relations policy wherever or however it may be evolved.

The further discussion of the possibilities lies before your Board of Directors. To that board which, for some inexplicable reason, has no continuity because a new board is elected every year, something unknown in any other business, industry or organization, I am passing on this thought with the hope that it may merit consideration. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN PARK: Thank you, Andy!

Bob suggests that I find out how many clubs represented here invite local newspaper reporters to attend their weekly luncheons. Will you hold up your hands, please? (A large number) I think you all should.

ROTARIAN FRANK HOGE (Pueblo, Colo.): Mr. Chairman, speaking to the suggestion that the last Rotarian made, I think it is a good one. I don't think he was quite explicit enough on how he would get this propaganda out that he would create.

We have in our town, Pueblo, morning and evening newspapers and we get so many letters that some of them are sent to the advertising department but most of them to the wastebasket. We have a stamp we use. We return the letters with the request they take our name off their mailing lists. We get from 25 to 30 a day. My suggestion is that if you have a public relations man, that he send his propaganda to the local president of the club and then if the local president of the club thinks it is all right and will take it to the local newspaper office, he will get some consideration; but unless he does that, it is just like sowing seeds. You don't know what kind of ground they are going to land on. So I make that suggestion to you. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN PARK: Before we adjourn, I want to call your attention to a sheaf of half a dozen pamphlets put out by the Rotary International Secretariat. We were to have some of these for distribution but somehow the package has been mislaid. If you are interested, and I hope you all are, make a note that we have certain pamphlets. One of them is called "Rotary Publicity," an excellent one (No. 14). "Rotary and the Rotary Club" (No. 115) is another one. Another is "What is the Rotary Club?" (No. 2). A more recent one is called "These Rotarians, They Meet, They Eat and They?" (No. 6030). It answers that question. It is a nice little pamphlet to hand to visitors to your club. Of course, this one, "Brief Facts About Rotary," should be in every Rotarian's pocket.

I had intended to discuss the motion picture field but the time is up and we will have to postpone that until we get to Cleveland, I guess.

Gentlemen, I thank you for attending this conference and for your attention. I want to express appreciation to the speakers who have helped us out.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at twelve-fifteen o'clock.)

Acta de la Asamblea Consultiva Ibero-Americana

(Primera Sesión Celebrada a las 4:15 de la Tarde del Día 20 de Junio en la Sala Número 402 del Auditorio Municipal).

Presidente: Armando de Arruda Pereira, São Paulo, Brasil
Vicepresidente: Fernando Carbajal, Lima, Perú
Vicepresidente: Francisco Marseillán, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Secretario: Juan M. Roger, Chicago, Illinois.

(Concurren las personas cuya lista aparece al fin de estas actas.)

El Presidente Arruda Pereira abre la sesión haciendo una explicación del objeto de la asamblea e indica que el primer tópico a discusión es:

a) Manera de intensificar la acción de Rotary en los países ibero-americanos.

El director de R. I. Don Francisco Marseillán, de la Argentina, habla de la experiencia de los clubs de su país. Dice que los clubs argentinos generalmente están deseosos de aumentar el número de socios, pero que se presenta el problema de la calidad. Es muy difícil—agrega—saber si una persona reúne las condiciones necesarias para ser rotario, pero es posible que después de admitida en el club pruebe su capacidad rotaria. Si esto no sucede, no se ha perdido mucho. Continúa diciendo que el número de socios de un Rotary club no es tan importante como la necesidad que existe de que en él estén representadas todas las clasificaciones existentes en la comunidad.

El Rotario Sergio Herrera, de la Habana, Cuba, indica que el Director Marseillán ha tocado un punto fundamental. Manifiesta que su opinión concuerda con la del Rotario Marseillán. Concluye diciendo que es menester dar al rotario una instrucción amplia y que siendo los Rotary clubs profundamente democráticos debe admitirse en su seno a todo elemento que sea serio y honrado.

El ex-Director Felipe Silva opina que la calidad es elástica, y dice que las personas que ingresan en un Rotary club deben considerar su admisión como un honor personal y no como un honor para Rotary. Se refiere luego a la versión castellana de la "guía de clasificaciones," que acaba de publicarse.

Se pone a discusión el tópico: "Organizando un Rotary Club en cada localidad que pueda sostenerlo." El Gobernador Joaquín Serratosa Cibils, del Distrito 31 de R.I., desea una explicación del punto "que pueda sostenerlo." El Gobernador Manuel Galigarcía, del Distrito 25, manifiesta que en su concepto, es muy peligroso organizar un Rotary club en una localidad que no puede mantenerlo debidamente. El Director Armando Pereira refiere el caso de una localidad de 250 habitantes que mantiene un club de 30 socios. Este club se encuentra en el Canadá. El Gobernador Adrián Rodríguez del Distrito 23 dice que el ejemplo no es aplicable

a la América Ibera. Tenemos que fijarnos en nuestros países—dice—, pues en México, por ejemplo, hay ciudades de 20,000 habitantes donde no puede sostenerse un Rotary club. El Gobernador Armando Hamel, del Distrito 34 de R.I. expresa que después de asistir a la asamblea internacional es más partidario de expansión. Pone como ejemplo al Rotary Club de Talagante, Chile. La población tiene sólo 3,000 habitantes y el club cuenta con 32 socios, que son de lo más entusiastas en el país. Termina diciendo que la mayor parte de los 78 Rotary clubs de Chile funcionan en localidades pequeñas. El Gobernador Joaquín Serratosa dice que el daño de que cese de funcionar el club es para la ciudad en que radique, no para Rotary.

El Gobernador Ricardo Hernández, de México, expone que en su distrito hay una población de 2,000 habitantes en la que funciona un club con 29 miembros, y que el club trabaja admirablemente.

El Gobernador Horacio Damianovich, de Argentina, dice que se presta demasiada atención a la organización administrativa, al mecanismo de Rotary, las reglas de asistencia, etc. Añade que los clubs deben juzgarse por su actuación ya que la idea primordial es la de servir a la localidad por medio de las relaciones profesionales e internacionales. Tenemos la obligación de servir, de trabajar —termina.

El Rotario Victores Prieto, de Ciudad Juárez, México, expresa que debemos evitar extremos y que el progreso de Rotary es lo esencial. Debemos abstenernos de hablar del "rotarismo" para hablar de Rotary clubs. Concluye diciendo que estos asuntos deben enfocarse individualmente, cada persona describiendo la práctica de su propio país.

El Rotario López Alvarado, de Nogales, México, dice que el sistema de clasificaciones ha sido un obstáculo para la organización de nuevos clubs. Dice que trató de organizar un club en una población de 7,000 habitantes y que no pudo encontrar más de 10 clasificaciones distintas.

El Rotario Eudoro Aguilar, de Lima, Perú, opina que en la fundación de un club todo depende del medio. Cita como ejemplo su propio club en el que para la admisión de nuevos socios se invita al candidato para que asista a una sesión a fin de que se dé cuenta cabal de los principios de organización, etc. Si no le gusta después de dos sesiones, muy bien, pero si es de su agrado, queda como socio efectivo del club.

Segunda Sesion
21 de Junio de 1938

En primer lugar se da consideración al asunto del "Manual Rotario" y se aprueba la siguiente moción:

> "La Asamblea Consultiva Ibero-Americana, reunida en San Francisco, recomienda a Rotary International que se imprima una edición económica del 'Manual Rotario' para su distribución gratuita a todos los nuevos socios."

El concurso de historia pacifista ibero americana proyectado por el Rotary Club de Valparaíso, Chile, desde hace varios años, es materia de discusión.

Manifiesta el Gobernador Armando Hamel su deseo de obtener la cooperación de todos los presentes en este proyecto, que, aunque originado en Chile, debe llegar a ser un concurso general, y hace hincapié en que esta historia tenga un

carácter pacifista y que no incluya nada que pudiera herir las susceptibilidades de cualquier país. Después de interesante discusión se hace evidente que el proyecto recibe la aprobación unánime de los concurrentes. El Gobernador Damianovich hace referencia a un concurso similar efectuado hace algunos años en el Brasil. A su manera de ver la revisión de las historias es esencial y añade su felicitación sincera por el proyecto.

Se dice que aunque por cinco años el Club de Valparaíso ha gestionado la celebración de tal concurso no se ha perdido el tiempo, pues se ha sembrado la semilla y se ha preparado el terreno.

La asamblea expresa su opinión favorable, aprobando la siguiente resolución:

"La Asamblea Consultiva Ibero-Americana de la 29a. Convención de R.I., reunida en San Francisco de California, resuelve:

Hacer suyo el proyecto del Rotary Club de Valparaíso, Chile, sobre 'un concurso de historia pacifista ibero-americana' y solicitar de los directores de R.I. que consideren la idea propuesta y, si merece su aprobación, que recomienden a los gobernadores de distrito en la América Ibera que presten su más decidido apoyo y cooperación.

La Asamblea acuerda, además, encomendar al Club de Valparaíso la adopción de todas las medidas necesarias para obtener la más pronta realización del proyecto y, en especial, que se dirija a los clubs de las capitales de los países aludidos, solicitándoles la constitución de comisiones permanentes exclusivamente dedicadas a este fin."

La resolución arriba indicada fué aprobada por aclamación.

A continuación se dan a conocer los siguientes detalles del proyecto en cuestión:

"El Rotary Club de Valparaíso, estimando que la falta de unión entre los pueblos que forman la familia humana se debe en gran parte a la forma fragmentaria y local como se concibe y se enseña la historia, propone a todos los Rotary Clubs de la América Latina, la creación de un premio para la mejor historia que se escriba sobre el origen, nacimiento y desarrollo de la civilización latino-americana, tomada en un conjunto como un solo fenómeno histórico.

Esta historia deberá ser lo suficientemente sucinta y comprensiva, como para que pueda servir de texto de enseñanza en la asignatura del ramo, y ha de estar inspirada en el deseo de despertar en la juventud la idea de la unidad, de la aventura humana sobre la tierra y ha de estar escrita en forma que tienda a reemplazar el odio, las rivalidades y recelos, por el amor, la cooperación y la confianza entre todos los pueblos, y en especial entre pueblos latino-americanos que son de una misma raza y tienen múltiples lazos de afinidad."

El Gobernador Galigarcía, del Distrito 25 (Cuba), distribuye un folleto que contiene el discurso que el Rotario Dr. Gustavo Odio de Granda pronunció ante la conferencia del Distrito 25 sobre "América entera, unida, puede ser la que descubra el origen del cáncer. Luchemos por esta idea." Se discute tan importante asunto y la forma en que los Rotary clubs pueden cooperar. Algunos de los presentes manifiestan su deseo de que se difunda el contenido del folleto. El Gobernador Alvarez, de El Salvador, se refiere a la importancia de la lucha

contra el cáncer. El Director Marseillán opina que sería aconsejable que el club de la Habana distribuyera el folleto entre los Rotary Clubs de Ibero-América. Los gobernadores harían una labor efectiva si insistieran ante los clubs para que dén impulso a la campaña contra el cáncer.

Se aprobó la siguiente moción:

"El Distrito 25 somete a la consideración de la Asamblea Consultiva Ibero-Americana la recomendación a los distritos ibero-americanos, del trabajo del Dr. Gustavo Odio de Granda, del Rotary Club de la Habana, presentado en la conferencia distrital celebrada en Sagua la Grande en relación a la intensificación de las investigaciones del origen del cáncer, cuyo título es: "América entera, unida, puede ser la que descubra el origen del cáncer. Luchemos por esta idea."

"La Asamblea Consultiva Ibero-Americana considera de suma importancia este asunto y lo traslada a la junta directiva de R.I. para que estudie los medios naturales para su realización, y

"Solicita de los gobernadores de Ibero América que lleven a sus distritos esta idea, para que a través de sus clubs se estimule a los poderes públicos para la más fácil realización de este empeño."

El Gobernador Galigarcía presenta la siguiente moción, la cual, después de discutida, fué aceptada por aclamación:

"Someter a la consideración de la asamblea consultiva ibero-americana que a través de sus distritos se haga una propaganda, delegando a los médicos de su clubs para que se haga una perfecta información de los postulados del Dr. Carlos Finlay, cubano que liberó a la humanidad de una de las enfermedades más graves que ha padecido el hombre, la fiebre amarilla,. demostrando que su agente de trasmisión es el mosquito. Con tal objeto el Distrito 25 enviará oportunamente a todos los distritos ibero-americanos toda la información para llenar esta finalidad."

El Gobernador Galigarcía presenta además esta otra moción, la cual fué aprobada unánimenente:

"Que la Asamblea Consultiva Ibero-Americana aconseje a los distritos la celebración de reuniones extraordinarias, de funcionarios, a los seis meses de haberse celebrado la asamblea distrital."

El Gobernador Serratosa cibils opina que sería excelente celebrar tal reunión inmediatamente después de la conferencia del distrito, pero la idea del Gobernador Galigarcía es reunir a los funcionarios de los clubs después de que han tenido la experiencia de servir, digamos, seis meses, en sus respectivos puestos. La discusión que sigue es prueba del interés que ha merecido esta moción, que resulta aprobada al fin.

El Gobernador Hamel manifiesta que en la Conferencia de Osorno se aprobó un proyecto tendiente a dar vida a la idea de que el Premio Nobel de la Paz sea concedido a Paul Harris. Es el mejor deseo de los chilenos ver que tenga buen resultado su propósito y sólo desean conocer la forma de llevarlo a cabo ya que la postulación tiene que efectuarse antes del primero de febrero del año entrante. Después de discutirse los medios más eficaces de dar impulso a la idea, se aprobó la siguiente resolución:

"Iniciar una acción en los diversos países del mundo para informar a quien corresponda que el Premio Nobel de la Paz debiera ser discernido a Paul Harris, como el mejor exponente del movimiento mundial que trabaja por la paz y el acercamiento entre los pueblos, pidiendo a la junta directiva de R.I. que realice las gestiones que considere pertinentes."

El Gobernador Adolfo Autrey, de México, dice que la idea es magnífica, e indica que cualquier homenaje al fundador de Rotary (hablando especialmente del Premio Nobel) tendría que recaer también en nuestra institución.

El Gobernador Alvarez, de Santa Ana, El Salvador, manifiesta que en vista de las dificultades de comunicación en la América Central, desea que se haga un esfuerzo por mejorar los caminos y dice que si no hay caminos estamos distanciados. Desea que se tomen las medidas del caso para impulsar la terminación de los trabajos de la Carretera Pan Americana.

Se aprueba la siguiente moción en este sentido:

"Que Rotary International pida a la Oficina Pan-Americana de Washington que gestione la construcción de la carretera pan-americana, para que los países respectivos se interesen por la rápida terminación de la misma."

El Gobernador Galigarcía presenta la siguiente moción, que es aprobada por unanimidad:

"Se somete a la consideración de la asamblea consultiva ibero-americana, que solicite de la junta directiva de R.I. que en lo sucesivo en la asamblea consultiva ibero-americana se unifiquen todas las asambleas por grupos de habla española, para hacer una sola asamblea, donde se discutirán todos los aspectos de interés, evitando los pequeños grupos que pudieran tener una asistencia pobre, disminuyendo, por tanto, el entusiasmo."

El Ex-Director Felipe Silva habla acerca del deseo que tienen los rotarios de Cuba de que se celebre una Segunda Conferencia Regional del Caribe y del Golfo de México. El Gobernador Galigarcía escribirá a la junta directiva de R.I. poniendo de manifiesto el sentir de los rotarios cubanos y solicitando la autorización respectiva.

Se pone en discusión el tópico "Revista Rotaria." Es el deseo unánime que la revista llegue a todos los rotarios de habla española y portuguesa. Se explica que 95% de los rotarios de habla castellana están suscritos actualmente y 60% de los rotarios del Brasil, a pesar de la diferencia del idioma. El Director de la "Revista Rotaria," Manuel Hinojosa, expresa su deseo de que se difunda la revista entre los no rotarios. El Sr. Adolfo Autrey (Gobernador Nombrado del Distrito 23) habla elogiosamente de la revista. El Rotario Hinojosa explica que aunque todavía hay un déficit, este año no será tan grande como el del año pasado, y añade que el precio de suscripción a "Revista Rotaria" no cubre el costo neto de cada ejemplar de la revista. El director de la revista hace entonces referencia a la necesidad de conseguir un mayor número de anuncios e indica el precio de los mismos. Recomienda que cada lector tome interés en los anuncios y que siempre que se presente la oportunidad escriba a los anunciantes, haciendo mención de "Revista Rotaria." Sugiere además que se aunen los esfuerzos a fin de influir en el ánimo de los representantes de firmas norteamericanas en la América Ibera para que representantes de una misma casa se pongan de acuerdo y toquen un anuncio cooperativo en la revista. El Gobernador Andres

Dasso del Perú sugiere que se obtengan anuncios relacionados con las ciudades de la convención. El Gobernador Galigarcía expresa que en la conferencia del Distrito 25 se propuso que se aumente el precio de la suscripción a $1.50. Se indica que si a primera vista este aumento de $0.25 no significa mucho, adquiere proporciones considerables cuando se trata de países en que la moneda ha sufrido depreciación en relación con el dólar.

Tercera Sesion
22 de Junio de 1938

El Ex-Director Felipe Silva manifiesta que con el objeto de pulsar la opinión de algunos rotarios acerca del Comité Consultivo Ibero-Americano, propuesto por el Sr. Joaquín Serratosa Cibils, Gobernador del Distrito 31, envió una serie de preguntas a 85 rotarios. Indica que hay disparidad de criterio entre las respuestas recibidas y que parece que la mayoría de los que contestaron se opinan en contra de la fundación de dicho comité consultivo. Se discute la conveniencia de establecer dos comités en lugar de uno (uno para los países situados al norte del Ecuador y otro para los situados al sur del Ecuador. Se hace mención del costo que las reuniones de dicho comité ocasionarían, que se calcula entre $9,000 y $14,000 por cada reunión, según la ciudad en que se efectuara. Menciónase además la inconveniencia en incurrir en gastos de esta naturaleza mientras exista un déficit en la "Revista Rotaria."

El Gobernador Serratosa Cibils manifiesta que el primer paso hacia la creación del comité consultivo sería el seleccionar un grupo (de preferencia ex-gobernadores) para formar un "comité por correspondencia," el cual no ocasionaría gastos a R.I. Este grupo cambiaría opiniones, haría sugestiones, realizaría un mejor acercamiento entre los varios países, etc. y, constituiría una autoridad separada en nuestros países. El Gobernador Nombrado Hamel apoya la idea.

El Gobernador Damianovich expresa su opinión favorable acerca del comité consultivo que se proyecta crear y dice que se debe tener presente que no se trata de crear un organismo más, ya que todos nos damos cuenta de la magnífica organización de R.I., sino que más bien sería un ventajoso sistema de cooperación. Sugiere que en vez de llamarlo "comité consultivo" se lo denomine "consejo de cooperación ibero-americana."

Se expresa la conveniencia de que R.I. estudie el proyecto. El Gobernador Autrey manifiesta que sería aconsejable experimentar la idea, estudiándola para luego pedir la aprobación de la junta directiva para la formación de un comité en la forma sugerida por el Gobernador Serratosa.

El Presidente de la Asamblea manifiesta que conviene saber quiénes están por la formación del comité o de dos comités. Tomada la votación, se descubre que la opinión es favorable para la creación de uno o dos comités consultivos ibero-americanos o consejos de cooperación ibero-americanos, y la Asamblea Consultiva Ibero-Americana acuerda

> "Recomendar a la Junta Directiva de R.I. que se delegue el estudio de este asunto en el Ex-Director Internacional Don Felipe Silva, quien, para ello, podrá asesorarse de los elementos que estime convenientes."

El Gobernador Hamel habla de la conveniencia de que Juan Roger visite la América Ibera, no en viaje de expansión rotaria, sino con el objeto de establecer

un nexo mejor entre los clubs de Ibero América y la Secretaría de R.I. La asamblea se manifiesta enteramente de acuerdo con esta recomendación y se aprueba por unanimidad la siguiente moción para ser sometida a la consideración de la junta directiva de R. I.:

La Asamblea Consultiva Ibero-Americana, reunida en San Francisco de California con ocasión de la 29a. Convención Internacional de Rotary,

"Considerando

Que sería un vínculo excelente entre los Rotary Clubs de la América Ibera y la Secretaría de R.I. si el encargado del departamento ibero-americano conociera más estrechamente a los rotarios y a los países con los cuales está constantemente en relación, y considerando además que sería de positivo beneficio para Rotary que el Rotario Juan Roger visite Rotary Clubs en la América Ibera, no con propósitos de expansión, la que está admirablemente atendida por los Rotarios James H. Roth y C. Lana Sarrate, sino para guiarlos y conocerlos mejor,

Resuelve:

Pedir a la junta directiva de Rotary International que el encargado del departamento ibero-americano, Rotario Juan Roger, realice este año una jira por la América Ibera con el objeto de adquirir un conocimiento personal de los Rotary clubs y de los rotarios, familiarizándose con las necesidades peculiares de los Rotary clubs en dichos países, a fin de que de esta manera la Secretaría Central de R.I. pueda servir aún más eficientemente a dichos clubs, de acuerdo con las características de los mismos y de los países en que se hallan situados."

A moción del Presidente de la Asamblea, el Director Armando de Arruda Pereira, los asistentes se pusieron de pie por unos segundos en recuerdo del desaparecido Rotario y ex-Gobernador del antiguo Distrito 64 (Chile) Dr. Don Luis Calvo-Mackenna, muerto últimanente.

También la Asamblea Consultiva Ibero-Americana acordó dedicar un recuerdo sentido a los compañeros españoles ausentes, y expresar el dolor que embarga a los rotarios ibero-americanos por la tremenda tragedia que actualmente tiene lugar en la Madre Patria."

Se propone dar mayor elasticidad a la clasificación de "servicio anterior" a fin de que cuando un rotario haya prestado servicios relevantes a su club y se vea obligado a cambiar su residencia, pueda ingresar en el Rotary club de la localidad en que establece su nuevo domicilio, bajo la clasificación de "servicio anterior," aunque su clasificación real esté cubierta.

El Gobernador Galigarcía pone a la consideración de la Asamblea la siguiente moción, la que es aprobada por unanimidad:

"La Asamblea Consultiva Ibero-Americana da un voto de simpatía y agradecimiento por los espléndidos servicios que prestan a los Rotary Clubs de habla española y portuguesa los compañeros Juan Roger, Manuel Hinojosa-Flores y James H. Roth, y hace constar que estos compañeros desempeñan sus funciones a la entera satisfacción de los rotarios de Ibero-América. De modo especial la Asamblea hace constar los beneficios incalculables que "Revista Rotaria" presta a nuestros Distritos bajo la dirección del distinguido compañero Manuel Hinojosa Flores."

Lista de los Concurrentes

Sr. Dr. D. Eudoro Aguilar O., Lima, Perú
Sr. Dr. D. César D. Andrade, Guayaquil, Ecuador
Sr. Pedro Assémat, Tampico, México
Sr. A. P. Allen, San Pedro, Calıfornia
Sr. D. Carlos Alvarado, Ica, Perú
Sr. Dr. D. Gustavo E. Alvarez, Santa Ana, El Salvador
Sr. Adolfo E. Autrey, Tampico, México
Sr. R. S. Barbachano, Tıjuana, México
Sr. José Luis Barbadillo, Puebla, México
Sr. Ing. D. Fernando Carbajal, Lıma, Perú
Sr. D. Heriberto Coates, Montevideo, Uruguay
Sr. Alfredo Correoso y Quesada, Camagüey, Cuba
Sr. Dr. D. Horacio Damianovich, Santa Fe, Argentina
Sr. D. Andrés F. Dasso, Lima, Perú
Sr. D. Martín Luis Drago (Cónsul Argentino en San Francisco de California)
Sr. D. Luis Gajardo G., San Felipe, Chile
Sr. Dr. Manuel Galigarcía, Habana, Cuba
Sr. Manuel M. García, Mexicali, B.C., México
Sr. Nicolás García Colin, México, D. F., México
Sr. R. García Larrañaga, San Luis Potosí, México
Sr. Miguel González, Tijuana, México
Sr. J. Fco. Granadino, Santa Ana, El Salvador
Sr. D. Armando Hamel, Santiago, Chile
Sr. Ricardo Hernández, Chihuahua, México
Sr. Dr. Sergio Herrera, Habana, Cuba
Sr. Manuel Hinojosa Flores, Tampico, México
Sr. Miguel Langone, Durango, México
Sr. Manuel León Ortega, México, D. F., México
Sr. Aurelio de León, Matamoros, México
Sr. Tte. Coronel Ricardo León Velarde, Lima, Perú
Sr. Luiz Dias Lins, Recife, Brasil
Sr. Lic. S. López Alvarado, Nogales, México
Sr. Rubén D. Luna, Tijuana, México
Sr. Ing. D. Francisco Marseillán, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Sr. D. Federico Martins, La Paz, Bolivia
Sr. Rubén Mazal, México, D. F., México
Sr. Manuel F. Mora, Ciudad Juárez, México
Sr. Mario Muro, Holguín, Cuba
Sr. D. Julio Navarro, Callao, Perú
Sr. Jesús N. Noyola, San Luis Potosí, México
Sr. Francisco R. Painceira, Banes, Cuba
Sr. José Antonio Pascual, Santa Clara, Cuba
Sr. Armando de Arruda Pereira, São Paulo, Brasil
Sr. Francisco Pérez Sánchez, Los Mochis, México
Sr. Victores Prieto, Ciudad Juárez, México
Sr. D. Franklin Quezada Rogers, Temuco, Chile
Sr. Dr. R. Repilado, Habana, Cuba
Sr. D. Jorge Roa Martínez, Pereira, Colombia
Sr. Juan Manuel Roger, Chicago, Illinois
Sr. James H. Roth, Representante de R.I.
Sr. D. Joaquín Serratosa Cibils, Montevideo, Uruguay
Sr. Dr. Felipe Silva, Cienfuegos, Cuba
Sr. Tom Sutton, Tampico, México
Sr. E. Torres Belón, Lima, Perú
Sr. H. O. Tucker, Ciudad Obregón, México
Sr. Dr. Osvaldo Valdez de la Paz (periodista) Habana, Cuba
Sr. Nicolás Vázquez, Puebla, México
Sr. Guillermo Veraneo Castillo, Habana, Cuba
Sr. Oscar A. Villafañe, México, D. F., México

Electrical Craft Assembly

Tuesday Morning, June 21, 1938

The electrical industry group convened at ten-twenty o'clock, in the auditorium of the Pacific Gas & Electric Building, Rotarian E. E. Brazier, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A., acting as chairman and Rotarian Jack E. North, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., acting as vice chairman.

ROTARIAN D. E. HARRIS (San Francisco, California, U. S. A.): Gentlemen, it is my privilege to act as your host this morning in lieu of Mr. R. M. Alvord, who was taken sick. I want to extend a welcome and I am sure that out of this meeting there will be a lot of pleasure and a lot of constructive work.

The chairman, Mr. Laurence H. Alline, was called upon to attend another meeting. Therefore, the vice chairman will act as chairman, Mr. E. E. Brazier, of Denver, Colorado.

We also have Jack North, of Cleveland, who will act as vice chairman, and Mr. D. D. Sturgeon as secretary. Mr. Brazier, I take pleasure in turning this meeting over to you.

(Rotarian Brazier assumed the chair.)

CHAIRMAN BRAZIER: The object of this meeting, as I understand it, is to discuss the obligation of the Rotarian to the industry which he represents. It isn't our desire nor the desire of the committee in charge of this particular activity in Rotary to make this meeting a trade association meeting. We should steer away from that as much as possible and bring out ways and means by which we as Rotarians and leaders in our various communities in the industry can be of more service. I think there is a lot of opportunity for any Rotarian to serve his community and especially in our industry, because the young men coming up through college and high school are giving consideration to the vocation that they may adopt and follow as their life's work.

In our own club we have started this book shelf idea in our high schools. Our method of handling the book shelf activity in Denver is along the lines suggested by Rotary International. We set up a shelf of vocational books in two of the high schools so that the young men who are interested in various vocations have an opportunity to become acquainted with the various vocations which they may be interested in.

To accumulate these books we sent out cards to all the members of our club, asking them to look through their library and see if they have any books on their vocation which they would like to present to these schools. We had very fine response and have established two shelves of books. We are attempting to place a shelf of vocational books in each of our four or five high schools.

Then there is the matter of leadership, whether we are only members of the Rotary club, or are Rotarians in deed, living the principles of Rotary, and being leaders in our craft in attempting to steer our industry along the right channels of ethical trading and so on.

Without further comment, I would like to open up this meeting for discussion.

ROTARIAN C. LEROY BUIE (Itasca, Texas, U. S. A.): I would like to ask you a little more about the vocational bookshelf.

CHAIRMAN BRAZIER: You can get this file 512 on the vocational bookshelf from the Rotary office in the civic auditorium or in Chicago.

ROTARIAN J. C. BECKMAN (Tacoma, Washington, U. S. A.): In Tacoma for the past two years under the chairmanship of Bob Knight, speakers have gone to one of our large high schools and told the students about their particular activity. We don't go there to sell the students our job. We go there to give them all the facts of our job, both those for and those against. We give them an opportunity to ask questions. They want to know what you are likely to earn, how long it will take you to get to an earning standard. They will certainly make use of any materials that may be put out there for them.

ROTARIAN L. SIEBERT (San Francisco, California, U. S. A.): I have been called upon several times to discuss electrical subjects with classes, evening schools and also the junior college at Sacramento and find a very definite interest. The interest is such that the teachers in the electrical classes have requested me as an individual to send to the schools regularly those trade papers that we receive after we are through with them, because the students are very definitely interested in the subject matter in these trade papers.

I think there is a very definite opening there for us to follow through on that movement. The trade papers supplement the remarks on these books. The advantage, of course, of the trade papers is that they are current.

ROTARIAN AL NICOLL (San Francisco, California, U. S. A.): I feel very much I have to be a listener today, having been a Rotarian just about two weeks.

I think this idea of having a library of books is an excellent one. I have some of my old correspondence school courses that I used to take when I was breaking into the business. When anybody around our place ever wanted to learn anything, I would open up the library and let him take that. I see an opportunity now in expanding that and turning it into Rotary, which I will be glad to do.

ROTARIAN F. C. COLCORD (Newberg, Oregon, U. S. A.): Our club is about two years old. The first thing we adopted was this library shelf in the high school. When each one of us gets through with a particular trade magazine, we send it to the high school for the book shelf. The superintendent of schools, a member of our Rotary club, says that the most important and most interesting shelf and the most used shelf is the one for the trade magazines.

ROTARIAN LEN. CLOSTERMAN (Southwest Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.): May I ask how these shelves or the papers are earmarked to give Rotary the credit?

CHAIRMAN BRAZIER: They have a sticker that goes inside the books that states the books are supplied through the Rotary club. In Denver, we had a special shelf set apart and a metal name plate with the name "Denver Rotary Club" put on the shelf.

We have with us this morning a member of the industry of many years'

experience. I would like to have Bill Herstein stand up and make a few comments.

ROTARIAN W. R. HERSTEIN (Memphis, Tennessee, U. S. A.): I have been out of the industry for about ten years. I was an electrical wholesaler for twenty-five years and anything connected with the electrical industry still carries for me a very keen interest. While I can't contribute anything to the discussion, I can take back to Memphis some very valuable thoughts. We have in our city a vocational high school. The superintendent of that high school is also a Rotarian, and as soon as I get back one of the first things I shall do will be to suggest to other Rotarians with electrical classifications the idea of preserving and turning over to the superintendent of the vocational high school all the electrical magazines they receive.

CHAIRMAN BRAZIER: Here are a few questions contained in file No. 506-A gotten out by the office in Chicago.

(Chairman Brazier then read a number of questions relating to buyer-seller, competitor, and employer-employe relationships.)

ROTARIAN STURGEON (Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.): Isn't it possible that the man who made up that list of questions is an electrical contractor who has just gotten religion?

CHAIRMAN BRAZIER: I believe there is a lot of food for thought and I would like very much for some of you gentlemen to start a little discussion along those lines.

ROTARIAN CLARENCE I. WHISTLER (Tulare, California, U. S. A.): Since this is Rotary and an electrical meeting, I would like to hear some discussion on the relation of a man to his competitors.

The instructions we have got from Rotary about what a Rotarian's responsibilities are toward his competitors are that we should carry the Rotary message to all our competitors. Yet sometimes I find that my competitors thoroughly detest me, because very often I take away from them a job that they would like to have very much.

How am I going to carry the message to a man who feels that way toward me?

ROTARIAN LEN. CLOSTERMAN: We are overcoming a similar trouble in Los Angeles by a dealer organization. We are dividing the town up into sections and having meetings with our competitors. We find there will always be a few that will still not want to see us in their place of business. By sitting down at the dinner table with our competitors and talking it over, the fellows we have pointed out as the bad boys in our industry are not bad boys after all. We have developed a friendship with most of the dealers in Los Angeles.

CHAIRMAN BRAZIER: I think those of us who have probably worked in organization work have all had experience that at the start it is rather discouraging. The plan to follow, as I see it, is first to be honest and ethical yourself and stake the other fellow as being in the same frame of mind. In other words, if you are honest yourself and the other fellow is honest, you are going to get along.

ROTARIAN J. C. BECKMAN: I believe practically every one of those questions can be answered immediately by the application of the Golden Rule or Christian conduct. Still when we come to this contractor work, we find that some people

have the idea that there is collusion when we get together in trade associations for the exchange of information. You have in the electrical group very frequently men who have had absolutely no business training. The purchase of a screw driver and a pair of pliers is sufficient to put some men into the electrical contracting industry. Men who require no more than that to get into the business necessarily frequently have no knowledge of what their costs are.

The most important thing that we have to do is try to get a fair price for the industry up, not down. We have had a situation that forced this trade association on us. It got to the point where they were diving so low to get jobs that they just couldn't get down any lower. They had to get the prices up somehow and so far it hasn't been a matter of interfering with the customer's rights. The customer usually gets the advantage of the situation. I feel that the manufacturers and jobbers can help tremendously in this matter because the man that is going out from under his hat to take jobs, would get a fair price if he knew all of his costs, if he knew that old man overhead was following him like a shadow wherever he went, that the taxes are going to be collected whether he knows how much they amount to or not, if he knew that overhead consisted also of this job that he wasn't able to collect for, the time that he spends running around figuring half a dozen jobs to land one. It is difficult in our electrical groups to get over that information.

CHAIRMAN BRAZIER: I think it is a matter of education. In other words, try to study our problem so we all know what we are doing and we do recognize overhead expense and costs and things of that kind.

I believe in our trade association work if we attempt to carry on an educational program and point out to those that are not as well informed as we what constitutes a job and the cost factors that have got to be considered, that that is a real fine activity to carry on, because anyone in business, as I see it, is entitled to make a fair profit.

ROTARIAN ROBERT L. ST. JOHN (San Francisco, California, U. S. A.): I am a consulting engineer; in other words, I am the representative of the owner.

As a consulting engineer, it is my business to buy as much as I can for as little money as I can. I do find that there is collusion among contractors. I am just stating these things as facts and I don't think that they should have a part in Rotary.

In my business, I try to do things according to my conscience and as a result, I lose a lot of work in not deviating a little.

To go back to the book shelf question, I believe we as Rotarians of the electrical industry should, as this gentleman said, tell the boys coming up the bad parts of our business as well as the good. We can't create 10,000 bosses for 4000 men. They all want to be bosses.

It is my happy privilege to allow fifteen minutes a day, which I have done for over twenty years, for any of the building trades mechanics in my end of the industry to come up to my office to get the answer to a technical question. You would be surprised how much I have learned in doing that. I have trained the boys of my organization. I took them a year before they got out of high school, had them follow a certain course in their last year in high school, then they came into my office and instead of paying them $30 or $40 a month, as they would have been glad to have worked for, I tried to pay them a wage equal to what other boys got in other work.

Then after learning to draw or trace or anything of that kind, I sent them

out onto the job as mechanics. After two years as mechanics, they then came back into the organization and today anybody who knows my organization knows that the organization consists of the boys. Of course, it has taken fourteen or fifteen years to train them, but I believe, as was said by the president in his speech yesterday, that Rotary is not a philosophical organization; it is a practical institution.

ROTARIAN JACK NORTH (Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.): The Electrical League was created about six years ago. Possibly I have the distinction of being the only member in some 200,000 Rotarians with the classification of electrical league. My actual connection is light, heat and power, having devoted about 95 per cent of my time to this work of service. I am very much interested in the first part of the discussion, if I may go back to that.

In some of these questions about trade problems, I think just all we have to do is practice the Golden Rule.

ROTARIAN STUART SMITH (Vancouver, B. C., Canada): I am a credit man for the Northern Electric Company in Vancouver. I noticed that one of the previous speakers mentioned the fact that the supply organizations are to some extent responsible for conditions existing, particularly with regard to so-called curbstoners. I thought back a few years of the so-called curbstoners who were starting in the electrical business at that time, young chaps who had probably gone through technical school and had a certain amount of experience with electrical contractors and were then thrown out of a job and took up a screw driver and a pair of pliers and went to work for themselves. Many of them had no backing financially. They just wanted to go to work and earn an honest day's pay, if they possibly could. The electrical contractor today, I think, has an opportunity in his own hands as well as us, the suppliers, in properly training those men to be business men.

As a credit man I endeavor to train every man who comes onto our books with regard to keeping a proper and adequate set of records so that he knows whether or not he is making a profit. I endeavor to show him that if he continues to make losses, it is impossible for him to pay his bills. If I can teach him that he can do a good job for himself by keeping those records and by being a business man and having balance in his business, I think that I am doing a good job for him, for the electrical contracting business and for ourselves as well.

There are many men on our books today who started out as curbstoners and are mighty good electrical contractors today. I think both the electrical contractor Rotarian and the supplier Rotarian have a definite duty to perform there, and, by cooperation and by a process of education, we can certainly improve conditions in this industry of ours.

ROTARIAN CHARLES O'MALLEY (Las Vegas, New Mexico, U. S. A.): Probably I have been a little bit luckier than most of the fellows. I don't have to bid on many of my jobs. Lots of them are handed to me on a silver platter.

In regard to the curbstoner you have got to keep these fellows going because they are not really competitors of yours; they are really helping you. The man who wants a real job will come along and give it to you. I think if you take care of your competitor, he will take care of you in good shape.

CHAIRMAN BRAZIER: I would just like to bring to your attention another form that is available through the secretary's office. It is called "Vocational Service

Score Card." It would be interesting if each one of you would get one of these and then score yourself. I would like to read a few of these questions.

(Chairman Brazier read some of the questions listed on file 536.)

ROTARIAN D. E. HARRIS (San Francisco, California, U. S. A.): I think anything that I may say may seem to be somewhat of a repetition. I cannot help but feel as long as there are humans and as long as there is industry some of these problems we are now discussing will always be discussed. Sometimes I wonder whether those of us who are in industry and are expected to be leaders in that industry, because that is why you are in the Rotary club, have lost the knowledge of fighting. We seem to want someone to build a fence around our particular industry so that going will be easy.

We have a definite responsibility as Rotarians to industry and to society. If we are only in the Rotary club to take up space and to keep some other man who is anxious to work from getting in, then I think we ought to resign. But if we accept our responsibility, then it is our job to go out into industry and do the necessary training that the other fellow may enjoy some of the fruits of life and make life just a little better for all.

It does hurt occasionally, fellows, to be a good Rotarian, because you have a job to do. You are the leaders. But I think in the end there is more in life than just money. If service means anything, if the value of a reputation means anything to you, then I should think you would be willing to make a few sacrifices that you in turn may do your part to make this industry of ours, which we have a right to be justly proud of, even better and probably render a great service to society.

ROTARIAN C. LEROY BUIE: How about something on employer and employee relations?

CHAIRMAN BRAZIER: You might start the discussion by bringing out the point you would like to have talked about and we will see what we can do.

ROTARIAN BUIE: The trouble I have is getting industry to show these men that they need to work. I find that about 45 per cent of the successes in most things that people write on come from industry, and yet industry is the hardest thing. I don't have the ability to be a leader or to train.

ROTARIAN LEN. CLOSTERMAN: Have you ever tried prizes to your boys, competition, a little extra discount? Do you set quotas for your men? I mean a quota of sales, something to work for during a period of time. I think if you put an incentive before them, you wouldn't need leadership; in these times, they will all be after your prize.

Another thing, of course, is the way you handle your men, whether it is on a straight commission or on a salary basis. I am very happy that I have my boys with me since I started in business. They are all married and on Saturday night they need money to buy the necessities of life. So I cut out the straight commission about four years ago and placed them on a salary and a small commission on a certain volume of business. After that volume, the commission is increased, giving them an incentive not to lie down.

ROTARIAN BUIE: Mr. Chairman, I asked the question primarily not as a matter of getting more sales but as our duty to these salesmen to show that work is not work, but the service that we all speak of. My trouble is making them see they are working for something besides the salary and commission. I mean

to give them something that makes them happy and feel contented. They seem contented but they seem contented just because they have a living.

CHAIRMAN BRAZIER: It might be a good idea for you to develop the Rotary slogan a little, "He profits most who serves best," with your men.

We have to sell our employees, it seems to me, on the interest they should have in the industry and in the job they are doing.

ROTARIAN A. W. SAVAGE (Meriden, Connecticut, U. S. A.): I approach a problem of this kind more from the viewpoint of the manufacturer than from that of the contractor or jobber. But we have been much interested as manufacturers in the fact that too many young boys stick to academic work in the high schools and fit themselves not for industry or for the particular vocation perhaps they should, where they could succeed the best. We have been very anxious to promote the trade school idea. We have had a trade school in Meriden, sponsored by the state educational department for ten or fifteen years and it has grown and grown.

I think that if Rotarians and business men everywhere appreciate the real value of these trade schools and what they will do to get the boy into the proper niche, they will use their influence to promote them in a good many ways.

There are also what we call the trade extension classes where boys in the factories work several hours a week in the trade school supplementing the technical information in the trade school to their regular job in the factory. Those boys will become foremen and will become minor executives throughout the factory, which they never would do if they were not helped.

I bring this up because we spoke of the book shelf idea. That is fine, but if we can provide the real facilities so that the boys will have an opportunity to grow as they should grow and in the best way, I think it will help.

ROTARIAN J. C. BECKMAN: Might I ask what the trade union reaction is and how they place these boys in positions after they have taken this course. We are very much interested in Tacoma in this same thing. We have a real labor problem there to face.

ROTARIAN SAVAGE: We haven't had the opposition that perhaps one would expect in a trade union. There is a real shortage of really expert tradesmen in the different trades today.

ROTARIAN D. D. STURGEON: In Denver, we have a union town. The unions are assisting us in the apprentice proposition, instead of discouraging it. Any reputable contractor in Denver who has a boy or knows of a boy who is a good prospect to make a good electrician, if he will send that boy to the union headquarters, they will give him a program that he must follow, and he will have to attend the opportunity school to get information regarding his trade. He is rated and graded just the same as any other students and he can't apply for a job with any of the contractors until he has accomplished that course.

(The meeting adjourned at twelve-five o'clock.)

Insurance Craft Assembly

Tuesday Morning, June 21, 1938

The insurance craft assembly, held in the auditorium of the Insurance Brokers Exchange, San Francisco, California, convened at ten-fifteen o'clock, Rotarian Guy C. Livesay, president-elect, Rotary club, Centralia, Illinois, U. S. A., presiding.

CHAIRMAN LIVESAY: The insurance vocational craft assembly will please come to order.

We will start our session by the chair introducing himself. My name is Guy C. Livesay, better known as Guy; Centralia, Illinois; classification, insurance, casualty.

I also take pleasure in introducing our vice chairman, Alex W. Tippett, better known as Alex, who is from Louisville, Kentucky; classification, insurance, fire.

The secretary of our assembly is R. B. Means, from Huntsville, Texas, whose classification is insurance, life.

The purposes of the various vocational craft assemblies are: Fellowship among Rotarians in allied classifications and the opportunity to discuss the application of vocational service principles in the several areas of commerce, industry and professional activity.

Rotary International has suggested the following topics as a guide to the discussion in each of these assemblies:

First, "In my business contacts, am I a Rotarian or just a member of Rotary?"

Second, "Can a person be an employer and a friend of his employees?"

Third, "Vocational bookshelves."

Fourth, "Ethical problems of trade associations, or lessons from compulsory code experience."

This assembly does not have a planned program of prepared speeches. It will be an open discussion relating to your classification as it applies to vocational service, ethics and general principles of the various insurance crafts, and everyone present is requested to participate. I wish to take this opportunity of introducing to you Rotarian Charles Jourdan-Gassin, of Nice, France, who is manager of L'Union Insurance Company, general insurance. I would like to ask Mr. Jourdan-Gassin to say a few words to us at this time. (Applause)

ROTARIAN CHARLES JOURDAN-GASSIN (Nice, France): Mr. Chairman and fellow Rotarians: I am not at all prepared to present an address before you, and it is difficult for me because I am speaking a foreign language.

I had the privilege last year of being chairman of the executive committee at Nice, and received you there. This is my second visit to the States. I came here before in 1930, and I must say that I have been received with such kindness by every one of you that it is a real pleasure for me to be in your country again, which I love. (Applause)

As for insurance, the only thing I can say is that I came to your country to

take lessons. I did that also in 1930, and my trip here has been most useful to me in life insurance as well as other lines.

If you on your part wish to ask me any questions as to what is going on in France in insurance, I would be very glad to answer them for you, but I am afraid that you won't learn much. Anyhow, I am at your service.

Once more I thank you for your very kind and hearty reception. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN LIVESAY: Thank you, Charles!

I am going to call upon one or two of the leading Rotarians from California who hold insurance classifications. First I shall call on Ray Ellis who has the classification fire insurance and is a member of the San Francisco Rotary club.

Ray, will you open the discussion on the classification, please?

ROTARIAN RAY ELLIS (San Francisco, California, U. S. A.): We in the insurance business are somewhat at a disadvantage because we have no sample cases to open up and let people see and feel the thing we have to sell. But insurance men are never really at a disadvantage, and certainly Rotarians are never at a disadvantage in a business way.

As Rotarians, our motto is "He profits most who serves best." And of course we all know that the business of insurance is essentially a business of service to the entire community.

I am going to cut my remarks rather short so others will have an opportunity to engage in the discussion.

The chairman said that there would be an opportunity to discuss your classification as it applies to vocational service, ethics and general principles of professional activity. We might start off by discussing the opportunity to apply insurance service principles in the several areas of commerce, industry and professional activity.

That leads up to what I think is something that we insurance men—in fact, the entire insurance business—have neglected very appreciably over the course of the years; that is, what are we doing to acquaint other businesses with the insurance business outside of our day-to-day effort to sell policies, to sell insurance? What are we doing to let the other businesses know that insurance is an institution that is there to safeguard their investments and their earning power?

I am referring broadly to public relations. I could call public relations "propaganda," but I prefer to call public relations a high-class job of selling.

We have sold individually, but we have not made contacts which we should have made. We haven't made such contacts, for example, with the American Bankers Association; the National Association of Credit Men; the various chambers of commerce; the property management organizations and a number of other groups, business groups, that would like to hear more about insurance, would like to know more about it. We would like them to have a different conception of insurance than they now have. We do not want them to think of insurance as just an overhead expense, but to appreciate the importance of insurance.

We had a meeting here in San Francisco of the National Association of Credit Men just the week before last. In that meeting the insurance people took a very active part and a very important part.

Like Rotary, the convention, outside of the main general sessions, was broken down into craft assemblies, as we are today, and the insurance group furnished speakers to other groups to acquaint them with what insurance is doing in the business world today.

We have statistics that prove rather conclusively that they are very vitally interested in insurance, and if they are not as vitally interested as they should be, it is our job to do some high-class selling and interest them in insurance and what it means in their particular business.

Now, 83 per cent of these credit men, according to a tabulation made of a cross-section of their members, are insurance buyers for the firms they represent. In addition, they are in a position to recommend insurance, recommend an insurance program, to the firms to whom they sell goods. It is incumbent upon them to make sure that the man who buys goods on credit is going to remain a good credit risk. If that man is exposed to any loss that might impair his credit standing, he is not a good credit risk.

And so, what the insurance section is endeavoring to do, and what we can do more effectively if we can get your cooperation, is to get credit men insurance-conscious, get them to sell insurance for us indirectly, get them to have their questionnaires built up in such a way that they will reveal whether the people to whom they are selling have the proper insurance program.

ROTARIAN GRAHAM EDWARDS (Del Rio, Texas, U. S. A.): It is impossible to concentrate on all of the organizations that you have in a small city. My experience has been not with credit men, though I would not eliminate them, but through the bankers. If you will cultivate your bankers and those who work in banks, you will get many leads and some of the best business that can be had in the town. In a city of 25,000, people are well known to each other, and you can get more leads through banks and bank officials than any other way.

They know who needs insurance, they know their loans and the protections that those loans need, and one loan and one protection will lead to another.

ROTARIAN JULIAN H. VOORSANGER (San Francisco, California, U. S. A.): The credit men have devised a form which we are trying to get them to adopt and send out to all of their credit risks, a form which will reveal a lack of insurance protection, if there is such a lack. The form would be, I should say, the basis for an insurance survey such as you might profitably make.

If you get all of the credit men from these large industrial concerns and the wholesalers and the manufacturers to send out this form, it won't be long before the credit men of these retail organizations who buy from these larger concerns will be insurance-conscious. They will, of course, pass that along.

ROTARIAN ELLIS: That is, again, a job of public relations which takes a little time to put over, but that is a real message that is in line with what Rotary is trying to do. It is a service which we owe to the public to be sure that every insurable risk that is exposed to loss is insured.

In doing that we are not only good insurance men, but good Rotarians as well.

ROTARIAN CHARLES P. MASON (Greenwich, Connecticut, U. S. A.): I think that we can start right at home on this public relations matter. We have had very interesting vocational meetings in our club, and I think a lot of other clubs have done the same.

Our own fellow Rotarians do not know very much about the insurance business, and some of our insurance men can talk in their own clubs and give the members a very interesting talk on insurance, on the history of insurance and the various phases of it.

ROTARIAN R. B. MEANS (Huntsville, Texas, U. S. A.): I wonder if it would

be amiss to offer a resolution to place a speaker on insurance in every vocational meeting in Rotary next year—in other words, sell them on the idea of the importance of insurance and the importance of service in insurance.

I would like to put this in the form of a resolution that we place a speaker in every vocational meeting in Rotary International in 1939, in order to bring forward the connection between the service in insurance and the service in Rotary, pointing out the advantages of doing business with an insurance man who is a Rotarian, knowing full well that he knows the meaning of service.

(The motion was seconded by Rotarian Kenneth Smith, Alameda, California, put to a vote and carried.)

ROTARIAN MAC O. ROBBINS (Santa Ana, California, U. S. A.): As good publicity and propaganda in educational work, our office at one time held a little class for young people in trust departments and title companies.

With the help of some of our field men and some of our managers, we put on a series of evening meetings, one each week for about six weeks, and there were a great many young people between the ages of twenty-three and thirty-five, who attended those meetings.

Some of them were very much interested in the course given. We worked the course out in our own office, and we went through the standard fire insurance policy and discussed the different clauses necessary for the proper protection of financial institutions, the handling of escrows as far as the insurance is concerned, and other things of that kind.

ROTARIAN LUTHER D. LANDON (Russell, Kansas, U. S. A.): It has become a custom in our town and in some of the neighboring towns where they have high schools and colleges, when they come to the topic of insurance, to call us in to take classes.

I personally have conducted several classes in high schools, and once I had the opportunity to do so in the State College. I talked on my own classification.

ROTARIAN DAVID E. LEONARD (Vista, California, U. S. A.): The first part of the school year it was my privilege to be asked by the teacher in a class on business administration to address the pupils on insurance.

I went with a great deal of fear and trembling. Children are pretty hard to talk to, you know, and I figured that my subject was pretty dry. But it seems the boys and girls were really interested, and I was asked to come back twice after that, once to speak on life insurance and again to speak on casualty insurance. The first time I covered the general field.

I believe that it pays every insurance man to go and talk to these assemblies. I believe that is the time to get them insurance-minded, and also, it overcomes a great deal of resistance in the future.

ROTARIAN ELLIS: The Graduate School of Business at Stanford University has an insurance course. That course is taught by people who are invited in from the insurance business. Also, they have people from the heads of large department stores, or the head of some railroad, or the traffic department of some railroad, or the heads of business generally throughout the city. Another thought I would like to express is, that we ought to do something to attract to our business a very high type of young people so that they will be able to carry on where we leave off.

In addition to that, we should do something to extend to these men educa-

tional facilities after they get into the business so that they will be better equipped technically to carry on the wide ramifications of the business.

Here on the Pacific coast we have the Fire Underwriters Association, with three hundred associate members and six hundred active members. Now the three hundred associate members all take some sort of an insurance course.

ROTARIAN CHARLES H. ROLOSON, JR. (Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.): While we are on this subject of education, I would like to say a word about the vehicle that we have right within our own business to promote education among our young people, a facility that is well organized but is not utilized to the extent that it might be. That is the Insurance Institute of America.

I happen to be a trustee of that Institute. The Insurance Institute of America encourages the formation in every city and town of an insurance society which is purely an educational institution. The curriculum is arranged and provided by the Insurance Institute. These local societies become affiliated with it, and the examinations are conducted by the Insurance Institute.

They have a complete four-year course for each branch of the business—fire, casualty, marine, surety, and so forth.

Now, the Insurance Institute is glad to foster and promote the organization of these local societies, and in communities that are not large enough to have a society which can conduct its own educational courses in accordance with the curriculum provided by the Insurance Institute, they have a complete and comprehensive correspondence course.

The correspondence course is open to anyone who has the initiative to take it, and the willingness to work. It is the hope of the Institute to be able to raise and have its standards accepted in this country in the same manner as they are now accepted from the Institute of Great Britain, where a young man has little opportunity to gain employment in insurance unless he holds the certificate as a graduate of the chartered institute.

Now, this facility is within your grasp, and what better work can we as Rotarians do in our own community than to promote this educational facility and offer it to those young people in our community.

It is not limited to those now engaged in the insurance business, but is open to anyone interested in the subject of insurance. I commend that for your consideration, because it is one thing in which every man in the classification of insurance, whether he be company official, whether he be agent, whether he be broker, can promote. Mr. Edward R. Harding is Secretary. His address is: Insurance Institute of America, New York. The cost of the correspondence course varies in different sections of the country, and unfortunately I have not come prepared to state that. It is approximately twenty dollars a year for one branch.

ROTARIAN EDWARDS: We have had considerable conversation about educating the young people, but I have not heard anything said so far about educating the women. I have found in the past that I have made a good contact several times by making talks to the Parent-Teachers Association by request.

You can get your wife interested first, and that is a very good place to start.

ROTARIAN EDWIN G. IMHAUS (San Francisco, California, U. S. A.): I might tell you of an interesting experience I had about two years ago. I was asked to sing before a Parent-Teachers Association.

After I had finished my songs, one of the ladies stood up and said, "Well, being an insurance man, could you explain why when I had a fire in my home when a cigarette dropped on the rug and scorched the rug, I couldn't collect?"

Well, before I got through, I had quite a number of questions shot at me, and I was really embarrassed, because I just couldn't answer them all. But it was a very interesting experience.

CHAIRMAN LIVESAY: Edwin, won't you please lead the discussion?

ROTARIAN IMHAUS: I think I have a problem that is somewhat different than the insurance companies have. It is our job to get out and contact the public and make our connections with the banks and I find that most of the banks have their own insurance departments which makes it rather difficult for us.

There is something that has been impressed upon me in the fifteen years I have spent in the insurance business, and that is the connection between the insurance broker and the agent, and the insurance commissioner.

It is my opinion that the insurance commissioner is too free in granting licenses to brokers and agents. I would like to hear some discussion from some of you gentlemen as to the problems you have in your cities with respect to the granting of licenses to agents and to brokers.

ROTARIAN C. MARSH SANDERS (Ponca City, Oklahoma, U. S. A.): It might be of interest to this group to know that the local insurance group in Ponca City picked the names of the agents entitled to receive licenses and sent them to the Commissioner of Insurance.

They omitted from that list a great many curbstone insurance men who failed to get their licenses for that reason. I believe in most instances the Commissioner of Insurance will cooperate with you in determining who is entitled to a license and who is not. At least, it worked out that way in our case.

ROTARIAN AARON J. HANSON (Price, Utah, U. S. A.): I come from a small town that draws its trade from the coal-mining industry. Every year after school is over the New York Life general agent will come down and appoint sixteen or eighteen school teachers to become insurance agents during the summer. All they have to do is to send to the Insurance Commissioner who is quite liberal.

As far as education is concerned in our community, we put on a program on a small radio station.

There are three life insurance agents and many fire offices, but we put a general program on to educate people in life insurance. Twice a week one of us will tell the public over the radio about the twenty-year endowment, for instance.

ROTARIAN NATHAN BENSON (South Gate, California, U. S. A.): Most of the discussion this morning has been along the lines of fire and casualty insurance. My work is strictly life insurance.

I do not profess to be an authority in my particular department of the insurance field, but in answer to a few of the questions and the problems that have come up and been discussed, I am more or less convinced that some of us would do best if we would carry ourselves in the manner of professional men and work along lines of professional activity.

I noticed that recently an article was published in the newspapers to the effect that in the State of Massachusetts one out of every two hundred individuals was engaged in some line of the insurance business. In other words, it seems to be a field of activity where almost anybody can go in and take part.

I think the qualifications for men engaged in the insurance business do not seem to be raised to a sufficiently high standard.

I notice also that in the State of Massachusetts insurance is sold a good deal over the counter in the banks. Just recently, Sears-Roebuck has abolished their

insurance department. Not long ago, the State of New York passed legislation so that where the insurance companies themselves do not take steps to remedy certain situations, the law is closely scrutinizing the insurance field.

The life insurance companies last year earned about 5.6 per cent on investments. So far this year they are doing 3.4, which indicates that the return on investments is not as large as it should be. Some of the companies are permitted under the laws of the State of New York, as is the case in England, to invest in real estate, and the company with which I am affiliated is preparing to build a hundred-million-dollar city outside of the City of New York.

It is things like that that the public would be interested in. We should try to disseminate to them the information which we have.

I sometimes wonder whether or not we should discuss insurance from the standpoint of the layman and from the standpoint of the public. In other words,



Prince C. Basarab Brancoveanu . . . Agripa Popescu, Bucharest, Roumania

so many of us are selling insurance because it is insurance. To me, life insurance is a great big dam; it is a potential power. When the chief engineer passes on, this energy is released, and replaces the loss and permits the family to carry on in some way commensurate with what the engineer would do if he were still present.

To me, life insurance suggests a situation which over these past few years of unprecedented depression stands alone as the foremost, the soundest of all philosophies of investment. I call it a philosophy, the reason being that a philosophy is wisdom, and insurance is a wise thing, because insurance is the only philosophy of prosperity which can enable the common people to save themselves rich.

We in our business have to sell ourselves as well as the company we represent, and I would like to hear more discussion as we go along in our program from other men engaged in the life insurance business. I am firmly convinced that if we cultivate ourselves, we will have evidence that we are conveying a better impression to the general public. (Applause)

ROTARIAN LAWRENCE BOCHER (Shawnee, Oklahoma, U. S. A.): I have enjoyed these talks, and it seems as though this is an insurance meeting. But I do believe we have gotten a little off the subject.

When we talk about service above self, the thing we should be interested in, first of all, is what company we as Rotarians can represent. We should represent

a company whose dealings are such that it makes no difference what you sell people, you can't cheat them. They get their money's worth, and you know they are not cheated.

Since the first of the year I think the problem is more on our shoulders than ever before as life underwriters, because of the fact that standard policies, and policies that have been standard for years, are being changed without the public knowing anything about it.

That is where we come in, as Rotarians. We can go to our fellow Rotarians and place service above self, by letting them know just what the situation is. (Applause)

ROTARIAN LEE H. FLEMING (Guerneville, California, U. S. A.): The problem of part-time agents, especially among the professions, has been somewhat solved by a City Superintendent of Schools who requires a contract with the teacher, specifying that he or she will not engage in any other line of work while teaching in that city.

That may be one solution to the problem.

ROTARIAN MEANS: I would like to call your attention to the fact that in Texas we have coming up in most sections the twelve-month law. It is the only way we have found of solving that problem. In other words, they take the same salary, say, $2000, and divide that by twelve instead of by nine. Consequently, they can be part-time agents only in cities smaller than 50,000 inhabitants.

ROTARIAN L. G. ABBETT (Clearwater, Florida, U. S. A.): I think I can make a suggestion that will help solve some of these troubles of the fire and casualty men in the smaller towns. In Florida we operate under the Southern Underwriters, and we have a state classification law, an agency qualification law, and the card which gets them their license must be signed by another insurance agent.

The agents must not be in business to handle business over which they have no direct control. A new agent must pass a qualification test which our State Insurance Commissioner puts out, which is a regular examination on insurance.

Another thing which will tend to control the companies, and I think they should be controlled in the matter of appointing agents, is a state or city license fee for every agent which is high. We have that in my town, a town of about 10,000, and they pay thirty-five dollars a year for each agent, which tends to control in some measure the number of agents they appoint.

CHAIRMAN LIVESAY: The chair will now recognize Charles Jourdan-Gassin.

ROTARIAN JOURDAN-GASSIN: As long as Rotary is international, it might interest you to know something about what is going on in the rest of the world.

We have the same troubles, and we did think that you were better off than we are, because I personally remember having read in some of your papers recently that you had sixty-four companies which had cut about 180,000 part-time agents. That does not seem to be quite true, according to what I hear here. There seem to be quite a number of part-time agents.

You have trouble with the banks here. We have trouble with most of the corporations, not only the banks, and unfortunately we have no licenses. You have certain states here that do require licenses. We do not. Anyone can go into the field, and anyone can be an agent or a broker or a solicitor without any examination at all. Therefore it makes things much more difficult for us.

I thought you might be interested in that. We agree, too, in France that it ought to be checked and controlled, and we really try to do through our syndi-

cates what we can to avoid what is going on and has been going on for many years. (Applause)

ROTARIAN W. R. KILGORE (Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.): If you are talking about selling insurance, and that is what I assume you are talking about, there is no reason particularly why we should sneak up on them. I think the place to get business is where business is, and the way to do it is to go after it. Let's not sneak up on the children and sneak up through the women in order to get business. Let's go out and sell insurance! We have the best thing on earth to sell, so let's sell them. Let's not try to be so subtle about it. (Applause and laughter)

ROTARIAN BENSON: In regard to selling insurance and requiring a license to do so, in my town quite a number of business men were confronted with the problem that was created principally by the depression. They found that garage owners, hairdressers, barbers and people in all kinds of work were opening offices in their living rooms or places of business.

The business men who were on the main business highway, those who had overhead in connection with maintaining their place of business, protested to the city council to have all business so licensed that they would only be able to carry on business on main thoroughfares or in sections which were zoned for business only.

Beginning January 1, 1939, there will be no license issued to anyone in business unless the business in question is in the business area or a business zone.

ROTARIAN IMHAUS: The reason I brought that subject up is this: The average back-room broker does not know enough about the business or coverage to legitimately sell an insurance policy. A loss comes along and the company denies any liability for some reason or other, maybe because of misrepresentation of one of these people.

That in turn reflects on us, the men who are trying to do the right thing, and it hurts our business. I have run into a number of cases like that on this newly adopted coverage which came up three or four years ago.

CHAIRMAN LIVESAY: I want to call now on Jack G. Levison, of San Francisco, former president of the Fireman's Fund. They are going to feed us today.

ROTARIAN JOHN G. LEVISON (San Francisco, California, U. S. A.): My classification is marine insurance. We have no local agents in San Francisco; we are all either brokers or company executives or employees of companies.

To me, the subject brought up by my friend, Ed Imhaus, is a most interesting one, which leads me to something else which I want to mention because I do not think we have developed it far enough. The trouble is not with the administration of our laws, and it is not so much with our insurance commissioners. We in California have had a most happy experience with our insurance commissioner. He is a man who knows the business as few insurance commissioners have ever known it. I think the fault does not lie with their administration of the law but with the law itself. We haven't enough teeth in the law.

If there is one thought we should take back to our home states, Mr. Chairman, it is that if we have any influence to strengthen our insurance laws, to eliminate the part-timer, to increase the license fees, to do anything that will help us in our business, we will do the business as a whole, and the members of the Rotary club—and I say that definitely—a great deal of good.

Now, as regards my classification, the marine insurance business divides it-

self into two groups—ocean marine and inland marine. Except to those people who live in the cities on the seaboard, either East or West, who have to do with shipping, ocean marine is not much of an issue. We don't like it very much, and it is just something to gloss over and not think much about.

But the inland marine business today, with all the various floaters which have been developed in the past ten or fifteen years, is becoming one of the most important sources of our income.

ROTARIAN MEANS: Isn't it your opinion that the fault really lies with the companies themselves. I am speaking now, of course, of companies setting up agents. Companies are so mad for business that they will give anybody a contract, and I say the companies can correct that.

ROTARIAN STANLEY G. REID (Toronto, Canada): You possibly have the same situation in some of the states that we have, but if you have not, you may be interested. The Province of Ontario has an agents classification law. Up to about two years ago, it was possible for an agent to secure a license for three dollars. I am thinking now of casualty and fire.

That meant that any Tom, Dick and Harry could get a license. But within the past year that license fee has been increased to twenty-five dollars in cities of a certain population, running from twenty-five dollars down to ten dollars.

Also, the superintendent of insurance appointed a board. That board consists of a permanent chairman, a representative from the agents and the representatives from the companies. They are doing a real work.

I think it probably lies a great deal with the home office men. I am a home office official, and I am proud of my business. I don't believe in soliciting business or accepting business from every agent if he is not qualified to be in the insurance business. I don't seek business. I do think that too many of the head office officials are too anxious for business under any circumstances.

ROTARIAN FRED K. JONES (Spokane, Washington, U. S. A.): In the scant period of an hour and a half, we have undertaken the job of covering the whole field of insurance which most of us have devoted most of our lives to, trying to learn the business.

It seems to me that we are trying to do too much in far too little time. I would like to offer this motion, that we request Rotary International at subsequent meetings or international conventions, to break down the insurance group meeting into the various types of insurance.

We should have a fire insurance group, a life insurance group, a casualty group and a marine group. Let's get into smaller groups to discuss our business and give everybody a chance to talk.

I will introduce that as a motion.

ROTARIAN MILO R. CLANAHAN (East St. Louis, Illinois, Life Insurance): I would like to suggest that in the meetings you confine your arguments to what relationship there is between the sale of life insurance and the Rotary principles. I think this has turned into a regular insurance meeting instead of a meeting of Rotary International and the bearing of Rotary on insurance.

(The motion of Rotarian Jones was seconded.)

ROTARIAN CLANAHAN: I would like to have it understood that if this group is to be divided, the discussion should relate particularly to the relationship between insurance and Rotary.

ROTARIAN MEANS: The panel method of discussion will control that. That is my idea in offering the suggestion. If this body feels it is worthwhile trying next year, let's try it.

CHAIRMAN LIVESAY: You have all heard the motion, gentlemen. Vote by the usual sign. The motion is carried.

ROTARIAN MEANS: Now we should vote again about the meeting place next year in some central location in Cleveland. We should have a central meeting place, paid for by the insurance classification, if need be. The cost will amount to absolutely nothing. We can go up there and meet the people you want to meet and get insurance information, and that place could be set aside for the entire time of the convention.

I offer that as a resolution.

(The motion was seconded by Rotarian Levison.)

ROTARIAN R. D. NOLTE (Hollister, California, U. S. A.): I have been listening to a lot of fellows tell about their personal problems. I think this motion is wrong. I don't think we should break up this thing into a lot of classifications of insurance, I think we should meet as a Rotary group. To my mind, the men are assembled here as Rotary members with insurance classifications, and the purpose of the meeting is not to iron out a lot of insurance problems or tell what is wrong with the commissioner. Please stick to Rotary. If we want to go into these other things, let's go to the insurance convention.

ROTARIAN VOORSANGER: May I say a word in answer to our friend from Hollister? He forgets the fact that Rotary only takes in one man from a craft, and that man is supposed to go back to his craft with the message of Rotary.

If we mix in life men, casualty men, and so on, none of them understanding the other fellow's language, they are not interested very much and they are not able to learn much about their own business. Now, it is necessary to learn about some of these things, because in that way you are able to help the commissioner eradicate some of the evils of the business.

If you break this into crafts so that men can learn what is going on, so there won't be the confusion there is today, with a number of the men hardly interested, we can go back each year to our clubs and do some educational work.

This meeting is too big and too cumbersome, and many of the men are not interested. I think this is wrong, and I think we ought to break it down.

CHAIRMAN LIVESAY: There are one hundred and seventeen in attendance at this meeting. One man out of every seventy-five registrants at Rotary headquarters represents some line of insurance, and practically every Rotarian in insurance who registered at Rotary headquarters is present at this meeting.

ROTARIAN STEPHEN MALATESTA (San Francisco, California, U. S. A.): (President, Insurance Brokers Exchange): I cordially extend to this group the use of our offices upstairs in this building. You may use it freely, and that goes for the entire group, all the time you are here. (Applause)

(The meeting adjourned at twelve-ten o'clock.)

Law Craft Assembly

Tuesday Morning, June 21, 1938

The vocational craft assembly on law convened at ten o'clock in the Empire Room of the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, Rotarian Ed. F. McFaddin, Past Director, Hope, Arkansas, U. S. A., presiding.

CHAIRMAN McFADDIN: My name is Ed McFaddin, and I am a country lawyer from Hope, Arkansas.

As you know, the lawyers' craft assembly is one of the few groups in Rotary that is self-perpetuating. We elect our own officers from year to year. At the Atlantic City convention two years ago, the lawyers there assembled were good enough to elect me chairman of the law group. Last year I was not at Nice, and I guess they felt sorry for a country lawyer who could not get to Nice and so they reëlected me. At the conclusion of this meeting it will be your duty and privilege to elect officers of this group for the coming year.

I present to you at this time our secretary, who will give his name and classification and read the minutes of last year's meeting.

SECRETARY HUTCHINSON: Fred Hutchinson, city attorney of Berkeley, classification city attorney, Berkeley Rotary club. The minutes came in French. I had someone translate them and then I rewrote them from the translation. I think I have what took place.

(Secretary Hutchinson read the minutes of the law assembly at the Nice Convention.)

CHAIRMAN McFADDIN: Gentlemen, if there are no objections, the minutes will be approved as read. I hear no objection, and it is so ordered. These vocational craft assemblies—and, incidentally, the lawyers group is the oldest craft assembly—are designed to permit each Rotarian an opportunity to fraternize with men of his own classification and to permit him to express himself as to how he thinks Rotary may be applied to his individual classification.

The convention theme of this whole convention is "The application of the ideal of service," and if you heard Maurice Duperrey's address yesterday, you learned that he is a great believer in individual activity. I discussed with Ray Knoeppel some time ago how we best could get the lawyers' assembly away from the questions that have been before it heretofore and into something constructive. Now we are going to take up a new question, one that Ray Knoeppel asked me to throw into this meeting. He says that the average Rotarian lawyer does not dare to live up to the second object of Rotary, service in his vocation. Ray said, "If all of them agree on that, then take the other side and dare them all to do it." That is the point about which I should like to have you focus your attention. If we are ever going to make Rotary effective we must do it through individual activity. We start with the individual. He is the alpha and omega of this thing. Through his classification he comes into Rotary. We spend lots of time at these meetings talking about living Rotary, but when we get back home we do not do a thing on earth about it. Is there any way that lawyers who are Rotarians can put their Rotary into practice in their everyday work?

There are four questions proposed as the agenda of this meeting. If we talk about just one of them, I think we will every one make a confession that probably will be good for the heart. In my business contacts am I—this isn't talking about the other fellows—am I a Rotarian or just a member of a Rotary club? Do I live up to Rotary principles, or am I merely a nominal member? What are we going to do about it?

To open the discussion this morning, I have asked Percy Almy, of Torquay, England, to speak to us on the question that we have propounded. Percy is the president-elect of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. I present to you Percy Almy who is going to tell about the conditions in England.

ROTARIAN PERCY ALMY (Torquay, England): I am, like McFaddin, a country lawyer. I come from the little town of Torquay, down in Devonshire, a little town of some fifty thousand population, and we have there in practice some fifty or sixty lawyers.

The question that I have been asked to propound to you may be put this way: Can a lawyer be a good Rotarian? If this question were put in a different way, if I were asked the question, Is the standard of conduct in the legal profession consistent with our Rotary principles, I should answer it by another question: Can it be said of any profession or any trade in Rotary that the conduct of all its members is consistent with Rotary principles? And I would ask the still further question, Are we lawyers worse in this respect than the traders, the doctors, the auctioneers, and others who make up the Rotary world?

I venture to assert in the presence of a very considerable number of my professional brethren that in the great majority of cases the standard of conduct among lawyers approximates as closely to the ideals of Rotary as the standard of conduct in any other profession which is represented in our association.

(Editors Note: The following is a digest of Rotarian Almy's remarks.)

The popular misconception of the legal profession is due, in part, to the fact that lawyers are frequently called upon to defend men who are accused of wrong doing. In England, as in other civilized countries, the law considers a man innocent until he is proven guilty. In his defense, a lawyer is expected to use every technicality and aid which the law provides. By questioning his client and by making an independent inquiry as to the man's character and other pertinent facts, and by studying the applicable laws, the lawyer determines his course and advises his client as to the best course to follow.

In his statements in court, the lawyer does not express his own opinion. He merely submits the facts which he believes will aid his client—a practice quite proper and expected under the law. Such a system puts large responsibility on lawyers and makes it essential that high standards be maintained in the profession.

In England, judges are selected from among the barristers. All barristers are attached to one of six "inns of the court" which represent the colleges of the old commonwealth universities. These "inns" are controlled by "benchers," men, who, by reason of their ability and character, have been elevated by the profession to have a controlling voice. When a vacancy occurs the benchers confer and submit to the Lord Chancellor the name of a barrister who, in their opinion, is best qualified to be a judge. The actual appointment is made by the Lord Chancellor.

A barrister goes through a rather gruelling process before he is called to the

bar. He must serve twelve terms in one of the inns of the court. This means he must put in an appearance once each term, usually on the occasion of a monthly or quarterly dinner, and must pass the examination prescribed by the law society. At the same time the benchers of his inn conduct a searching inquiry as to his character and fitness to be a member of the profession. If he is found to be unfit, this is politely intimated to him and in all probability he disappears from the picture altogether.

The third group in the "hierarchy of the law" consists of the solicitors. A solicitor is one who has contact with the public. A barrister may not take instructions direct from a client but only through the medium of a solicitor, who gets the facts and passes them on in a brief to the barrister.

A prospective solicitor serves for five years articled to a practicing solicitor to whom he pays a rather heavy fee. He must have a deed of apprenticeship for which he usually pays eighty pounds ($400.00). In all cases the solicitor asks for, expects and receives a premium.

The articled clerk's duties are to study the law so as to become familiar with its practice. He usually attaches himself to some law tutor, supplementing the instruction he receives from his principal. Before he becomes a solicitor and thus "enters the profession" his credentials must be submitted by his principal to the Lord Chancellor.

Because most solicitors thus entering the profession are men of good standing, good family, and have university or college training, high professional standards obtain. However, occasionally one will be found who abuses the confidence placed in him. Lawyers are human and subject to temptation like other men. Our disciplinary committees have behind them the force of public opinion.

As to the question "How can a lawyer serve through the medium of his vocation?" let me illustrate. A man who believes he has been wronged asks you to help him collect damages. If you conclude that the case has no merit and cannot be successfully prosecuted, you should say so frankly. In spite of importunity or the offer of a substantial fee you should refuse to take the case. This is one way in which we as lawyers may serve our communities. We of this group have been selected by our fellow Rotarians because they considered us able and responsible. But if Rotary's influence is confined to those who are members it will not make any great impression. Through the medium of our law societies we must advance high legal standards in the profession among all practitioners.

CHAIRMAN MCFADDIN: Thank you, Percy. I am sure some of you now have some questions to ask.

ROTARIAN WALTER H. ROBINSON (West Hollywood, Calif., U. S. A.): May I ask a question which I think would be of considerable interest to the lawyers present, what the situation of the lawyer in England is in the position that the speaker has last referred to where the client comes, expecting, or thinking, that he has a case and the lawyer advises him that he has none and he takes that advice? Isn't that advice of considerable value to the client, and in such a case in England does the client pay for that advice?

ROTARIAN PERCY ALMY (Torquay, England): Yes, he pays the proverbial sixpence ha'penny for such advice as that, or in some cases they charge half a guinea, or in some cases a guinea if the facts are worth it. There are roughly five dollars to a guinea.

CHAIRMAN MCFADDIN: Now has someone else a question?

ROTARIAN FULTON H. LEBERMAN (Sheboygan, Wis., U. S. A.): I believe that I do take issue with our friend, Percy, in regard to a client that comes in, states the facts, and the lawyer, on the basis of the facts, advises him that he does not have a case, tells him to forget it. From my limited experience (you can see that I am a young man) I have found invariably when I give a client that advice he will scurry around the city until he finds a lawyer who will handle his case. I have, I believe, come to the conclusion that after telling a man that in my opinion he does not have a case, being unable to convince him of that fact, and he wishing to go ahead, a lawyer can perform a good service, if he is honorable, by telling this man, "I do not believe you have a case. If you insist on going ahead with it, I will do it honorably. Your chances of success are in my opinion absolutely no good, but if you insist on going ahead with it, I will do it honorably, giving you the benefit of all the legal advantages that you may have."

I believe that a lawyer, a Rotarian, can perform good service in that way, because he is then not sending this man out to these so-called shysters to build up a case for him, but he is presenting the case to the court on the basis of the facts, the actual facts, which the client has in mind.

ROTARIAN CARLOS G. STRATTON (Huntington Park, Calif., U. S. A.): I should like to ask first, if I may, how many patent attorneys there are here.

CHAIRMAN MCFADDIN: Patent attorneys hold up your hands. There is one other.

ROTARIAN CARLOS G. STRATTON (Huntington Park, Calif., U. S. A.): We are a legitimate, or illegitimate, offshoot of the legal profession, Friend Percy. I sympathize with your problem. I might say that we have solved that problem in our particular field. If a man comes in with an invention and it is obviously not patentable, but he says, "Well, I want you to file an application on it," we have the distinct advantage that there is an application on file even though a patent is never obtained. So we can get more than our sixpence ha'penny by filing the application, and he can mark his article "Patent applied for" for the life of the application at least, and sometimes by hanging on bull-doggedly long enough you can convince the patent office that it is patentable.

ROTARIAN H. J. S. DENNISON (Toronto, Canada): The practice that I have been rigidly following for many years is to induce that client first to make a search of the patent records. Very frequently if the attorney understands that there is a possibility of the device being old, by making a search of the records, he can show the man that his idea has been anticipated and that there is no need of going ahead any farther. I think that is carried out a great deal by reputable patent attorneys, and it has certainly given us a great advantage in being called upon as men who understand our profession and know what to do and know how to give proper advice.

There are occasions, of course, when attorneys are requested to file patent applications just as interim coverings, but the conditions of patent law as practiced by patent attorneys who specialize in it are that they have the backing of the prior art to investigate and back up their opinions as to whether a device can be patented.

CHAIRMAN MCFADDIN: I think the Rotarian from Sheboygan has raised a very interesting question here to challenge something that Percy said. He raises

the question, as I gathered it, that a man comes to employ you to represent him in a case, let's say, a personal injury suit. And you do not believe that there is any merit to the case, but he is insistent on filing this personal injury suit, and so you say, "Well, I do not believe you can win it, but since you are determined to have a lawsuit, I will go ahead and represent you and do the best I can." He says that is O.K. What do you say?

ROTARIAN P. H. W. ALMY (Torquay, England): I think it is legitimate under certain circumstances. It is all a question of degree. If you advise the man as to the weakness of his case, if you make him thoroughly understand that there is very little prospect, and he still wants to go ahead, obviously he is not being deceived. You have given him the proper advice. What I was aiming at particularly was a lawyer deceiving his client as to the facts of his case in order to encourage him to go on with it, but after all the facts are known and the weakness of the case, and he says, "Still I will go on, and I would be very much obliged if you would conduct my case because I trust you," then after all there is nothing unethical in going on. It is the lawyer who conceals from his client the essential weakness of his case in order to put fees in his pocket who is unethical.

CHAIRMAN MCFADDIN: Do you think there would be any difference in the case if you took it on a contingent fee basis as opposed to a retainer fee?

ROTARIAN FULTON H. LEBERMAN (Sheboygan, Wis., U. S. A.): I would say that I would not take a case of that kind on a contingent fee basis, and I would explain the reason that in my opinion it was going to be a loss of money for him to go ahead. If he wanted to spend the money and was so determined to go ahead that if I did not do it, he would go to someone else, I would then go ahead with the case, advising him as to what it was going to cost him.

ROTARIAN LOUIS E. MCKNIGHT (Enid, Okla., U. S. A.): I am opposed to that for this reason: We, as Rotarians, ought to seek to raise the standard of the profession especially in the eyes of the public and how can we do it better than by refusing to take a case that we know we cannot win and save ourselves the stigma of presenting a case to the court that we know the court ought not to rule on for us? I think the energy of the lawyers should be directed toward raising the standards of those fellows who would take such a case, and I believe that you would get a higher standard, you would get a better public reception of lawyers and be a better man yourself, if you kept away from cases that you do not have any faith in. I first have to have faith in my own case before I can win it.

CHAIRMAN MCFADDIN: Fellows, that is Louis McKnight, of Enid, Oklahoma, who is the vice chairman of this group.

ROTARIAN EDWARD A. JACOB (Romeo, Mich., U. S. A.): I think there is merit to what has been said on both sides here. I had a client who came in to see me relative to a dispute over a line fence. It happened that his garage was on about six inches of the other fellow's land. I said to him, "I do not like to take your case because there isn't much to it. Don't you think we ought to try to settle this case?" I saw he wanted a lawsuit but nevertheless I knew both parties. I contacted the other party and I got him to agree to move the garage over the six inches and each pay half, which was $7.50 apiece. I figured that was pretty cheap and I figured on throwing in my advice for nothing. Nevertheless I also told this client, "Your fence is about a foot on Miller's property, and if you start

stirring this mess up you are likely to have a lawsuit with Miller." I tried to talk him out of it. I did have it settled when he suddenly left me and he went to another attorney.

The other attorney started a lawsuit immediately. He started it improperly and the case was dismissed. He started it over again, and finally the client who originally came to me did not lose the case but in order to settle it without being liable for a lot of costs, he moved the garage himself onto the other fellow's property. It cost him $100 for attorney's fees. It cost the fellow who defended the suit $75. On top of that he had to move the garage off the property. Both



President Duperrey . . . Emile Deckers, Antwerp, Belgium . . . Madame Duperrey

the defendant and the plaintiff said the attorney who instituted this case was a real lawyer, that he was willing to fight. They went around the community slandering me, saying that I was crooked because I would not go ahead with the case. I had that case settled for $7.50 apiece.

ROTARIAN WALLACE RUTHERFORD (Napir, Calif., U. S. A.): There are two sides to every question. According to the decisions of our appellate courts, there are lawyers on both sides, the losing side and the winning side. You cannot say that those on the winning side are those who were wrong under all conditions or who were dishonest and were not legally and rightly representing their clients. You do not know all the law and I do not know all the law; we say that a client has a right to go into court and prosecute a case, and whether we are right or wrong, we submit our case and the judge decides one way or the other.

Many times we have turned down cases which we thought had no defense and other lawyers have found a defense. We have refused to prosecute cases because we thought the clients did not have a right to prosecute their cases in our courts, and other lawyers have succeeded for them. Under those conditions it is a question of how much law do you know and how able are you to corrall all the facts and properly present the matter to the court. So that before you turn down a case or refuse to prosecute a case, I would say that you can find

decisions on both sides. You can find facts that will sustain your client's case honestly.

ROTARIAN ABRAHAM GLOVSKY (Beverly, Mass., U. S. A.): It seems to me that the question is one of motive that influences your conduct. I think the difficulty of applying ideals to service is that we have gotten into the habit of failing to differentiate between the physical and the spiritual side of human nature. Our greatest obstacle is the state of mind that it is human nature to grab and get all one can, that unselfishness is inconsistent with human nature. I think our trouble is too wide a distinction between ideals and practice, too much of a misconception and failure to distinguish between the human and spiritual nature.

I want to demonstrate what my friend on my right said a few moments ago about the problem of slander. I always like to think that I was a Rotarian before I joined a Rotary club. Early in my practice after getting the usual kidding about the impossibility of a lawyer being honest and resolving that if I found that that was so I would do something else, I was put to what seemed to me the supreme test. I found out that no matter how unselfish you may be, it pays good dividends from a selfish standpoint, because the reputation, the standing, the things that developed as a result of that experience when finally brought to light could not possibly have come to me in any other way, no matter how substantial the fees might have been.

Sometime ago in THE ROTARIAN there was a very fine article making the point that human nature is not opposed to unselfish actions, that it is true that you cannot organize a group to get along without food or without drink or without those things that the physical nature requires, but that all progress has been made in accordance with our change of philosophy and development of ideals, our spiritual nature. If we could bring closer together our spiritual nature and our practice, if we could realize that it does pay and that it does not mean that you can perform unselfish acts with the idea of getting selfish benefits and get them, but if you get into really unselfish, idealistic service and realize that they are practical and that they do pay, then these selfish benefits will automatically grow from them.

CHAIRMAN MCFADDIN: Thank you, Abe. You must have convinced those fellows up there in Massachusetts that you are honest because they elected you district governor this year. I should like sometime, Abe, for you to consider the problem of whether the Rotary motto, "He profits most who serves best," is really a selfish or an unselfish motto. (Laughter)

Abe mentioned THE ROTARIAN magazine and I jumped up to pick up something that came to my notice a few days ago. In the January 1938 issue there was an article on "Law With the Prison Guards." Just a few months prior to that there was an article on, "Yes, But That Is the Law." Every one of these articles that I have here in my hand are articles that are selected having particular bearing on the legal fraternity. They bear on our craft, and they are articles that have appeared in THE ROTARIAN magazine. The one before that was one of considerable length, "Shall Trials Be Broadcast?" That came out about the time of the Hauptmann trial. I think one side was written by an Englishman, a member of the British Parliament, and the other side was written by an American. Here is an article by Al Roth on, "Can California Curb Crime?"

You see what I am leading up to? THE ROTARIAN magazine, if you will keep it on the table in your library or your reception room, will be the most

read magazine on the table. I keep on the table in my reception room the American Bar Association Journal, The American Legion Weekly, THE ROTARIAN magazine, and five or six others, and many of my clients look at this ROTARIAN magazine and read it and become interested in the articles. Two or three times a year there are articles on the legal profession.

ROTARIAN KARL MILLER (Dodge City, Kans., U. S. A.): The Judicial Council of the State of California, I understand, is meeting this afternoon, and I have been informed that they will take up the matter of publicizing of trials. No doubt many of you have read about the position taken by the Los Angeles Bar and the courts on this matter.

ROTARIAN CHARLES B. ROGERS (Fort Atkinson, Wis., U. S. A.): I have practiced law for forty-three years, and for eight years of that time I was a county judge in our county, with civil jurisdiction up to $25,000, which was practically unlimited in our county. (Laughter) My experience has been that if from both a selfish standpoint and the standpoint of your own conscience you handle your cases in a way that you can gain the confidence of your clients and the confidence of the courts, it puts you in a better position when you do have a case to try.

I think that if a man comes to you with a case and you can make up your mind that he is a liar, no fee that he can offer you ought to make you say that you will represent him, but if he comes to you with a case and you haven't seen the witnesses and you haven't briefed the law, you should put him off and tell him that you want to look up the case. Tell him to send his witnesses in and look up the law. Then if you are satisfied that the chances are against him, tell him so very frankly. If you are satisfied that he has a fairly good case or that he has a good case, take his case.

CHAIRMAN MCFADDIN: What do the people back home think of us? Ray Knoeppel says that we do not dare to live up to the Rotary code because the people back home still say that we are not innocent. Have we convinced the public that we are living up to the Rotary standard, and if we haven't, how can we convince the public?

ROTARIAN DAVID W. KENDALL (Jackson, Mich., U. S. A.): The law profession, it seems to me, has a very large extracurricular activity. That is what I call it. I suppose there isn't one of us in this room who has not been called upon at some time or other to be the chairman of a hospital drive or a community chest or a Boy Scout movement or something of a civic nature in the community. The very fact, of course, that we are so called upon indicates that we are considered on a higher plane seriously by our fellow citizens.

ROTARIAN FRED J. TRAYNOR (Devils Lake, N. D., U. S. A.): At the international assembly at Del Monte we had a youth panel, and one young man there was rather clever in his answers. When he was asked what he was going to be, he said he hoped to be a lawyer and that he could be as crooked as any of them. It turned out that his own father was a lawyer. Now it is a very popular idea among unthinking people that lawyers are crooked. What can we do to offset that very popular opinion?

ROTARIAN WALTER H. ROBINSON (West Hollywood, Calif., U. S. A.): I think that the only effective way of creating a more favorable impression toward lawyers by the public is to weed out the so-called shysters, weed out the man who has something about him that is wrong which has been discovered or after he has been caught doing something that is unprofessional.

We have a very effective committee in the State Bar Association under a state corporation law, which requires all lawyers who practice law to be members of the association. That committee, under the corporate powers of the Bar Association, has a tremendous influence, and it has the right to disbar attorneys for malpractice. That committee works almost continuously and it determines complaints which are made against lawyers by clients who have or think they have grievances. There are hundreds of complaints that come in which the committee considers without ever even having communicated with the lawyer complained against. The complaints are dismissed upon the very facts which are presented by the complainants, because they involve no moral turpitude and they involve no reasons the committee's time should be taken up with trials of the particular lawyers.

Then when there is a case that seems from an examination by the committee to be one that does involve something serious, the attorney complained against is called and he produces his witnesses and his documents. In some instances it is reported to the Supreme Court with the recommendation that he be disbarred for three months, six months, a year or two years, whatever the case may be, or if it is really serious he is disbarred forever.

The action of the Bar Association in combination with the Supreme Court, and the very strong organization that the California lawyers have for their own and the public's protection have been such that the public is beginning to feel that the crooks and the shysters are being weeded out.

ROTARIAN LOUIS E. MCKNIGHT (Enid, Okla., U. S. A.): The Oklahoma State Bar is patterned after the California State Bar. I am wondering if you permit the public generally to file complaints against lawyers.

ROTARIAN WALTER H. ROBINSON (West Hollywood, Calif., U. S. A.): Yes.

ROTARIAN LOUIS E. MCKNIGHT (Enid, Okla., U. S. A.): We have had up to date about 700 complaints filed and a good many lawyers have been disbarred.

ROTARIAN JOHN A. BARBER (Springfield, Ill., U. S. A.): I have been practicing law almost forty-five years. We are all protected by the bar associations. The Supreme Court is very rigid in disbarring lawyers. They do not give them any opportunity.

There are very few lawyers that I know of in central Illinois that you cannot trust. It may be selfish, but nevertheless it is the same kind of selfishness as being upright and straight and honest in any other profession or any other business. It pays to be honest and upright and to be known in the community as an honest lawyer.

ROTARIAN RUSSELL L. STROBEL (Larned, Kansas, U. S. A.): I should like to make what I think is a concrete suggestion as to what small-town lawyers can do to improve the opinion of the public. That is when a client comes to us who says, "So-and-so is a crook or a dead beat or a poor lawyer" and we know it to be untrue, the least we can do is to tell him so.

If we are unwilling to defend ourselves when we have an opportunity to do so, we cannot expect anyone else to do it for us. We know that the type of person who will take an unfair advantage to criticize a lawyer will not only criticize our competitors, but they will criticize us if they have the opportunity, and the one thing that we can do to help ourselves and the rest of the profession is to defend ourselves.

CHAIRMAN MCFADDIN: Gentlemen, I dislike to be accused of cutting off debate, but it is now twenty minutes of twelve, and we have to have the election of officers. I am going to ask Estes Snedecor to make the summing up and the closing of the discussion.

ROTARIAN ESTES SNEDECOR (Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.): I have been extremely interested in this assembly, and as I sat here, I thought of the potentialities of an assembly of this kind at each convention of Rotary International.

With all due respect to the discussion with reference to the finer points in the application of legal ethics, I think that the greatest benefit was Percy Almy's discussion of the training and the selection of the lawyers in England and the selection of the judges.

It would seem to me that when we have so many systems of jurisprudence represented at these conventions, it would be a great thing in the future for the enlightenment of the lawyer, to have more such discussions, asking someone from the various systems of the law, the civil law, from France and Italy and from South American countries, to give us a discussion of their systems of jurisprudence and their systems of selection of judges.

I think it would be well for us to plan for a few papers, concisely and well prepared, and I believe that we lawyers would like to hear such matters discussed in order that we may take back to our own towns and professions some new ideas with reference to the whole problem of the administration of justice throughout the world.

I think, of course, that it is a fine thing to discuss some of these problems of ethics in our profession. We may differ on some of the finer points, but after all we are members of an ancient and honorable profession, and that code of ethics which governs our profession is just as high a code of ethics as Rotary International.

It has been my observation that lawyers are the poorest administrators, by and large, of any profession, and we could get some excellent ideas from lawyers as to how to be efficient in the conduct of a law office. After all, Rotary should develop a man in his capability of service. We can lead our discussions along a line whereby we may improve our ability to serve in our profession, to serve our clients. The reason so many people are dissatisfied with lawyers is because some lawyers make very grievous mistakes sometimes, and sometimes they are very neglectful of their clients, and give their clients just reason to complain.

CHAIRMAN MCFADDIN: We have a perfect right to adopt now an agenda for our meeting in Cleveland next year. Estes Snedecor made the suggestion that we have papers well prepared on: 1. Systems of jurisprudence; 2. The selection of judges; and, 3. The administration of justice. The incoming chairman of this group can find out the names of Rotarians who are coming to this convention from countries outside of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and ask those gentlemen to prepare ten-minute papers on any one of those three questions, if you decide you want it done that way rather than to have the informal discussions that we have had this morning. The purpose of these informal discussions is that we can get better acquainted, but if you would rather have a two-hour session, say, devoted half to papers and half to informal discussion, you can do so.

I am going to ask all of those who are in favor of having an hour, or half of the time, devoted to well-prepared papers on jurisprudence, selection of judges, and administration of justice around the world, and the discussion following, to

signify by holding up their hands. It is unanimous, and we will pass that on to the incoming chairman of this group.

We come now to the time when we select the chairman, a vice chairman and a secretary for the law section to hold this year and to prepare the program for next year's meeting. Whom will you nominate?

Nominations were made as follows:

ROTARIAN KARL MILLER (Dodge City, Kansas, U. S. A.) nominated Tom J. Davis, Butte, Montana, for chairman.

ROTARIAN CARLOS G. STRATTON (Huntington Park, California, U. S. A.) nominated Fulton Leberman, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, for vice-chairman.

ROTARIAN DAVID B. MORTHLAND (Yakima, Washington, U. S. A.) nominated Walter A. Kendall, Buffalo, New York, for secretary.

These nominees were duly elected.

CHAIRMAN MCFADDIN: Now I want you to know that the original secretary of the lawyer's group, the man who is chiefly responsible for having kept this group going for a number of years, Paul Harris' partner, Fred Reinhardt, of Chicago, is here. (Applause)

ROTARIAN FRED REINHARDT (Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.): Over a period of many years it was my pleasure to act as secretary of the group. Before this became a fixed part of Rotary International, it was our policy during the course of the year to get into communication with some lawyer in the city where the meeting was to be held and give him the job of arranging for a meeting place and for our luncheon. Then we would prevail upon the secretary of Rotary International to put a notice in the official program that the lawyers were going to meet. It was a real pleasure to serve, and it is still a pleasure to be with you. I hope we may continue for many years, because I know a great deal of good has come out of this group of lawyers. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN MCFADDIN: Fellows, we are deeply indebted to Percy Almy. He has been attending this group for years and knows how we have let it drift into the doldrums, and we are indebted to Percy Almy for pulling this section up and giving us some very fine and constructive ideas.

(The meeting adjourned at twelve o'clock)

Boys Work Assembly

Section I—Juvenile Delinquency

Note: In order to concentrate on special aspects of boys work, each of four sections discussed a different topic.

Wednesday Afternoon, June 22, 1938

The boys work assembly, held in the Concert Room, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California, convened at two o'clock, Rotarian Millard Davidson, chairman of the boys work-youth service committee, Marianna, Florida, U. S. A., presiding.

Chairman Davidson: First of all, I want to express my deepest appreciation for the privilege of sharing in this very important discussion.

At this time, I am going to present one or two of the men who are responsible for this program, Rotarian George Williams, of Providence, who is one of the vice chairmen of the assembly.

And Governor Robert Miller, the secretary of the assembly, who wishes to make an announcement to you. (Applause)

Rotarian Robert H. Miller (Titusville, Pa.): It is exceedingly important that we have a complete record of the participants in this particular assembly. There have been prepared some yellow cards on which you are asked to place your name, your home club, and classification. Also, gentlemen, record any reactions you may have to this assembly, criticisms, helpful suggestions that may be kept as a matter of record for the assembly in the future.

Chairman Davidson: Fellow Rotarians, I want you to feel this is your discussion assembly. I want you to feel perfectly free to contribute your views as the discussion progresses.

I want to make a preliminary statement, and then we will start the discussion.

We know that the whole problem of delinquency, so far as our approach to it is concerned, might be divided very briefly into the preventive, or the corrective or curative phases, and I am sure Rotary clubs and individual Rotarians can work effectively on any phase of this problem. It is a problem about which very little is known by the general public. If we could develop a right kind of public sentiment, I am sure we will have gone a long way toward the solution of our problems, because in so many instances, even though leaders of the movement might know the proper thing to do, they find they are not provided with means, and they do not have the kind of sympathetic support that would be necessary to really make a proper attack on the problem.

As I say, I know of no phase of the problem in which Rotarians cannot be helpful. There are many instances in which they can initiate programs of their own in their communities, but always there is an opportunity to cooperate with the courts, to cooperate with the probation officers, to cooperate with the detention homes, and to work with those fine agencies whose influence is doing so much to prevent delinquency.

The whole question is yours. Would someone here like to initiate the discussion?

I think it would be well perhaps to make one request. Let's try to have everyone participate and, when we have something to say let's reduce it right down to the kernel, and not go into great detail explaining some of the methods we may be using in our own communities. I believe in that way, if we will be brief, we can bring out the essential points and provide plenty of opportunity for everyone to participate.

As you stand to share the discussion, will you please give your name and home club distinctly, so that everyone will understand.

ROTARIAN LAWRENCE F. MOORE (Oakland, Calif., U. S. A.): Would it help the problem of the so-called juvenile delinquency if we had some better term for this difficulty with boys than "juvenile delinquency"? I wonder if any of the men here have given consideration to the effect it might have upon their neighborhoods and constructive-minded men if the problem were called "civic delinquency" or "adult delinquency," or "parental delinquency," rather than blame it on the boy.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: That is certainly a very interesting observation. Would anyone like to answer that question, or state what has been done?

I have felt that the connotations which develop are the result, usually, of the thing itself. I remember when we started out with corrective institutions, we called them reform schools, and the management was so poor that the whole thing finally got under a cloud, and we thought we would dignify it by calling it an industrial school. If we hadn't made great improvement with industrial schools, I am sure we would want to change that name again pretty soon.

I do think we can very effectively get away from all of the criminal terminology. Some day, I hope we will abolish all juvenile courts and never take a child into court, any more than we would take a piece of land into court that was the subject of litigation.

ROTARIAN ED L. BURCHARD (Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.): I am secretary of the Chicago Recreation Commission. In Chicago, we are trying a great many experiments to get at the root of this thing, and keep the boys out of the juvenile court. They have something of the same system as they have in Los Angeles, I think, and perhaps in other cities in California, by which the police refer boys, when they come to the station, to what is called an adjustment committee of social workers, in connection with the community council. There the case is thoroughly studied, and they try to prescribe types of recreation or outlets for these boys and girls, because they find that is a great preventive.

In Chicago we are trying to develop, through the Recreation Commission, what we call vacant-lot playgrounds. We have 660 of them, with the owners' consent, and we get the boys from the gangs in the neighborhood to come in there and, with supervision, play different kinds of games.

We are carrying on a research now, in connection with the University of Chicago, to determine just how far recreation is really a preventive means for getting at this problem.

ROTARIAN GEORGE N. HALE (Azusa, Calif., U. S. A.): We have been very fortunate in Los Angeles County and in the southern California area, in having men who have been particularly interested in this council about which our good

Rotarian from Chicago spoke. I have been chairman of our local coordinating council, as it is called, in California and elsewhere.

Sitting next to me is one of the leading men in that field in the entire United States, and I feel we should hear from Rotarian Kenneth Scudder, of Los Angeles, regarding that work.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: We would like to hear from him right at this minute.

ROTARIAN KENNETH SCUDDER (Los Angeles, Calif., U. S. A.): I have had eight years in institutions myself, and am now probation officer of the County of Los Angeles. There are some very fine institutions, and then there are some hell holes, and it is going to depend on what the civilian population does about it if we are going to be able to take the action which you have recommended.

I think one of the most sane approaches we can make to this problem was outlined to us this morning when Mr. Burton, of Cleveland, gave that very admirable address. (See page 35)

The question comes to us naturally, "What can Rotary actually do in getting into this whole problem of prevention of delinquency and crime?"

I think we ought to face the fact that probably more than half of the youngsters who come into the juvenile courts of this country are just ordinary children who might have been kept out of trouble if we, the community, had done something about it. Then we have the other half who are not so fortunately endowed. They usually have a mental capacity somewhat below normal.

This problem of trying to keep youngsters out of trouble can't be done by the police of Cleveland alone, or the juvenile police of Buffalo, or of New York, or of San Francisco. It has got to be done by the people themselves.

The first question which we face is, "How can a Rotarian, who is a lay individual, who probably doesn't know very much about how to go at some of these problems but has a heart as big as a mountain and wants to see something done, fit into this picture?"

I think it has been pointed out here that one way of reaching it is through the organizing of each local community so that it can get at its own problems, and one of the means which has been referred to is known in the East as the neighborhood councils, and out here in the West as coordinating councils. They go back to the old town meeting plan where all of us get together, because there is a problem that has arisen in our own little locality which affects us. Why does it affect us? It affects us because our children are in trouble, because our business is in that locality, because we live there, and when we get that close to home something is going to happen.

Across the bay here, about eighteen or twenty years ago, a very interesting project was started by the chief of police, August Volmer, and I think it is to the credit of both the police and the school superintendent that we were able to think of the formula. The chief happened to meet Virgil Dickson on the street, superintendent of schools of Berkeley. He said, "We have some of your kids down at the station."

Dickson said, "Yes? What are you going to do about it?"

He said, "I don't know; we haven't gotten that far."

Then it developed that both of those men had information about these two boys that the other didn't know anything about, and they decided they had

better get together and see what they could work out. How could the police plan a program down at the station, to be put into effect by the school after the boys went back to the school if the school wasn't in on the planning?

From that simple incident came this whole coordinating or neighborhood council movement. There are hundreds of these councils over the United States. We have seventy-four of them in our particular county, and it means that every little locality turns the spotlight upon its own local situation. The police, the schools, the service clubs, the women's clubs, the P.-T.A., the Scouts, the Y, the Salvation Army, and all the rest of them in that locality, come together once a month in little groups and talk about their little town or community. One of the questions is, "When kids get into trouble how can we go at it?"

That is where Rotary can play its greatest part. Just as Mr. Burton this morning gave us illustration after illustration of how a gang can be broken up and turned into useful citizens, so can it be done by these local groups. I certainly urge that Rotary give deep consideration to this problem of looking at the local community close at hand and see what can be done about the situation in which we live, in which our children live, and where we have our business. I think, fellows, that is the only way we are going to be able to attack this thing we call delinquency and crime, when the community itself decides to do something about it. There is a plan, a method, and a procedure that any community can follow, and some marvelous results are being obtained. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you, Rotarian Scudder. I know you have had broad experience in this field, and I hope you will help us to keep on the right track this afternoon and contribute everything you can to this discussion.

ROTARIAN F. DEWITT ZUERNER (Braddock, Pa., U. S. A.): Anent this subject of juvenile delinquency, much can be said. I believe it is a responsibility of the individual Rotarian. We are all single cogs in the Rotary wheel, and Rotary should be more than a lunch club. Much can be done, and much has been done.

I might take just a moment to tell you that in the city of Pittsburgh, Gustav Schroom, who taught sociology in the University of Pittsburgh, is now the juvenile court judge, and we have a juvenile court building that is a fine example of what can be done when public opinion has been sufficiently aroused.

The sad thing, which is known to educators, is the thing which was just briefly touched upon, that the intelligence quotient of a lot of these boys who get into trouble is less than normal for boys of six years of age.

The other thing I see is that thousands and tens of thousands of boys have never had a job and are now twenty-five years of age.

We, as Rotarians, need to do something more than just organize boys clubs. Boys clubs do a lot of good, but when boys lose their proper sense of value and don't know what it is to work, then we have a serious problem on our hands.

Andy Parke, the district attorney of Allegheny County, has done a very, very fine thing, and it is simply this: the graduates of the high schools of Allegheny County are invited—yes, urged to come into the detective bureau where they are shown the pictures in the rogues' gallery, fingerprinting and what it means, and pictures of boys who have gotten into trouble. Then they go in and listen to court cases which young men and young women can hear. They learn a lot about the machinery of the courts, and it is a great preventive. I think something of that sort, if carried on in every community, might be of some value.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: I think there is a great temptation on the part of most of us who are professionally engaged in working with this problem to justify our efforts and show that we are really doing great things, but I wonder how many of us, based on actual facts, findings, have had experiences in our communities, working as individuals or as Rotarians, and know that we have done something to correct the problem of juvenile delinquency or to prevent youngsters from becoming delinquent. I wonder how many Rotarians here have shared in such a program or could give us some ideas about what we might do that we know from experience has been really effective.

ROTARIAN GEORGE H. WOOD (Pasadena, Calif., U. S. A.): I thought Ken Scudder would mention the work of the All-Nations Club in Los Angeles. That club was organized right in the downtown section of Los Angeles, and has done a wonderfully constructive work in providing wholesome recreation for boys, turning gang leaders into leaders of athletic teams, and other work of the club.

On the strength of what the All-Nations Club has done, the city of Pasadena organized a group of businessmen from the different service clubs in a non-profit corporation, and have raised enough money to start a boys club there, with a director and some partially paid workers. You would be surprised to know that in the city of Pasadena, which is supposed to be a wealthy city without much delinquency, we had over five thousand cases of juvenile delinquency in five years.

When we organized our boys club, Charlie Paddock, the great sprinter, sponsored a dinner, and we had about 150 boys there. That was the nucleus of our club. Out of our first 100 boys, I understand about 80 of them had police records. Since the club has been organized, very few of those 80 have ever appeared before the police department.

They are doing a nice piece of constructive work. They are reaching the boys that other organizations so far have not reached, or reached only partially.

This summer, we hope to have a summer camp. That is where our really constructive work is done, when we can get the boys in the open air and teach them the principles of manhood.

ROTARIAN FRED WAGNER (Pottsville, Pa., U. S. A.): I am chairman of the boys work committee in our club. About three years ago the club decided to do something about delinquent boys. Through the cooperation of the schools, and a coordinator in the school, we contacted twenty boys who were really delinquent, the school having had trouble with them for quite some time.

Our first step was to invite those boys to a banquet at the Rotary club. We asked this coordinator in the school to give us a little background of these boys, if possible. She put on a slip a picture of the boy's background, which was put in a sealed envelope and given to the boy. We had vacant chairs at the side of each Rotarian, and as they went into the banquet each boy sat in a vacant chair by the side of a Rotarian. He handed this little slip to the Rotarian, which immediately gave that Rotarian a picture of the boy's background. After that, he was supposed to act as a sort of big brother. While all of them did not take up the big brother movement, enough of them did so to prove that the work of the Rotary club is of some avail.

That summer, we took those twenty boys to the Boy Scout camp for a week. One boy in particular, a little Italian by the name of Archie Chicanti, was ringleader of a gang in school, and after coming back from that one week's vacation—it just seems unbelievable—that boy's life was entirely changed; not

only that boy, but the entire gang in that school was changed. From that time on, there was very little trouble in the school.

The president of our club was manager of the Kresge Five and Ten Store. This same gang of boys had been going down to his store and grabbing this, that, and the other, day after day. Today, that man has very little trouble, if any, with that.

Just last fall, two high school boys, who were members of the football team and very good players, caused a great deal of trouble because of their mean dispositions. Every time they came out of a scrimmage, they came up ready to fight. These boys had a background where the parents were either drunkards or their home life was very bad. Two Rotarians got hold of these boys and remolded their lives. There is no doubt about it, because in one game they had between Hazleton and Pottsville, it was noticed that when these boys came out of a scrimmage they came up with a smile instead of with a fighting spirit.

Therefore, I say the Pottsville club is certainly doing something that is worth while for juvenile delinquency. (Applause)

ROTARIAN E. J. MILNE (Whittier, Calif., U. S. A.): I am superintendent of the Whittier State School. I was glad to hear you mention our name among the list. However, this didn't just happen. There is a reason, I think, why we may be humbly a little proud of the Whittier State School, and that is that we have three Rotarians on our board. If you would get busy you could easily get some Rotarians on your boards. Let them get next to the picture.

Another thing we are doing which perhaps it would be well to give some consideration to, is that we regard ourselves as an educational institution. When a boy finishes his work—he doesn't complete his term and isn't paroled—there is a graduation exercise held for him once a month, and there has been an average of four or five Rotarians, and three or four Lions and Kiwanians present at every graduation exercise. We just held our fifty-eighth, and that means there has been an average of twelve or fifteen service club members there for the last fifty-eight months. So when the boys leave the Whittier State School they go out into a more wholesome influence, because I suppose there have been more Rotarians actually in attendance at the Whittier State School than any other school in the United States. They are constantly working to help us, and we are constantly in touch with them. They know pretty much what is going on at the institution.

But the main thing they do is that whenever a boy leaves the Whittier State School the Rotary club sends the name of that boy to the Rotary club of the community where he is going, and the boys work committee contacts that boy, not to give him any financial help but to let him know he is back home and they heard he made a good record at Whittier, and if there is anything they can do, to drop around and see them.

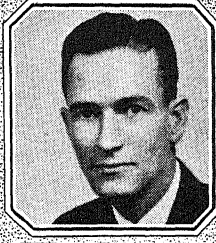
The problem of any Whittier State School boy, or any other institution, isn't at the institution; it is the day he leaves us. Sunday we graduated thirty-two boys, and we are very much concerned about them now. They have gone from our supervision to practical non-supervision. They have gone back to a condition that largely gave them to us. Rotarians could take an interest and see that members of the Rotary club are on the board somewhere along the line, and contact the institution.

It is quite remarkable the effect it is having with the boys through having contact with Rotarians and other service club members. So get your Rotarians right down into the picture.

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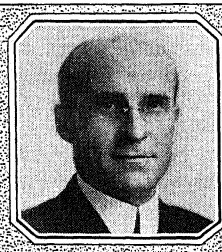
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CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Rotarian Milne, I have never had the pleasure of visiting your fine school, but I have read about it. I did send one man to it to study the methods. I am wondering if you wouldn't tell us very briefly, from your experiences with the boys there, what are some of the needs in the community that might prevent youngsters from coming to your school in the first place.

ROTARIAN MILNE: I think one of the best things that is being done is by Ken Scudder. The black spots in Los Angeles County have turned to white spots because they have recreational centers properly supervised.

We have to recognize that a boy is thrown into more leisure time. Our boys, who have been under twenty-four hour supervision, go back home and from four o'clock, when they leave school, until the next morning there isn't a thing in the world to do, and no one to look after them. I think we ought to have a program, possibly under an athletic director, having those boys meet, and organize some different hobbies, so they could be accounted for from four to eight or nine in the evening. Make it imperative that they attend this function, whether it is a hobby on airplanes, stamp collection, or whatever it is, but direct the energies of these boys into something wholesome. We have to supervise their leisure time and keep the boys busy.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Isn't it true that almost all of your boys come from homes that are broken, or homes that are unable to provide even reasonable advantages for those youngsters?

ROTARIAN MILNE: I suppose seven out of every ten come from homes badly broken or awfully badly bent. There aren't many boys who come from normal homes, where the father and mother are teaming and working together. We don't get very many from good, average normal homes.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Isn't it true that those boys come from definite areas within your cities, rather than from all about over those cities?

ROTARIAN MILNE: In Los Angeles County, we can tell pretty largely what centers are going to be our best feeders. When that is discovered and they put in some sort of a system, then the black spot turns more or less white.

ROTARIAN JOE BABCOCK (San Bernardino, Calif., U. S. A.): I happen to be in probation work and work hand in hand, so to speak, with Judge Milne. At present, I am in adult work and not juvenile work.

It might be of interest to know that some of the boys sent back to us from Judge Milne's institution have come back to our Rotary club in the way Judge Milne spoke of, being notified through the Orange County clubs. Two of the boys I have in mind have been taken into our custody during the summer, and we have worked out a plan through the probation officer, with the help of the Rotary club, whereby a group of boys each year are chosen and sent to a summer camp. The particular camp we use is the Y.M.C.A. camp. This movement was started some three years ago. Since that time, we have sent possibly twenty-five boys. We started on a small scale with two boys. They were our boys when sent to Judge Milne. Both of those boys have repeated, going to the camp three years. The first year, one of them, a Mexican boy, made a very outstanding record, and last year was superintendent of this Y.M.C.A. camp. He is doing a very good piece of work in his own community after the camp is over in organizing athletic clubs for his own Mexican boys and associates.

Right along the same line Judge Milne spoke concerning hobbies. Rotarians are on the average practical businessmen. They have something to sell, either a profession or commodities. I have given considerable thought to this line, and I would like to know the reaction. Some small clubs haven't the facilities spoken of by Kenneth Scudder and Judge Milne, but I do think each of us in our clubs, whether it be large or small, has some hobby.

My thought is this: Why not take a group of boys, or girls, who come from underprivileged or broken homes in the community, before they come to the stage where either the probation office has to have them or we have to send them away to an institution, and interest them in our particular hobby?

As one illustration, the photographer in a local community is interested in photography, or he wouldn't be in that business. There are boys or girls in that community who are also interested in photography. Get that group together and give them something for leisure time. If you want to look at it from the salesman's standpoint, they in turn will buy supplies, but leaving the money end out altogether, the help you will give those underprivileged boys and girls will repay you a thousand times, if it doesn't do anything else but keep them from becoming delinquent.

ROTARIAN GERALD B. SMITH (Woodburn, Oregon, U. S. A.): I practice medicine as my vocation. I have visited the Whittier School, and certainly have nothing but praise for the work they have done down there. We have tried to do some of it in Oregon.

It might be interesting to some of you who aren't directly connected with this kind of work to know that, in taking histories of all the boys who come into our school, there are very few mixed up in sexual matters, and cases of venereal infection are rare.

A lot of these boys come from broken homes. The boy starts out by going to the five and ten-cent store and picking off something he wants. As one fellow told me, "All the boys do it in our town." This was an Oregon town. He named another boy and said, "He even has his pockets made extra long, so he can go in and fill them up."

They start out doing little things like that. The next thing, they find they can go from one town to another by boarding a train, and they get mixed up with older people who teach them things. They go along the highway and thumb a ride. They can go from here to New York and back, and up and down the coast. They get picked up as they come into the larger cities, but they even have ways of circumventing that.

Then the boys, though not of age, get to learn to drive an automobile, and they sort of feel it is borrowing a car, if they take your car or mine, or someone they even know, and then they get careless and take anybody's car. When they are through with it, they leave it. They get by with it for a time. Then they get to pilfering automobiles, taking flash lights, cameras, and things that are easy to hock, and take them to the hock shop and get their money.

What is the reason they do it? Because they have nothing else to occupy their minds. If you do give them these projects you have been talking about, I think that is fine. But you wonder what things you can take home that you can do. There are two things I would mention. The one thing is not to pick up a hitch-hiker. I hope there is no one here who will do that, because when you do it you are giving them something for nothing.

I don't know how many of you have children or how many of you will have

more, but for those of you who have boys the hardest thing to do is not to spoil that child. It is awfully easy for me to give my boy two, five, or ten dollars, or whatever he might want, without his realizing the value of money. It is the hardest thing to do, but we should try to teach our children not to get something for nothing. A better way would be to glorify the fact that something you get, something you buy and pay for, will bring more happiness. If you could put that over to your boy, I think you would be doing a lot.

ROTARIAN CHARLES E. WRIGHT (Chino, Calif., U. S. A.): I am superintendent of the California Junior Republic.

Following the thought of our fellow Rotarian from Oregon, the Junior Republic, organized by William George some thirty-five or forty years ago, has for its motto, "Nothing without labor." The boys who come there are of high school age, from fourteen to eighteen, and every boy earns what he gets.

About nine years ago, Rotarian Crombie Allen, who was a very prominent figure in the international meetings, came to me and said, "Charlie, I want to do something for these boys. I want to create a foundation, and I want you to teach these boys, in combination with your motto, 'Nothing without labor,' the motto of the Rotary club, 'Service above Self.' "

He created a foundation, and at the end of each school year we take a vote of the citizens of the Republic—we call our students the citizens, and they average about 100 to 120 at all times—as to which one of the boys, in their opinion, has best exemplified during the past year "Service above Self," and our motto, "Nothing without labor." We also have the staff indicate which of the boys do that, in their opinion, and at the end of the year the boy is presented with a gold watch, which is purchased from the proceeds of this fund that was created by Crombie Allen.

So there is a very definite example of a Rotarian putting his shoulder to the wheel, helping those boys. Since that fund was created, nearly 1,000 boys have passed through our doors, and it gives us a right to preach "Service above Self," and "Nothing without labor" freely, because there is something at the end for the boy to have in mind.

Another Rotarian who has done something of a little unusual merit this year, I think, with this same group of boys is our own club chairman, Jimmy Fisher. If any of you know anything about the Eastern Republic, you know we are organized very much the same as the municipality, with a mayor, a council, and a judge. Jimmy has invited the mayor of the Junior Republic to be one of the associate members, not to go in for a day and have a dinner with them, but to meet regularly with the Rotarians, and he is imbued with the Rotary spirit from that time on. He goes out and tells the rest of the boys what a wonderful group of people the Rotarians are, and those who have left the Republic tell me it has been a wonderful experience to them, and they learned more in the Rotary club about service, helping other people, and earning their way than anything they have ever learned in any school.

Another thing is the matter about the boys leaving school without work. Our work is of the Smith-Hughes type. We have a ranch of 300 acres, and we train the boys in agriculture. We have our shops of various types. There hasn't been a graduate during the past five years, who has gone to junior college, but that we have had some industry all ready to take him in his work and carry on.

ROTARIAN HARRY A. WANN (Madison, N. J., U. S. A.): I would like to en-

dorse the fine suggestions that have been made, and make two or three perhaps impractical ones.

In the first place, I would like to suggest that we discontinue talking about juvenile delinquency and talk about delinquent communities. I would like to propose, instead of sentencing boys for anti-social conduct—almost every survey of delinquency indicates they are products of environment and social conditions —that we sentence the mayors, the councils, and superintendents of schools, chairmen of boys work committees, and others, who are failing to provide the kind of situation in which these boys and girls in the community can live the right kind of life, not in which they must live an anti-social life. It is failure on the part of adults, and not failure on the part of juveniles.

The second thing I would like to suggest is that instead of closing our schools, as we are doing all over America today for three or four months—that tradition has come down from agricultural culture, where the boys had to quit school in the spring to do planting and had to stay until the harvesting in the fall—that we pay our instructors a year's salary and give them a year's work, keeping open the facilities we have, buildings, shops, auditoriums, playgrounds, and all the other things America has, and take care of these boys and girls during the summer. I am a school man. I would like to see my people given an opportunity to do a year's work instead of a half year's work. I think that might help materially in solving the problem of delinquency.

As far as Rotary is concerned, another suggestion I would like to make is that we carry out the spirit that Rotary engenders of fellowship, understanding of other professions and other businesses, so that we can break down the competition, the jealousy and the bigotry that we have seen in institutions in our communities, so that preachers can spend as much time on constructive work for youth as they do in fighting other denominations, so that schools, Boy Scouts, and other organizations can spend more time in cooperating in the interest of youth in the community than they do in building up their institutions in the community because of vested interest and prestige. I believe the spirit of Rotary, coordinating in community councils, will help to solve the problem of youth and provide in America the moral equivalent of work. (Applause)

Rotarian George N. Hale (Azusa, Calif., U. S. A.): I happen to be superintendent of schools, too, and I want heartily to endorse what my fellow superintendent from New Jersey has said regarding keeping these school people in these school buildings, and the facilities available to the young people of the community throughout the entire year.

I don't want to depreciate a bit what our fine people are doing in the way of correcting the difficulties in which we find so many of our young people. I live in the vicinity of both the Whittier State School and the California Junior Republic and I know they are doing a marvelous piece of work. But it seems to me that we, as Rotarians, should be more interested, as Mayor Burton pointed out this morning, in definitely preventing the fire rather than putting so much money in the fire department. We should be more interested as Rotarians, as businessmen and as professional men in our communities in correcting the possibilities of disastrous flood far up the stream, rather than trying to provide for emergency facilities for those people who are caught in a flood of some kind when we do have very, very severe storms.

It seems to me it is up to us to foster such organizations as our Rotarian Ken Scudder spoke of, the coordinating council, which brings together various

organizations in the community, including all organizations that are working for youth and for the betterment of the community. We should see to it that we are supporting, not as a Rotary club but as representatives possibly of the Rotary club and representatives of our community; that our communities, through our city councils, through our recreation departments, and others, are supporting proper playgrounds, proper facilities for these young people, as they are so adequately doing in a few communities. We should go a little further and try to provide, as has been mentioned, some possibility of employment for some of these people. Referring again to Mayor Burton, we recall he said they were finding jobs for those boys. Many of them had never had a job, but had stolen everything they had gotten. We find many of the boys in our communities have never had a job, have never earned a dollar. They have stolen things, or have had things given to them. If we could, as Rotarians and as business or professional men in our communities, assist these older boys in finding employment, we would be doing a big thing.

Then there is that idea of personal counseling. We can do a big thing as Rotarians in personal counseling for boys—vocational guidance, it has been called—and follow up with such fine groups as our Y.M.C.A. groups, our Boy Scout groups, and those very, very worthwhile organizations that are already doing a very fine piece of work. See that they have our support. See that they have the proper support of other organizations in our community, not just make it a Rotary project, but make it a community project.

If we get together with other organizations in this community—again, I am back to the coordinating council idea—coordinating the activities and the work and the efforts and the interests of all the worthwhile organizations of the community for the betterment of the community, then we are doing something as a Rotary club and as members of a Rotary club, and we can justify our existence in the community much more than we frequently do now, where it is just a knife-and-fork organization.

I want again to endorse that idea of using the millions and millions of dollars invested in public school facilities, public school equipment, playgrounds, very highly trained teachers, playground directors, coaches, and others, in providing a twelve months' program for our boys and girls. I would like to join hands with this man from New Jersey in attempting to see that something of that kind is brought about as rapidly as possible throughout our entire country.

ROTARIAN SHAW (Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Canada): I live in a city of 25,000. Most of the discussion this afternoon has been on the problems of large cities. The cities of 25,000 and smaller have some juvenile problems also. I do not know how the juvenile courts work in the average American city, but my club sponsored and organized a juvenile court in our city, and that juvenile court is handled in this way: The judge, or the magistrate, has to have the father of that boy when he is discussing that boy's case, and a Rotarian of the Rotary committee of the juvenile court is in there sitting with that proposition. If he is a first offender, or second offender, that boy has to report to a Rotarian, a designated Rotarian, every week or two weeks or a month, as the case may be. That Rotarian takes a personal interest in that boy. If he is not working, he tries to find him a job. The boy sees the interest that is being taken in him by that Rotarian, and it has the desired effect of making him go straight.

I would like to say, also, that we develop sport. In the wintertime we develop hockey games among the young juvenile school boys. We have various

leagues that play together, and at the end of the season we have a playoff and give prizes. The same thing in the summertime with regard to baseball, principally soft ball. Thus we keep the average school boy playing in his spare time.

I may say we have very little juvenile delinquency up in Ontario.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: I think it would be fine to hear from some of the Rotarians in the smaller communities.

ROTARIAN TOM MORSE: I am going to talk to some of these school men and warn them against a thing or two I have seen.

I have been a Scout for twenty years and have done a lot of work. I have held every position in the organization, except the ones that pay, but I think I have done some good among boys. The thing that comes nearer to me is six or possibly seven young fellows I had paroled to me out of our reformatory. No one knows about it except the parents of these boys and a very few members of my club.

I have been asked several times to talk on problems concerning boys. There is no such thing. What we have is ninety-nine per cent dads' problems, and not a problem of boys. I think that is where the whole trouble is.

We have musical contests in different parts of our state. We are in a small town of about 15,000, and we are not overly flushed with school money. To get our boys ready for this contest has been relatively simple. They have been trained and trained, until ready to go. About a week before the contest they are told, "Before you can go possibly fifty or a hundred miles to take part in this you have to buy this and that, have your own uniform, and so forth. You have got to get that, and you have got to pay for it."

About five years ago, three fellows who had been primed to make that trip were told that. It was absolutely impossible for them to make it, so they got their heads together and said, "They have trained us, and we know where money is kept in the superintendent's office." They proceeded to go in and get it. One of the fellows went back to Oregon to some of his folks. The other two were haled into court, and when their cases came up they were both headed for the reform school. They had been in trouble before that, but nothing very serious.

I personally went to court and said, "If you will let me take those two fellows, I will be responsible for them."

The one was relatively easy, but the other one, due to his background—he was a right good duplicate of his dad—I had quite a time with. I finally got him into a C.C. camp. He stayed there about two years. When he came out, he was one of the leaders of the camp. His dad lost his job. That kid went to work and kept his family off relief. He was about eighteen years old then.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thank you very much.

I think we have gotten two good things from the remarks of this Rotarian. One is that each of us has an opportunity to render a fine personal service and take an active interest in this problem, no matter what size community we may have or what facilities there may be in our communities for work of this kind.

The other thing he brought out that I think is very important is the expensive nature of many of these things that are provided for our youngsters.

For a long time I was a Boy Scout executive, and I think I can speak with just a little bit of authority on the subject. I hear so many judges and others say, "The Boy Scout never comes into my court." Maybe that is because they leave

the uniform off when they come there, because I get a lot of Boy Scouts in my institution. But I will say that relatively few Scouts are going before our courts. The reason for that is that Boy Scouts do not, in most instances, operate effectively in those communities where delinquent boys start out. It is an expensive program. I think it can be made effective there, but I think it must have a little different interpretation, a little different type of leadership, someone who is definitely interested in the type of boy who can be gotten into the particular troop in that area.

I do think we should watch the cost of these things and provide more and more of those activities that can be participated in by that youngster who doesn't have a cent for uniforms, insignia, and the other things that are required in some of our nationally organized movements.

ROTARIAN ALBERT E. THIEL (Montpelier, Idaho, U. S. A.): I come from a little Rotary club up in the mountains of Idaho, a town of about 2500.

I have been with boys work for a good many years. I raised a boy whose mother left him when he was a baby. I first got interested in boys work with my own boy. When he got through the eighth grade he was twelve years old.

In casting about to see what I was going to do with my boy for vacation, I went to a concern he had talked a good deal about, an electrical concern. I went to this man and said, "I have a boy for you. I want you to pay him $10 a month, and I will give you the $10." That is the way I had of keeping the boy off the street. Before the month was over, this man said he wouldn't take my $10. He said, "I am going to pay him myself; I like him."

Today we haven't a boy in reform school in our county. Some of them perhaps would have been in the reform school if it weren't for the Rotary boys work committee, of which I have been chairman since the Rotary club was organized some fifteen years ago.

A boy who becomes delinquent there is looked after, unbeknownst to his parents, or anybody else, for a while, if we can work it that way. I heard some man speak about having a Rotary club take twenty of them. We work the opposite way. I have boys who are delinquent sent to me very secretly. I don't let them get to court.

I might just tell you one or two instances.

Four boys had been getting into mischief for some time and were finally caught red-handed. Two of them were from fair families, and two of them from very good families, and they had worked together for some time. They were caught red-handed by an individual who came directly to me, without even going to the chief of police. We just went around the corner and got the boys into my office. As one of them came into the office, he dropped a watch in a roll of building paper standing just outside the office door, and I saw him do it.

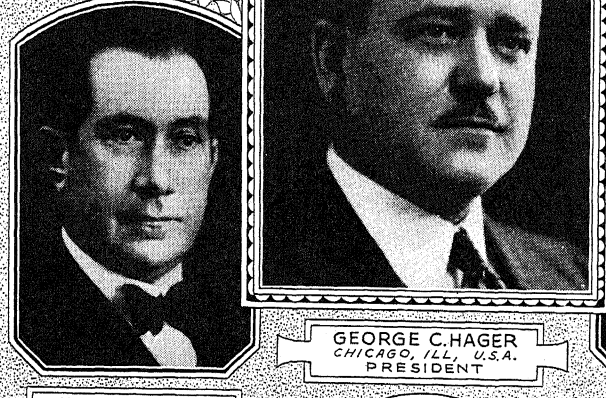
I sat the boy down and talked to him. I asked him what he had been doing that afternoon, and for the last day or two. I didn't get any answers for a long time.

I went out and got this watch, and asked them where they got it. They didn't know a thing about it. I said, "What have you got in your pockets today, boys?" I found a fountain pen, and three or four other things. They had stolen the stuff. I stayed with them until they admitted where they got it, and then I started to work for those boys.

Today, one of them is a coach in one of our high schools in that territory. Another one is working for a fine concern, and the other two boys are in college

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1938 1939



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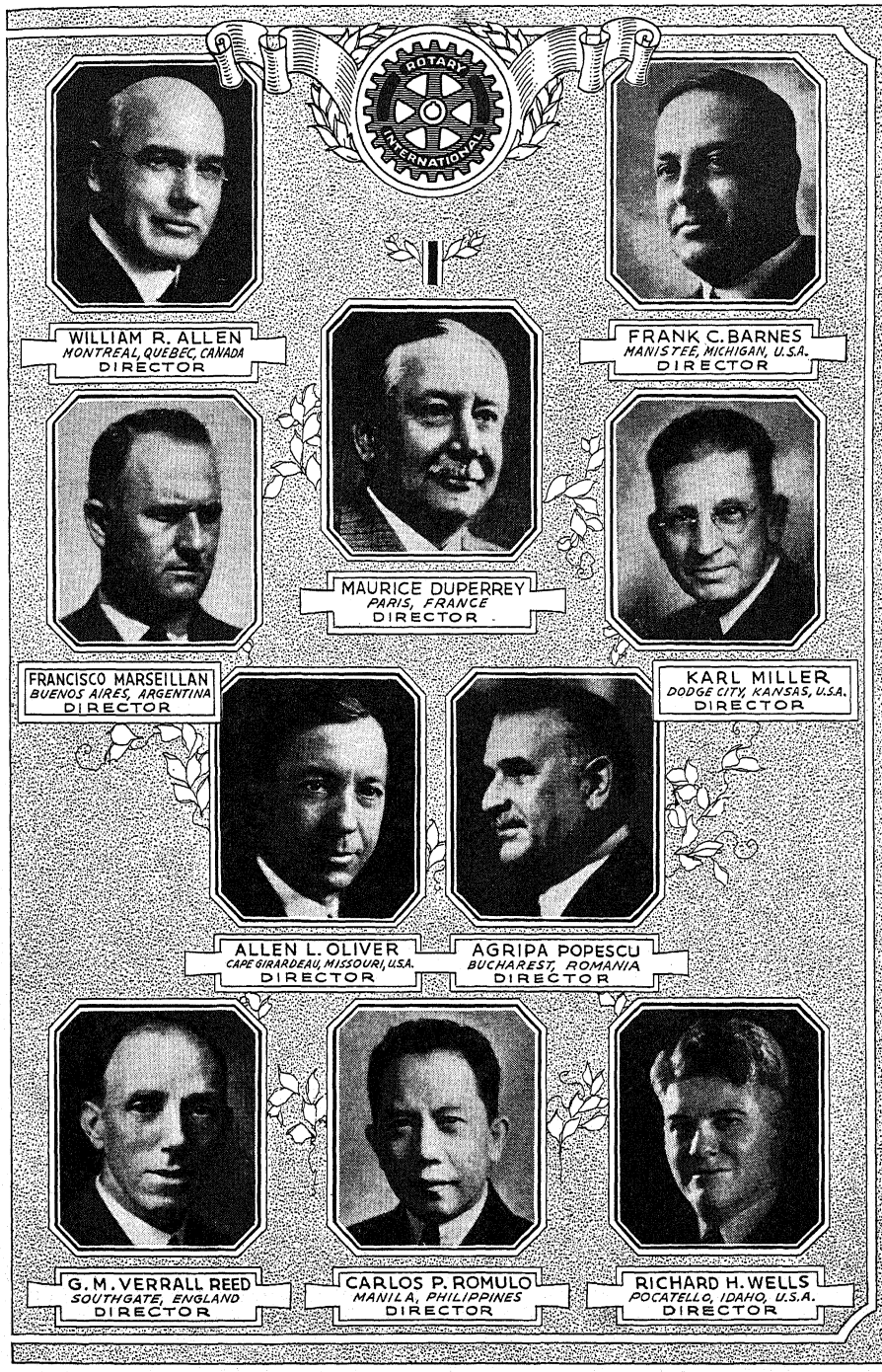
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CARLOS P. ROMULO
MANILA, PHILIPPINES
DIRECTOR
RICHARD H. WELLS
POCATELLO, IDAHO, U.S.A.
DIRECTOR

now. I believe if they had been taken the other way they would not be where they are today. I am dead sure of that, because boys of my community who went to reform school years ago still have that tag on them, because everybody knows them.

There have been other occasions where the parents have been taken into our confidence, parents we could absolutely trust not to abuse them afterwards. Those who abuse them afterwards are not taken into our confidence. We work with the boy and get him on the right track. Nobody knows anything about it, and we are not taking any credit for it.

On the other side of the work, the recreational program, you want to get in with the Boy Scouts, gentlemen.

ROTARIAN JOHN DREYER (Aurora, Ill., U. S. A.): Aurora is a community of 50,000, just about forty miles out of Chicago. I came to listen and to learn, and didn't expect to say anything, because we have some clubs in Illinois that are doing wonderful work. The Peoria club is outstanding, and the Evanston club.

The Evanston club has sponsored the big brother movement there, and they have employed a man and given him the problem of juvenile delinquency. After my son-in-law got his master's degree, he was engaged and put under the direct supervision of the Rotary club there.

In Aurora we are only about fifteen or sixteen miles from the St. Charles School for Boys, and your opening remarks brought the picture very closely home to me. Some of us there rather regard the State School for Boys as the elementary school for crime. They go on to Pontiac, which is the secondary school, and then on to the Joliet State Penitentiary. We have had a survey made. In checking back, it was found that the boys who go from one school to another are absolute failures. So in juvenile delinquency, we have to go back to prevention, rather than the curative method.

Very fortunately, we have a boys' secretary in our Y.M.C.A. A number of years ago he started this type of program: In each community, in each school there will be a bunch of youngsters who gang up. The spirit of stealing something, getting something for nothing, doesn't necessarily belong to the boy who hasn't anything. It is the spirit of adventure. There is a psychological state in the young adolescent boy when he tries to put something over. He will go down to the five-and-ten and see if he can get by with sneaking something just for the spirit of adventure.

This man, named Earl Davis, has taken these gangs in each community. He went out and organized gangs, seven in each. We have followed them along now for seven or eight years. Some of these boys were delinquent then, and some of the others would have become delinquent. He has formed a league of these boys. They work through the Y.M.C.A., but with the cooperation of the school boards. So in each school, in each community the club centers around a school, and the boys organize themselves. They elect their own officers, and they plan their own games and their own program, ostensibly, although the secretary has something to do with it. He works with the boys who are the leaders.

The school boards have given the boys the gymnasium in each school house for their play room.

The interesting part of it is that there was one club back of the yards, back of the railroad, consisting of boys of Mexican and foreign extraction. They were very reluctant about giving them the use of the gymnasium, feeling that they would surely destroy the property, and they said, "We don't know about this

club. The others aren't so bad, but a lot of these other boys have been in the police courts and we are a little afraid of them."

So he put it up to the boys. There hasn't been one single item of destruction. One night a window was broken accidentally, but the boys made that good. But the boys get together and have their leagues of baseball in the summer and their basketball in the winter. They have a Sunday night club at the Y.M.C.A., and they all come there and participate. There is quite a rivalry to see which club can have the largest attendance.

In the case of delinquency, we do have a very fine judge for the juvenile court, and he is passing a lot of these boys back to the big brothers in the community. We don't allow a boy to go to St. Charles, a school for correction, if there is any possible way of keeping him out.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: What percentage of your club members serve as big brothers?

ROTARIAN DREYER: I am sorry to say, a very small percentage, probably about five. That is one of the things we are trying to put over right now.

We have Boy Scouts in Aurora, too. We say that no Boy Scout has ever been before the juvenile court, but they come from the better homes.

Our Y.M.C.A. has a summer camp, and every year all the service clubs contribute to a certain fund, and the Y.M.C.A. secretary, who knows the boys around town who will be benefited mostly by two weeks or ten days at our camp, gives us that information. You would be surprised how many we send every year, and the influence it has for good for these boys to go to the camp.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Thanks.

For fear I might leave some misunderstanding, I want to say I have been associated with the Boy Scouts in one capacity or another since 1910, when it was first brought to this country. I still hold one or two offices on the council, and I am convinced that it is almost a miracle program. I think the responsibility is ours as individuals, to see that Scouting is properly interpreted and established in these communities. If we let it go the ordinary way, it seems to center around the boys who have the greatest advantages, or at least the normal boys. It is effective and useful there, but I believe we can extend it if we will.

There was one interesting point brought out, and that was that the one man who is interested in boys working in that Y.M.C.A. went out and, just because of his personal interest, set something in motion that became a great factor in your community life. If we can get the right kind of interest on the part of the individual Rotarians, and back that up with the manpower we have in our clubs, I believe we can go a long way to prevent delinquency within our communities, no matter what our problems may be.

ROTARIAN GERALD H. AYERS (Beverly Hills, Calif., U. S. A.): Speaking along this same line for cities where the school district does not feel able to provide a man to look after their attendance and delinquent problems of that nature, and where the city police force does not feel able to have a special officer to handle their juvenile cases, and where no other organization in the town can have a full-time man or a man who gives at least half of his time toward the minor problems of juvenile delinquency, to the end that they shall be prevented rather than cured after they have occurred, there is coming into existence a cooperative spirit between schools and police and other agencies in the town, I believe growing out of our coordinating council movement. At least, that

spirit of cooperation seems to be arriving now, because I know of several communities that are talking of the feasibility of employing a man who shall work as coordinator between police, schools, and all the other agencies in town, on boys who commit their very first out-of-the-way step. That is, he will pick up the very first attendance problems in the school, and he picks up the very first report the police get before it ever goes on the police records, and so on, in an attempt to stop delinquency right at that point.

The reason I mention this is that I think it is going to need public approval in our various communities in order that this position can be created and these men can be employed when the need is there.

In most of the communities, the Rotary club stands in the position of influencing public opinion, and if your community is in the position where there is a need for such a man, your individual club in your community can do a great deal if they will furnish the public opinion support that gets that man to work.

ROTARIAN FRANK CHAPMAN (Providence, R. I., U. S. A.): One of the impressions I have gotten is one I have had for a long time. It isn't always the underprivileged boy who gets into mischief. I believe it is the boy who wants to be smart, and does something just for the excitement of it.

As I have motored out on the highways, I have noticed a great many kids of almost primary school age thumbing their way for a free ride. These school teachers who want something to do might work out some kind of a scheme to teach the boys that only a piker would chisel a ride. I have seen boys, from small youngsters going to grade school, to college boys with books under their arms, well dressed, out trying to hook a ride. They want somebody to give them a ride, and they let the trolley cars go straight by, when I know they must have the money to take the car.

I think Rotarians who have trucks, and so forth, could instruct their deliverymen not to take on people who are hooking a ride. I believe that is where a good deal of delinquency begins.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: I was interested in this thought: You made some reference to the schools and threw a challenge to the school men. I don't believe we should be too critical of our schools. I don't believe there is anybody more conscious of the problems confronting our schools than the school men, themselves. I think they are striving with all they have to expand their programs, and do many of the fine things they might do.

I have had the privilege for the last year of serving with the group that makes recommendations to our State Education Association, and on the council that makes school legislation recommendations to our state legislature, and I am convinced that the schools will go forward just as rapidly as we support them with public sentiment and public interest, and provide the means for them to do it. We have already imposed a burden on our schools, under which it is oftentimes difficult for them to carry on with the means they have at their disposal. I do believe the schools have the greatest opportunity, perhaps, within the community, but I think it remains for Rotarians to take a more active interest in our public schools. When we do that, I believe they will be able to go forward and make a great deal more progress than they probably have been making in the past.

ROTARIAN CHAPMAN: I am sorry if I created the impression that I was criticizing any school. What I had in mind was this: Only a short time ago I saw a young child going to school, holding tight on a young woman's hand.

Within a few days that child was going back home throwing rocks at cars, or trying to hitch-hike a ride. I thought possibly some of the schools might get some of the older boys to create the impression that you are only a piker if you try to chisel a ride. I had to earn my money. My father used to pay me two cents for shining his shoes every day.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: In all of our schools we have compulsory attendance laws, with no teeth in them, and the school officials are absolutely helpless in their attempts to keep children in school. That prevails in my state, much to my sorrow, and perhaps in some of the other states represented here.

ROTARIAN W. W. SNOW (Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A.): I have been in a small club, and I have been in a large club, and I have been chairman of boys work for ten years, I reckon. I am not a school teacher, and I have no children. I am interested in the possibility of developing boys for the community as a whole.

I have one idea. I don't want to tell you what to do, but I want to tell you what I think and then let you tell me how to work it out. I know all about underprivileged camps. I have operated them. I know about your big brothers. We have had every form of boys work that has been mentioned here today so far.

There is one feature that I think we are all overlooking, and that is what I want you to tell me about. We all go out and try to operate a camp, or do this, that, or the other, because we are interested. Maybe we do it for two weeks, but we are not manned with people experienced with boys. We are only carrying out what we think. I don't think I am in any position to put my opinion about boys against the opinion of a trained worker with boys. I am just wondering if we aren't overlooking one of the greatest things we can do in boys work when we do not push our city officials to furnish playgrounds and better supervision of them. I mean by that, you will have a playground, and maybe the supervisor is one little girl who is pretty busy in the office, so that you have no real supervision. That playground is furnished by taxpayers' money, but none of us in a Rotary club, certainly not in ours, ever goes to the park commissioner or the city officials to let them know the Rotary club is back of this thing and they want more supervision. After all, if we have good playground facilities where our boys may play in the afternoon, after school, under supervision, we should have a supervisor in charge who, when one little fellow trips another in a foot race, tells him that is not good sportsmanship. That is exactly what we do in our camps.

I don't believe the average community has its playgrounds properly supervised. I wonder if that isn't a phase of boys work the Rotary club could do without any expense, without any extra time from their busy, arduous duties, and yet perform a real service for youth and boys.

ROTARIAN JACK ADAMS (Calistoga, Calif., U. S. A.): I think we are overlooking one thing. All of these agencies, the Scouts, the Y, the boys clubs, the various school departments are all doing their job and doing it as efficiently as humanly possible to do.

The crux of the whole thing, at least from what I have been able to find out, is right in the home. I happen to be in charge of St. Andrews in San Francisco, and Camp St. Andrews in Calistoga. We handle boys from broken homes, and from that group I have learned one or two things, principally, that the average mother and father do not know where their kid is at night. If you people were all home three or four weeks ago, can you definitely say where

your boy was that night? If not, then you are at fault. We are blaming our kids, we are blaming our school departments, we are blaming our recreation departments, we are blaming our Boy Scouts for a lot of things they should not be blamed for.

As Rotarians, we employ people. Have we checked with the people we employ as to their home conditions, and whether they, in turn, know where their children are? There are so many dark alleys, even in the most well lighted streets. The playground has no appeal to those kids. They want to get off into a dark alley where they can exchange ideas, not only ideas, but things they have swiped from the various five and ten-cent stores, as well as other stores.

If we can work up some approach whereby we, as Rotarians, can get the people in the homes to follow up their children and interest their children in going some place where they can get these various character-building ideas, then we can do something.

ROTARIAN GEORGE D. WILLIAMS (Providence, R. I., U. S. A.): I have been very much impressed with the expressions of individual service that have been coming from the various club members and the leaders of the various committees.

I am very much impressed with the thought that so much emphasis has been laid upon the relationship of the schools to the problems of juvenile delinquency.

The boy's life is broken down into four main parts: His life at home, his life at school, his life in church, and his life in leisure time. The average boy spends most of his time at home, the second most important part of his time in school, the third most important part of his time in church and Sunday School—at least he should spend it there—and the fourth most important part of his time—well, where is he?

We have twenty-three million children in our elementary schools; we have seven million in our high schools and colleges, and out of those thirty million children and young people, who make up approximately one-fourth of our national population, we have an estimated figure of 200,000 cases which come before the juvenile courts of our nation. That report comes from eight complete states, and eighteen courts in thirty-two counties of sixteen other states with cities of 100,000 or more—200,000 cases come before the courts.

It is a big job the Rotary club is undertaking to try to deal with, this problem of juvenile delinquency.

It seems to me these little instances of service that we do as individuals are just drops in the bucket compared with the great ocean of need. We can talk all we want to, gentlemen, about these children coming from poor homes—and we know that most of them do come from poor homes—but the biggest need of this nation today is an effort, and a very decided effort put forth toward establishing a basic income to meet an adequate minimum living standard for these people; incidentally, the elimination of this problem of unemployment.

The next biggest thing we ought to give some attention to is proper housing, in place of these eye-sore, congested districts of our cities. There can be no happy children, there can be no useful children in our communities as long as squalor and misery make up the home life of those children. Children can't be blamed for getting out of a pig-sty and trying to find some place else. You can't hold that against the children. Our efforts as a great international movement should be directed, I am convinced, toward the improving of the standards of our home life and the building up of better homes, and, third, seeing to it

and giving all the support we have in the building up of community resources which will make for wholesome, recreational outlets for these boys and girls.

Thank God for every institution in this country that is trying to do something of a correctional character. Thank God for all those things. But the thing I am vitally interested in, the thing I am so much concerned about is keeping the boys and girls out of those institutions. (Applause)

I have been tremendously impressed with these experiences of personal interest and personal guidance, and I wish this subject could be so burned in the hearts and consciences of the individual Rotarians and the Rotary Anns that when we go back to that little town which offers to them the institution which used to be called home, sweet home, that they will really do something, something very desperate and something very definite for these boys and girls to make up for the losses of an unhappy home condition and, in many cases, an unhappy family situation, where parents don't properly understand their children.

I have had this on my chest, and I really wanted to leave it with you.

ROTARIAN H. S. SMELTZER (Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A.): About fifteen years ago I was a big brother, together with a good many other Rotarians of our club, and we really did pretty effective work. I acknowledge at this time that I think it would have been too bad if we had quit.

I have been elected president of the club this year. I am going back to organize the big brother movement, and boys work in various ways. At this particular time in our city, we find that within twenty or twenty-five blocks the delinquency has grown to such an extent that we just must do something. We think probably it is our own fault.

The chief of police has appointed from his staff a great, big, good-hearted policeman who is organizing these squads to go into this particular community and arrange for a program with proper supervision. I like the idea that was brought out where we should make use of what we have. You don't have to go to the big buildings, where you have your school buildings, your gymnasiums, and so forth, which are accessible and in the community where you want to use them. I think we can do splendid work right there.

I am connected with our Y.M.C.A., and the point was brought out some time ago that we could not bring those boys to our Y.M.C.A., because if we did the better boy from the better family would probably resent that. I don't know whether that is true or not. I would like to have some expression from somebody else.

In this big brother movement fifteen years ago, I took a boy—I was working in a bank at that time—and met with him every week. I wasn't making very much progress, and I said, "Probably you are not selecting the right companionship. With whom do you go out?"

"I go out with the little colored boy down the street."

"Why do you go out with him?"

"He is a good boy; he does everything I want to do."

I said, "Probably that is your fault."

We finally got him to select better companions. Three years ago this boy sent me a letter. He was traveling around the world. He was in the navy. About six or eight weeks ago I was sitting in my office at the bank when the window cleaners were there. One looked down from a ladder back of my desk and said, "You don't know me?"

I said, "No."

He said, "I am the boy you were big brother to fifteen years ago."

I did feel I had probably done some good. I believe when we start this, we ought to keep after it.

I also think we are probably overorganized in our business and churches sometimes, but I think we are short in manpower to do the job, and we must enlist a greater number of our Rotarians from our own clubs.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: I have a note which was sent up here that says, "the Honorable Robert James Heddle, of England, is with us this afternoon. He is chairman of the children's court in our own town."

If Rotarian Heddle is here, I wonder if he has an observation he would like to make.

ROTARIAN ROBERT JAMES HEDDLE (Southend-on-Sea, England): Mr. Chairman and Fellow Rotarians: I have been listening with very great interest this afternoon to your American problems, and I was also very pleased to see there were two or three ladies amongst the group here this afternoon. I have heard nothing about delinquent girls, so I presume England is the only country that has the misfortune to have those people there.

I don't know actually that I can help a great deal, because my work has been where the children come before me as a justice of peace, of which I am chairman. There is a three weeks' session, and I have sitting with me a lady and a gentleman. We must always have a lady sitting on our bench, and it is a very good thing, too, to have a kind-hearted woman on the bench with you to learn something about bringing up boys.

I was very delighted to hear our friend here speak about the schools, the police, and the other organizations.

It seems to me that our courts and our work generally is run on quite a different line to what you do in America. Juvenile delinquency comes actually under the educational authorities. The educational authorities, although you may not like the word, perhaps are the prosecuting people, although we don't call it prosecuting. If the police have a charge at all, they refer that charge or complaint or information to the educational authorities, and the superintendent and attendance officer collects all the information possible about that child, and a school report is made of that child's character, his conduct, his attendance, and various other things. The probation officer—if it happens to be a child over twelve it is a man; if it happens to be a child under twelve, it is a lady—goes to visit the home and tries to get on the right side of the parents.

It is the same in England as it is here. The poorer homes provide more children for the court than any others. In the seaside places, there is plenty of time to pick up things which are very tempting.

The child is also examined by the school doctor, psychologist, and so on, so we get a full report, when the child is brought before the juvenile court, of the home, the school life, and any other activities the child is connected with.

In my country, when the boy joins a Scout troop, or something of that sort, all those things are kept between the court officials and the organization. The probation officer knows the district that the boy is in, and he speaks to the Scoutmaster, or some other organization, and gets the boy quietly around into the organization, because both the Light Brigade and the Boy Scouts believe it is detrimental to their organization to have boys placed through the juvenile officers amongst the other members. It isn't for the upbuilding of the Scout movement, but it is for the upbuilding of the delinquent child if he can be got

under a jolly good Scoutmaster. The Scoutmasters of my country have done absolutely marvelous work in bringing boys around the corner once again.

When the child comes before the court for quite an ordinary sort of matter, we then give the child a talking to probably, and then we say, "We will adjourn the case." It is rather frightful for a kid in our country to be brought before a vicious person like myself, and they get a little bit scared. So we adjourn the case for a matter of about three months or six months, with no supervision at all. We just call for a report at the end of that time. If the child has been on good behavior during that period, the case is then dismissed.

We put a child on probation, where the child has got to visit the probation officer and the probation officer has to visit the home, for six months, nine months or twelve months, but we always fix the date, which I understand is not so in this country. If any child happens to prove good and satisfactory to the probation officer, he can come before the probation committee, and so have that child's time reduced as he thinks proper. The probation officers cooperate, as you do here, with the big brother movement.

We have in our town some forty to fifty people who are fit, with many ladies and gentlemen, to take a boy or take a girl, and so get them along the right lines properly, get them introduced to evening classes, and so on.

Your school teachers probably have long vacations, the same as ours do—I don't think ours are quite as long as yours. The attendance officers, the medical service of the school work a very much longer period than the school teachers do, so that delinquent children are under the school authority, not under the teachers, but under the officers, and so on, for a longer time than they would be otherwise if it was just a school teacher's job. The school teachers in my own town are excellent. The headmistresses and headmasters do all they possibly can, not only to instill knowledge into the children, but to instill something which is far more vital, and that is good character.

When a boy or a girl has good character, punctuality, and everything else by their side, it is my little habit of saying, "Oh, attendance good, character very satisfactory, conduct good. Headmaster, I am very surprised that this child has done this sort of thing, astonished at his actions, or her actions." And I say to the youngster, "We might as well tear that up. Your good character is gone. If it hadn't been gone, you wouldn't be here. There is something about that that is up to you, my boy," or "up to you, my girl. You come in the course of a very short time, and I hope you made up your mind before you came here today that you are going to redeem that character and make good. I am going to adjourn this case just for a month, and we hope that in the course of a month we shall all be able to say that Tommy, or Jennie, or Jane is the same child as on this piece of paper. It is up to you. You can do it. We can't do it. You can regain your character and you can again become a worthy citizen whom your parents, your school and everybody else will be most proud of."

It is just the character every time that I try to strike home to the child, that when he is looking for a job that is the thing that is going to count in his life, and it does pay.

I have something like 280 children through my hands in a year, and our probation system is very satisfactory. I don't think we had more than about fifteen or seventeen sit, which is pretty good, and during the whole time we send very, very few children away to what we call improvement schools, industrial homes.

Whipping in schools is entirely past. If I send a boy or girl to a school, and the curriculum or the education is not what we think is quite right for that child, we send him to a shop where they teach carpentry, or iron work. If I think the boy is more suited to farm work or seafaring life, the youngster is sent to court to have him sent to another school. So the child is never stuck in a school that we send him to.

The child is also allowed pocket money at that school. If it is a girls' school, the particular school I am talking about costs them $220, because they like to send the girls out to do a little shopping and strengthen their character, and so on. So we find that $220 that occupies some forty to fifty girls is a very good investment. (Applause)

The Rotary club fosters hobby classes amongst boys. We give prizes for the hobby classes, but what is more important is this: Rotarians are connected with various trades, businesses and professions, and we go around to the schools and talk to the boys. We also have twenty or thirty boys, or twenty or thirty girls taken over laundries and various other institutions, shirt factories, blouse factories, dress factories, iron works, and I don't know what. Anyway, the educational authorities allow time for our school children to be taken, and they pay their tram fare or bus fare, whatever it might be, to the works the children are to visit.

The children have a real good time of it. They take notice. They have to write essays on it the next day, or two days afterward, so they can see what the children have actually been up to, and the children are rewarded for the essays that are put through. That does help the employment bureau when the children are leaving school, and it does help them to find their niche in life, which probably they had never thought of and probably never had an opportunity of seeing. It is really a great piece of Rotary work, sir.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: Rotarian Heddle, we are deeply grateful to you for these remarks.

I have enjoyed tremendously the fine discussion we have had here, and I hope each of us has gotten some inspiration from this brief assembly program.

I see a good many of these delinquent boys. I don't know what the condition is in your communities, in your state, but I know a little about it in my own state. I can say that of the boys who come to me, several hundred of them every year, the great majority of them are definitely underprivileged, reflecting the worst of home conditions. I can say that a great majority of them know nothing about baseball or football or basketball, or those games that are designed to develop cooperation and teamplay. They know the gambling games, the marble games, the things that call for individual skill, but they know nothing of these fine recreational programs. Many of them are suffering from malnutrition. Most of them know nothing about good manners or the simple conventions. Many of them have been neglected and are in need of minor operations, or some physical attention. The most vicious kind of neglect is evidenced everywhere we turn.

You have the opportunities, and I am sure I have them, and whatever we may have gotten from this discussion, I hope we will have received some kind of inspiration that will send us back home with the determination to get busy ourselves and introduce our fellow Rotarians to this worthwhile program.

We must keep in mind the Rotary approach. I think sometimes we can afford to do things that we may know at the outset won't accomplish a great

deal, but they will accomplish that thing of introducing the individual man to the problem and of arousing within that individual the kind of interest that will make him forever active in support of the fine things in the community that go to correct such problems as we have been discussing this afternoon.

So let's go back determined not only to be active ourselves, but to give to each of our fellow Rotarians some opportunity to share in this kind of work, so that we may develop his attitudes and concepts to the point where he will become active in this field.

ROTARIAN ROBERT H. MILLER (Titusville, Pa., U. S. A.): I know it is time to close, and my function has been to sit here and take notes. I wanted to make a speech this afternoon, but I had to choke it away.

I have just finished a year as district governor in northwestern Pennsylvania, so you are not involved. I know the group in this room is not guilty of this particular thing. You would not be here unless you were interested in boys work and juvenile delinquency, but I know this is true: We have a great many Rotary clubs that are sledding along on their reputation, living in what I classify as a condition of status quo. They are priding themselves on great achievements of the past, and are doing little or nothing at the present time.

You can go from this room if you will, and if you have become charged with enthusiasm, as you certainly should have been from this meeting, and see to it that a lot of Rotary clubs in your districts and nearby communities start to look at this juvenile situation, this youth problem, and do something about it, share some of your enthusiasm and some of the marvelous ideas you have gotten here today, and see to it that Rotary starts to get to work on this business of building leadership for the future in your own communities.

I wanted to get that off my chest.

CHAIRMAN DAVIDSON: I want to express my appreciation for your attentiveness and for the contributions you have made.

(The meeting adjourned at four-ten o'clock.)

DISTRICT GOVERNORS

1938 1939



District 23
ADOLFO E AUTREY
Tampico, Mexico



District 24
MIGUEL GONZALEZ
Tijuana Mexico



District 25
ALFREDO CORREOSO y QUESADA
Camaguey, Cuba



Districts 26, 27, 28 29
LUIZ DIAS LINS
Recife, Brazil



District 30
HORACIO DAMIANOVICH
Santa Fe, Argentina



District 31
JOAQUIN SERRATOSA CIBILS
Montevideo, Uruguay



District 33
F QUEZADA ROGERS
Temuco, Chile



District 34
ARMANDO HAMEL
Santiago, Chile



District 35
L GAJARDO GUERRERO
San Felipe Chile



District 38
FEDERICO MARTINS
La Paz, Bolivia



District 39
CESAR D ANDRADE
Guayaquil, Ecuador



District 40
JORGE ROA MARTINEZ
Pereira, Colombia



District 42
G E ALVAREZ
Santa Ana,
El Salvador



District 46
ATTILIO POZZO
Genova Italy



District 47
ANDRE PONS
Mazamet, France



District 48
EMILE COUBES
Lyon, France

Henri Manuel



District 49
PAUL LONGUET
Paris, France

Tornquist



District 53
G W HUTCHISON
Auckland,
New Zealand



District 54
LOUIS F LAMBELET
Val de Travers,
Switzerland



District 55
HENRY JOHN MILLARD
Port Elizabeth,
South Africa

Poulsen



District 56
W K McLUCKIE
Brisbane, Australia



District 59
DANIEL DE IONGH WZN
Rotterdam,
The Netherlands

No District
Conference or
District
Governor reported

District 60
Spain



District 61
EMILE DECKERS
Antwerp, Belgium



District 65
ANGUS S MITCHELL
Melbourne,
Australia



District 66
FRANTISEK KRAL
Brno,
Czechoslovakia



District 67
LEIF S RODE
Oslo, Norway



District 69
A MARCUS TOLLET
Helsinki-Helsing-
fors, Finland

La Dore



District 70
KENJIRO MATSUMOTO
Moji, Japan



District 71
ANDRES F DASSO
Lima, Peru



District 75
T C THOMSEN
Copenhagen,
Denmark



District 76
FOX MARTIN
Orange, Australia



District 77
IVAN SLOKAR
Ljubljana,
Yugoslavia



District 78
E W PEYRON
Stockholm, Sweden



District 79
PIETER VAN HULSTIJN
Buitenzorg, Java,
Netherlands Indies



District 80
C R. SAMUEL
Penang, Straits
Settlements



District 81
GEORGE A. MALCOLM
Manila, Philippines



District 82
ZOLTAN KOOS
Budapest, Hungary



District 83
BARON HAROLD DE BILDT
Cairo, Egypt

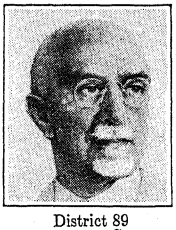
Studioul-Julietta



District 84
PRINCE C. BASARAB
Brancoveanu
Bucharest, Roumania



District 85
COUNT WITOLD
Sagajllo
Warsaw, Poland



District 89
SIR PHIROZE SETHNA
Bombay, India



District 96
JAMES M. HENRY
Canton, China



Districts 97 and 98
FONG F. SEC
Shanghai, China

R. H. Post



District 100
WAYNE STEWART
Honolulu, Hawaii

Kennell-Ellis



District 101
MARSHALL E. CORNETT
Klamath Falls, Ore.

Bushnell



District 104
FLOYD A. PARTON
San Jose, Calif.



District 105
JOS. N. BORROUGHS
Oakland, Calif.



District 106
J. THOMAS CROWE
Visalia, Calif.



District 107
SAMUEL E. GATES
Los Angeles, Calif.



District 108
FRED B. MACK
San Bernardino,
California



District 110
GILBERT W. WILLIAMS
Salt Lake City, Utah



District 111
WILLIAM R. CARTY
Needles, Calif.



District 112
WILLIAM E. RAE
Havre, Montana



District 113
MORTIMER STONE
Fort Collins, Colo.

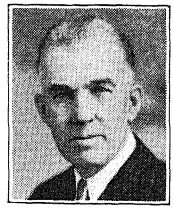
Feldman



District 115
JOHN P. SHEEHAN
El Paso, Texas



District 116
PERCY REED
Regina, Sask., Can.



District 117
FRED J. TRAYNOR
Devils Lake, N. Dak.



District 119
RAYMOND C. COOK
Sioux City, Iowa



District 120
HARRY F. RUSSELL
Hastings, Nebraska



District 122
J. E. CONKLIN
Hutchinson, Kans.

Peabody



District 123
JOHN M. FELLER
Leavenworth, Kans.



District 124
DOANE R. FARR
Clinton, Oklahoma

Payne



District 125
CHARLES E. BOWLBY
Shawnee, Oklahoma



District 127
LINTON H. ESTES
Wichita Falls, Tex.



District 128
HUBERT T. JOHNSON
Waco, Texas



District 129
DATUS E. PROPER
San Antonio, Texas



District 130
FRANCIS B. DUNN
Port Arthur, Texas



District 132
P. K. WRIGHT
Iowa Falls, Iowa



District 134
CARL E. BOLTE
Slater, Missouri

Ruth Rust



District 135
A. B. JACKSON
Jefferson City, Mo.



District 136
HERBERT H. HILLER
Fort Scott, Kansas



District 138
FRANK T. DOOLEY
Brinkley, Ark.

Rembrand



District 139
J. A. WELCH
Baton Rouge, La.

Cassaday



District 140
W. R. HERSTEIN
Memphis, Tennessee



District 141
E. D. ELLIOTT
Hammond, Louisiana



District 143
L W. Reynolds
Ontonagon, Mich



District 144
Howell G Evans
Two Rivers, Wis

Lester Jones



District 146
Philip M Dale
Granite City, Ill

Morris



District 147
David E Walker
Evanston, Illinois



District 148
J Bruce Buckler
Casey, Illinois



District 149
E G. Lentz
Carbondale, Ill



District 151
James F Shaw
Sault Ste Marie,
Ontario, Canada



District 152
Thomas J Carney
Alma, Michigan



District 153
Roy A Plumb
Hamtramck, Michigan



District 154
Paul E Chalfant
Columbia City, Ind



District 155
John R Stemm
Lafayette, Indiana



District 156
Paul D Crimm
Evansville, Indiana



District 157
Charles A Hoot
Orrville, Ohio

Norton



District 158
Ralph W Bell
Bedford, Ohio



District 159
Bert F Downey
Springfield, Ohio



District 161
Lawrence W Hager
Owensboro, Ky



District 162
John Shaw
Maysville, Ky.



District 163
J U Overall, Jr ,
Dyersburg, Tenn.



District 164
Houston Cole
Tuscaloosa, Ala



District 165
Porter W Carswell
Waynesboro, Ga



District 167
GARLAND W POWELL
Gainesville, Fla



District 169
HARRY W ROCKWELL
Buffalo, New York



District 171
HARRY E HOVEY
Geneva, New York



District 172
ADRIAN M NEWENS
Ithaca, New York



District 174
ROBERT F WALMSLEY
Nyack New York



District 175
G H RICKERT
Kane, Pa



District 176
WILLARD A GRIFFIN
Brownsville, Pa



District 177
D ED EDMONDSON
Danville, Pa.

Bachrach



District 179
RALPH E SPRINGER
Ardmore, Pa

Mettee



District 180
WALTER N KIRKMAN
Baltimore, Md



District 182
PETER R DECKENBACH
Belleville, N J.

Nation-wide News



District 183
ARTHUR MCCALLUM
New Brunswick, N J



District 184
THOMAS V WINGATE
Salem, New Jersey

Cummins



District 185
K M GILLESPIE
White Sulphur
Springs, W. Va.



District 186
IRVIN W. CUBINE
Martinsville, Va

Hamblins



District 187
FRANCIS S. CHASE
Suffolk, Virginia



District 188
J. MACK HATCH
Belmont, N. C



District 189
IRVIN MORGAN, JR.
Farmville, N. C



District 190
T. W. THORNHILL
Charleston ,S. C.



District 192
L. H. ALLINE
Presque Isle, Me.

Tash



District 193
PERCY L. VERNON
Lewiston, Maine

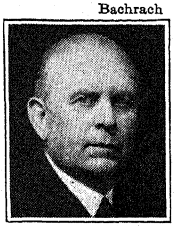


District 195
E. LEROY RICE
Barre, Vermont



District 196
ABRAHAM GLOVSKY
Beverly, Mass.

Bachrach



District 197
FENWICK L. LEAVITT
Worcester, Mass.



District 198
OLIVER S. EDMISTON
Providence, R. I.

Snively



District 199
LEWIS D. BEMENT
Greenfield, Mass.



District 200
CHAS. W. PETTENGILL
Greenwich, Conn.

Club Service Assembly

For Clubs Having 50 or Less Members—E to H

Wednesday Afternoon, June 22, 1938

The club service assembly for clubs having fifty or less members, E to H, convened at two o'clock, in room 315, High School of Commerce, Howell G. Evans, Governor Nominee, 144th district, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, U. S. A., presiding.

Chairman Evans: I want you to become acquainted with me and I want to become acquainted with each one of you. I am Howell Evans, the governor nominee for the 144th district, southern Wisconsin, and this is Jesse Overall, governor nominee of the 163rd district, Dyersburg, Tennessee, who is secretary of this assembly.

The purpose of this meeting is to get acquainted with each other and to have a free interchange of ideas. It is a sort of round table. I am here only to guide, direct, and assist in the discussion. I am going to ask one right after the other to stand up and face the rest of us and give his name, the club from which he comes, and his classification.

(Each member present arose and announced his name, his club, and his classification.)

Chairman Evans: The topic that is under discussion here today is club service. The first question is "What is the function of club service in relation to the other services?" Most of you are club officers and, of course, this is of great importance to you in the administration of your club.

This is Lewis D. Bement, governor nominee, 199th district, our vice chairman. Will you, Lew, start off the discussion on that question?

Vice Chairman Bement: As I see club service, it is the correlation of the committees that have to do with classification, membership, attendance, and program.

Chairman Evans: Dick Wells, of Pocatello, Idaho, one of the new directors, pictured it in this manner: Club service is the engine of the train. The engineer is the president. The fireman is the secretary. The drive wheel the attendance committee. Maybe the steam the program committee, and the coal one of the other committees, and so forth. There are three passengers aboard the train. One is community service, one is vocational service, and the other is international service.

That seems to me to be a pretty good picture, because, unless your club service as a committee functions under the aims and objects plan, you cannot expect your vocational service, your international service, or your community service committee to function properly. The members of your club receive their education from a Rotary standpoint through the club service committee.

Rotarian H. W. Robinson (Grass Valley, Calif., U. S. A.): The club service supervises the rest of the committees.

VICE CHAIRMAN BEMENT: I believe that your club service committee chairman is the greatest aid to the president that you can have in your club. The president has got to supply a lot of power, but if you have a good club service chairman the details are taken care of by him.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: How often does the club service chairman meet with the committees in his club?

VICE CHAIRMAN BEMENT: He is supposed to meet once a month. I am not sure that he always does. Whenever he holds a meeting he makes every man on his committee, who are the subchairmen, make a report on what progress they have made on the aims and objects plan as laid out.

I should like to ask how many of these men here from clubs under fifty really have a club service committee.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: How many have a club service committee? Let's see your hands. How many have not a club service committee? (Editor's note: Results not recorded.) Now let's be honest about this. Why haven't you a club service committee?

ROTARIAN J. M. ENGESSER (Tarrytown, N. Y., U. S. A.): Not that I know of.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: The club functions all right?

ROTARIAN J. M. ENGESSER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Do you think it would function better if it had a club service committee and could coordinate the activities of the various committees? Maybe we ought to explain just exactly what the club service committee is. It is made up of the chairmen of the subcommittees under club service: fellowship, attendance, program, membership, classification. The chairmen of those subcommittees make up the club service committee. It is only reasonable to expect that if the club service chairman, who often is one of the directors or a vice president of the club in clubs of this size, meets regularly with those subchairmen and makes certain that they are properly coordinating Rotary's program within the club, the members are active within the club. It specifically carries out the first object of Rotary: To promote acquaintance within the Rotary club as an opportunity for service.

ROTARIAN ABRAHAM GLOVSKY (Beverly, Mass., U. S. A.): No building or institution can be erected except on a sound foundation, and it seems to me that club service is the foundation upon which the Rotary club is built, in order to give the members a conception of what Rotary is all about, first creating the fellowship, the acquaintanceship, and then building your Rotary institution on that foundation. I think you have pretty well covered the general idea with your illustration of the engine.

The principal difficulty that exists among people in working together toward ideals is the coldness, the distrust, and the other objectionable characteristics that grow out of a lack of understanding, a lack of knowledge.

If by this club service you can first bring the fellows together and get them to know each other, to learn that, although there may be some differences of opinions and other differences, those differences are only minor and there are very few as compared with the many things that we all have in common, if you can make them realize how much alike we all are, that the major objectives in life and the values in life, the pleasures out of life, and the ideals and goals that we are striving for are the same, you will have accomplished a great deal.

When we realize those things by knowing the fellows, we are then ready to cooperate in this splendid work of Rotary.

One of the ways is by getting them to play together, whether it is in bowling leagues or golf matches or horse-shoe pitching contests or outings, in order to get out of their shells, so to speak, and let them act natural, as they really are. As soon as you can get them to open up, you are creating that kind of fellowship from which rapid growth toward Rotary ideals comes.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Now I am going to summarize briefly that first point we made, that the club service committee is the basis for all other Rotary services. It is through the club service committee that the other services begin. The club service committee, made up of the subchairmen of the various club service committees within the club, should meet regularly once a month, and the chairman of that committee, presumably a director or a vice president, coordinates the activities of those various committees.

Now, specifically, let's come down to the first, fellowship. The fellowship committee is one of the important club service committees. Who has a good example of splendid work done by the fellowship committee of his club and just how do they operate?

ROTARIAN I. R. EASTIN (West Hollywood, Calif., U. S. A.): It works in two ways. In one way it works to bring the new members to the front by putting them on a committee, assigning them the job of handing out the buttons to the other members as they come in, and in that way they soon meet all the members with whom they are not acquainted and they feel better. From the other standpoint you have the problem of keeping every one seated at different tables from week to week and preventing cliques from forming. We break them up. For instance, we have a birthday table. We wait until a number of birthdays have accumulated over a period of a month or so, and seat those men at that table. Just recently a couple of the men were on a committee. They were not satisfied with some of the meetings they had had, and so they were going to have a meeting right in the club meeting. That wasn't so good because they would not pay attention to what was going on in the meeting that day. Two of them had a birthday, and so we put them at the birthday table and that broke up their meeting.

ROTARIAN FLOYD D. GOLDEN (Portales, N. M., U. S. A.): Our committee has three functions. Of course, the first thing they do is to get to the meeting early. Then there are three duties they perform. The first one is to see that no two people get into a corner and discuss business problems or the government. They see that visiting Rotarians and guests meet every Rotarian. It is a small club and they are able to do that. Another duty is to see that no person sits in the same place twice in succession. Those are the three functions of that committee.

ROTARIAN CLYDE M. GWIN (Nevada City, Calif., U. S. A.): I feel that I owe you a little explanation. I was the only person who held up his hand as representing a club that does not have a club service committee. I want to explain why we do not have a formal club service committee. Nevada City is a town of about 2500 people and everybody knows everybody else, and our club is a rather informal organization. There is no formal appointment of committees. About the only active committee we have is the program committee.

I visited another club where they have name plates for every member, and

before the meeting opens the president sees that these name plates are assigned various places so one man does not sit in the same place every time. That keeps them all mixed up.

The district governor discussed this club service committee with us, and he was taken a little back at first that the club service committee had not been functioning, but in a small club like ours it just does not seem to be necessary.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Thank you very much. We are discussing specifically right now fellowship and the function of the fellowship committee.

ROTARIAN ART HOOVEN (Arcata, Calif., U. S. A.): I think one of the most important functions of a fellowship committee is, What kind of a reception do you give your visitors? I have attended different clubs, and in some of them you do not give them even as much attention as they are given in a hotel. Other clubs welcome one with a glad hand.

ROTARIAN JAMES LEWIS (Gridley, Calif., U. S. A.): This fellowship idea is the closest thing to my heart we have. We have thirty-seven members in our club, and we have a fellowship committee of eight that have definite assignments. The duty of two of them, in rotation, is to meet everybody at the door and to pass out their buttons to them and especially to greet the visitors, to take the visitor inside and pass him on to another member of the committee, who in turn finds some member who has the same classification or the same business interest as the visitor, so that there is a common bond to start with.

Then to keep the fellows from grouping together, because they might change places every week and still sit together, we have two men who check on that to see what men sit together this week and next week and so on. Nothing is said when they sit down, but it costs them money so that we now see fellows sit down and look around to see who is next to them and then get up and move. (Laughter) It works very successfully and it makes for a lot of fun.

All of this may appear to be too much organization, but it is not. It is all worked out informally. We have a lot of fun with it and it has brought the members of the club very close together.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: I am from Two Rivers, Wisconsin. We do not have a visitor once in three months. However, I can see that that is very important. When you present your visitor be sure to give him the courtesy he should receive. Have him stand on his feet, all the way. Do not make the presentation very quickly and slight him. Take the time to present your visitors properly. In clubs of this size especially I think that is important.

ROTARIAN JAMES LEWIS: I should like to have discussed the idea of having the visitor introduce himself or the president introduce him.

ROTARIAN S. R. FRIZELLE (Sebastopol, Calif., U. S. A.): We have a small club, only thirty-seven or thirty-eight, but we will probably average at least five visitors every meeting and maybe ten. We always try to make them very welcome. Two members of the fellowship committee greet them at the door. They are brought in, and if they are strangers, of course, they are introduced. They introduce themselves. We always have a greeting by the president or by one of the members.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: There is one more phase of club fellowship that I want to throw open for discussion for just a few minutes. Does your fellowship committee confine its activities to just the members within the club, or do you work among the ladies of Rotary, the Rotary Anns, for instance?

ROTARIAN S. R. FRIZELLE: A few years ago when we would announce a ladies' meeting or a ladies' night the attendance would be very small. They just would not come out. We have a couple of ladies' nights, maybe twice a year now, and it is an event that is always looked forward to. I think every Rotarian attends, and they are among our best meetings of the year.

ROTARIAN J. C. GARROW (Arcadia, Calif., U. S. A.): We know when the ladies' birthdays are and we send them small bouquets of flowers, which cost us about 40¢, and the member pays a dollar for the bouquet when he comes to the next meeting. (Laughter)

ROTARIAN R. J. YOUNG (Tulare, Calif., U. S. A.): Our plan is for at least twice a year the committee in charge of fellowship activities in our club secretly to invite the ladies to come to our meeting on a certain day. We know nothing about it until we come into the room. The ladies are all there ahead of us and at their places. I think that is one way to bring Rotary into your home.

Another thing that I want to mention along the line of fellowship is to stress the first name. You people may not realize it, but there are certain men who come into our Rotary clubs to whom that first name thing means more than anyone can tell. I think that is one thing that we should stress in our Rotary clubs, especially where we have men who have built around themselves a reserve that is very hard to break under.

ROTARIAN E. A. HOWELL (Canton, Miss., U. S. A.): I think that visiting Rotarians should be requested to introduce themselves. Often times the president in introducing a visiting Rotarian will not give the right name. If you will just leave it to the Rotarian, he naturally wants an opportunity to say who he is, where he is from, and something about himself. So we always call on the Rotarian to have his guest stand up with him, and he announces his guest's name and gives his guest an opportunity to say a word.

ROTARIAN CLAUDE HUTCHINS (Colusa, Calif., U. S. A.): One night during the year we have ladies' night, and the ladies handle the program. Ladies are appointed president, secretary, sergeant-at-arms and board of directors, and they run the meeting. It creates a lot of fun and it brings them all out. We usually have a 100 per cent meeting that night.

There is another thing that we do that helps the ladies a lot. When you register your birthday, you also register your wedding anniversary. On this anniversary a bouquet of flowers is sent to your wife. It makes her very happy to think that her husband has remembered their anniversary.

ROTARIAN T. H. HAMILTON (New Albany, Miss., U. S. A.): Our club for some time (and not so long ago, either) fined any person who addressed another person as "mister" 25 cents, and so it did not take very long to break up the "mister" addressing.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Just as a point of information here, how many clubs have a fine system? Quite a few, more than I expected. Those who do not, hold up your hands.

VICE CHAIRMAN BEMENT: Do you fellows find that the fine system helps to develop fellowship? We have a club of forty-four in Greenfield, and I know that we are pretty promiscuous with our fines but never in large amounts. It is always just a dime. There are certain men who are perfectly willing to be "nicked" almost every meeting. Then we spread it around a little bit. The result is that

I find that many members of other clubs who come up to visit us say that we have the peppiest meetings because no fine is ever levied or paid without some kind of protest.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Lew, I am going to ask you to summarize the work of the fellowship committee.

VICE CHAIRMAN BEMENT: As I see what has been developed here, the important points are first the greeting of your visitors and making them feel at home. You must have your fellowship chairman on the job there and see that it is done cordially and smoothly and not too obviously. I think that it was developed in some of our other conversations that in some clubs they do it too obviously. They wear large greeters' signs, but I believe that most of you from what I heard here do not do it that way. There is just somebody who is Johnny-on-the-spot who sees that the visitor meets as many members as possible, and who usually tries to see that he sits at a table with a man of his own classification.

Another thing seems to be the matter of the promotion of fellowship through a better understanding of the situation by the wives, and that most of you have a ladies' night of one kind or another.

The other thing seems to be the matter of the assessment of fines, and in those clubs that do assess fines it seems to make for fellowship.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Lew, could you just mention a few of the things that we ought to avoid in the club as matters that will kill fellowship?

VICE CHAIRMAN BEMENT: The worst, of course, is the matter of cliques.

ROTARIAN I. R. EASTIN: After they have been in the club a long time, the old members seem to feel that they lose interest, that they aren't needed as much as they used to be, and so if you have an anniversary or some special way that you can give the older members a chance to get up and make a little talk and tell when they first got into the club, or when they were charter members, that is a means of keeping them interested.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: I am glad you brought that point up. I think the big danger in Rotary today is dry rot within the club, the past presidents, the past officers, and the charter members. If you want to know what kind of a club you have in your community, look up your charter member list and find out how many are no longer members of the club but are still doing business in your community. You may be surprised. It is that dry rot that is dangerous, and the fellowship committee can do more to guard against that than anything else.

ROTARIAN FRANK FRANKLAND (Jackson, Tenn., U. S. A.): I want to register my protest of the accusation directed against old members. (Laughter) I doubt if there is any man in the room any older than I am. I have been in Rotary a great many years, and I consider that I have just as much interest in Rotary today as I ever had; in fact, a little more.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Now we are going to go on to the next topic here on the program, which is the program committee. How does the weekly program affect other phases of club life, such as the attendance, club information, the growth of the club, and so forth?

What is a good balance of a program arrangement of a meeting?

ROTARIAN ABRAHAM GLOVSKY: I feel that the balanced program is one that will allocate to the four major committees about forty of the fifty-two meetings,

allowing about ten meetings for each group. Then I would have another series, taking notice of all the holidays and events as they come along, and then with your football nights or Boy Scouts' night, or some of the other various programs, fill in the rest of it. In other words, I devote about three-fourths of it to Rotary directly and the other fourth divided up among special events.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: When you have a community service program, do you announce to the membership, "This is a community service program"?

ROTARIAN ABRAHAM GLOVSKY: No, I do not think it is wise to do that.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: I wanted to bring that point out. This is one of the difficulties of the program chairman: how do you handle club service from a program standpoint? Have you had a program on the aims and objects plan so that the members within the club understand the set-up and the function of the aims and objects plan, etc., within Rotary? How many here have tried that out? (No one)

ROTARIAN E. A. HOWELL: Our club gave to the aims and objects committee two programs, one in the beginning and one at the half-way point. The aims and objects committee gets a man to put this program on, outlining what we want to do the first half-year, and then at the next meeting they usually give a resumé of what they have done and what they hope to do in the next half-year. Now what will constitute a good program and how are you going to get it? The gentleman said to allocate forty weeks out of the fifty-two weeks to the four major committees. Your club service committee has a half-dozen subcommittees, don't you see. We find it very profitable and very helpful to make a schedule of the whole fifty-two weeks, certain special programs and certain open-day programs, and then these different committees intersperse throughout the year for the balance of the programs. The main thing if you want to have a good program is to have it prearranged and prepared and do not take a maybe-so or a happen-so for it. Make somebody responsible for it, and let the president of the club hound the chairman of that program committee until he knows the program for that week will be on hand and that it will stimulate the members of the club and bring them back the next time. I contend that you can schedule your programs throughout the year, and in that way give proper balance to the programs.

ROTARIAN S. R. FRIZELLE: We mimeograph our calendar for about three months ahead, and each member receives a copy, giving the dates and the weeks that are allotted to the different committees, and they in turn name their chairmen.

ROTARIAN JAMES LEWIS: We have always felt in our club that the program arrangement is more than a program committee's function. It is the function of every member of the club. We arrange our programs ahead as many weeks as there are members plus the open dates. That is put on the board, a definite date assigned to a definite man, and he is responsible for the program that day. If he wants help from the program committee, it is available; if he can arrange it without it, fine. It has worked very successfully. Every fourth or fifth meeting is left open for the program committee for a Rotary program or for some special holiday or some speaker who might come through. We leave enough leeway for them, but every man arranges his own program and acts as his own chairman.

ROTARIAN LARRY ARMSTRONG (Corona, Calif., U. S. A.): We have the four committees and the aims and objects committee, and that divides up the entire membership. I think we get more interest by having all the members serve on

one committee and give their ideas rather than having a program committee. The chairman of the aims and objects committee is the program chairman.

ROTARIAN CLYDE M. GWIN: We plan our programs a year ahead. We do not list the subjects, but we assign a man to each one, even though we repeat one man several times. Then it is up to the program chairman to keep after that man to see that he has the program. The members have cooperated very well.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: We are pretty well agreed here that the program should be planned in advance and as far in advance as is practical, and we are agreed here



President Duperrey . . . Baron Harold de Bildt, Cairo, Egypt. In background, Stanley Long, Director of R. I.

that the program should be well balanced, that it should cover the four phases of Rotary service.

Now I should like to hear from a few of you as to what you consider the finest program you remember having in your own club.

ROTARIAN ROLLIS S. WEESNER (Hammond, Ind., U. S. A.): I think classification talks are always outstanding programs. It is one of the duties of our program chairman, to get a man to give his classification talk. If he is the type of man who can give the whole program, he gives it. If he is the type of man who will not, he gives five or ten minutes, whatever we can get out of him, but we do try to get a talk out of every member of Rotary.

ROTARIAN ABRAHAM GLOVSKY: The most interesting program we ever had was one that followed the doctor's idea of analyzing the patient to learn what is wrong with him, holding some sort of mirror up so that we could see the weak spots. We either take a member who has been doing some squawking about what is going on or what has failed to be done, or we get some serious-minded appearing member to get up in an open meeting and criticize everything that the program committee has been doing: nothing but a luncheon club, we are getting nowhere, accomplishing nothing, and what is the use, and winding up with a serious motion that the club charter be surrendered. Then we get two or three fellows primed to back him up. All of the ills of the club will be brought to the front. A resolution will be made to cure those ills and thoughts as to how it might be improved. We tried it once and it was very successful.

ROTARIAN L. J. DOAK (Grenada, Miss., U. S. A.): We have several new fellows who have moved in in the past few years. We older fellows who have been there always do not know about them. In their vocational talks, they tell about their present business, where they were born, where they went to school, what business they had been in formerly, why they quit that business and where it was, and why they came to our little town. All of our fellows are interested in it because they are now citizens of our town and we want to know what they are doing and where they came from.

ROTARIAN D. R. HERRON (Alta, Iowa, U. S. A.): We have been in existence only about six months. We have fifteen members in a town of 1300. It is a little difficult to bring in outside talent, and so far about three-fourths of our programs have been put on by our own people. I should like to have a little information as to the proportion of the programs that should be put on by our own folks or how often we should try to get more distinguished oratorical guests from outside.

ROTARIAN E. A. HOWELL: Use the home folks when you cannot get better folks.

ROTARIAN H. E. FERGESON (Crowell, Texas, U. S. A.): We have a lady pianist, as none of our boys plays. Once a year she sponsors the program. Our pianist invited one of the ladies who told her husband that she had been asked to be on the program that day to give a reading. So she was there and she gave the invocation. When the meal was over, the door opened and every Rotarian's wife came in. We did not know a thing in the world about it. When they came in one lady gave us one of the finest talks I ever heard on an article that she got out of THE ROTARIAN. Another lady gave a talk on another article that she had gotten out of THE ROTARIAN. It was news to many of us. We had not read those articles. (Laughter) It was just a wonderful program and we thoroughly enjoyed it.

ROTARIAN ART HOOVEN: I think it is a very great mistake to have too many outside speakers. If this gentleman can provide three-fourths of his programs from a membership of fifteen, he has a wonderful club, and he has a club that is developing a special interest and it is going to hold them together more than anything else. You are interested in something that you do yourself. If you never do anything, you just go back.

ROTARIAN S. R. FRIZELLE: I think that is one opportunity the club has of developing speakers among its own members and that that is something very worth while in Rotary.

ROTARIAN R. L. GAZVODA (Fontana, Calif., U. S. A.): We have a small club of about twenty-nine members. Marvin Park, district governor of 107 right now, has a movietone machine and he showed one of his motion pictures to our club. We were so enthusiastic about the little machine that we bought it, and we loan it to the different clubs and to schools and it does fill in in an emergency. We get some remarkable pictures from large corporations that fill in at times and we never fail to have a program if we happen to lose one of our speakers.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: We have been talking primarily about the vocational service phase of Rotary programs. Let's hear some experiences on the international service and on the community service.

ROTARIAN W. N. HOLLISTER (Goleta, Calif., U. S. A.): In our club of thirty-

five members I tried asking them for thirty-minute talks, and it did not work very well. So in the last six months of my regime as program chairman instead of getting one fellow for thirty minutes, I have gotten about four for five minutes each on their classification or anything that might be of interest. For instance, as a Washington's birthday program I had four of them give four different phases of the life of George Washington. They enjoy that and it is easier for them to give five-minute talks that way. They can get that material together and really enjoy it.

ROTARIAN LEE H. FLEMING (Guerneville, Calif., U. S. A.): Fortunately, within a range of about forty miles, there are four clubs. We asked for the names of members of those clubs who would be good speakers, and we exchange members on certain dates, which ties into the intercity fellowship.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: That is a good idea. The first thing I will do when I return to my district will be to have the president and secretary of each club give me the names of three or four men who can talk on various phases of club service. We will have that mimeographed and give copies to every program chairman in the district.

I think as far as possible we ought to confine our speakers to members of Rotary clubs. It isn't a chautauqua; it is a service organization.

ROTARIAN R. A. TITLOW (Arcata, Calif., U. S. A.): You always have a few members who are pretty good talkers and it is easy for them to get on their feet. If you use the question and answer plan on some of the members who are a little timid, it is pretty easy to get somebody up to answer interesting questions about himself or about his business; he will answer those questions whereas if you asked him to get up and make a five or ten-minute talk it would be a terrible job for him. You can break him in that way and work him up gradually.

ROTARIAN ROBERT F. HAYMAKER (Vista, Calif., U. S. A.): We had a program a month or so ago on which we had four five-minute talks. We started in with the doctor. He tied up with the druggist, and from there we took on the mortician, and we ended up with the clergyman. (Laughter)

CHAIRMAN EVANS: I am going to ask Jesse Overall to summarize this discussion on the program.

SECRETARY OVERALL: It seems like the high-lights of most of the programs are vocational service. We did not get to the international question, which I am sorry most of our smaller, inland clubs cannot do much about. As to the effect of a program on the other phases of the work, I believe that it is agreed by all of us that it is behind all of the other phases of committee work, that is, they must come before the club through the program. As to how the program should be allocated, I think two or three said something like three-fourths for Rotary and one-fourth for outsiders. One Rotarian suggested that there be programs for holidays and special days.

The club program chairman should report to the club through the program, that is, you take all the chairmen under your club service. I think they should each have a program, or two maybe, during the year, in which they call up their men to explain to the club the functions of the committee and what is expected of them, so that the members of the club who are not on these committees will know what they are trying to do, and what Rotary is trying to carry out through the different programs.

Rotary International has issued a schedule—I believe it is Form 251—which

gives a suggested program for fifty-two meetings during a year. It is very well gotten up and should be used by the clubs as much as possible.

Some one asked, Why have a program committee? Our program committee sees that every man puts on his program as scheduled, but they have a program that they can put on in case somebody falls down. The program is the backbone of the club and of presenting Rotary to the members.

ROTARIAN R. J. YOUNG: We cooperate with the schools with their debating societies, and we took four children from the high school and asked them to speak on the five or six different objectives of Rotary. You would be surprised how much those children found out about Rotary and what they told the members of our own club, many of whom did not know a thing about it.

SECRETARY OVERALL: I want to mention one other thing about a special program. We probably have in our club the only deaf and dumb member of Rotary in the world. He is the treasurer of our club. Once a year he gets an interpreter from Memphis and puts on the program. He makes his speech and the lady tells us what he is saying. He has had a 100 per cent attendance record for some time back. He can't hear a thing and he can't say a thing, but you would be surprised how interested he is in Rotary and what he can tell you when he puts on his program.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Now there is one point that I should like to have discussed here and that is the method of handling the program by the club president, what to do and what not to do.

ROTARIAN FRANK FRANKLAND: I think, gentlemen, that one of the most important positions in a Rotary club is that of the presidency. I do not think that a man's standing in the community, or the size of the institution to which he belongs, or his social affiliations or connections should qualify him as president of the club. To be a president of a club a man ought to have an interest in Rotary, and if he has the interest he then must be the boss. If a man is president of a Rotary club he should make it function as he thinks best, because the responsibility rests on his shoulders and in the event of failure he is the one who has to assume the responsibility.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: I should like to get a few brief points as to how a club president should handle a meeting and keep it going and alive.

VICE CHAIRMAN BEMENT: In the first place I think that the function of a president of any Rotary club is to start the meeting on time. Then he ought not to eat too much. He hasn't the time. If he is running that meeting and running it right, he had better have his lunch beforehand or afterwards. He must have things in hand every minute.

The president must start the speaker on time. If you have brought him in from the outside and he is supposed to speak for twenty minutes or a half-hour, according to what your club schedule is, you have got to start him on time and you have got to stop him when his time is up.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: I see Charlie Dyer back there, from the secretariat in Chicago. Charlie handles the correspondence for all the clubs of twenty-seven and under. Maybe you have some thoughts on this subject, Charlie.

ROTARIAN CHARLES DYER (Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.): About the only thing that I can contribute is the statement that we would be mighty glad to cooperate with these club presidents throughout the year in the preparation of their programs

or any other work that they call on us to do. As your chairman said, we have our work divided there so that my particular division is specializing on the problems of clubs having twenty-seven or less members. We have another division that runs from twenty-seven to fifty. So that would take in every body who is in this group. We do not make this material up ourselves, but we try to collect it from the experience of other Rotary clubs. We try to operate those two divisions and a larger one as clearing houses, so that if an idea is developed in one place it can be passed on to another. So we not only invite you to use our service generously, but to tell us what you are doing so that we can have that information. One of our hardest jobs is to find out what they are doing in the clubs, so if you will pass that information on to us, we will see that it is made available to the rest of them.

I cannot stress too much the help that form 251, planning club meetings in advance, may be to you. We know of many clubs that are using it in part at least, and we invite you to look at the display of it over in the convention secretariat or to talk to any of us about it and we will be glad to explain it to you.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: We might suggest too, pamphlet No. 15, program committee of the Rotary club.

Let's pass on to the next subject here, classification and membership.

Our own club had not made a classification survey for five years, and we decided to make one, just to keep the classification committee busy on something. We were surprised at the number of people living in the town who were capable of filling certain classifications and who would make good members of the Rotary club. I really think that regular, consistent surveys of the community are important from a classification survey standpoint.

ROTARIAN R. J. YOUNG (Tulare, Calif., U. S. A.): I think that an important thing to watch is your duplication of classifications. You can stir up more trouble with duplications than any other way. For instance, three physicians in a town or two or three dentists in a town who come in under different classifications whereas they are all doing the same work. In the smaller communities the physicians are all general practitioners. One comes in under the classification of surgeon, another under the classification of obstetrician, and another under some other classification of medicine. And may I say, being one myself, that there is more jealousy among professional men than among men in any other line of activity. If you do not watch your step in your Rotary clubs on duplication of classifications, taking too many of those men in, you are sure to have trouble sooner or later.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: The classification rule is one of the secrets of the strength of Rotary and its growth.

ROTARIAN HARVEY A. SEYMOUR (Eagle Pass, Texas, U. S. A.): We have been working on a plan to build up our membership. We have twenty-nine members and some of them brought up the idea of additional active members. So we made a survey and found that we could get possibly six or seven members into the club by doing that.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: How many clubs here have additional active members within their clubs? Only a few. I am surprised at that because there is a good source of members in many cases for Rotary and it is perfectly legitimate. It is not breaking the classification rule and you are guarding against a dying out of the Rotary club.

ROTARIAN CLYDE M. GWIN: We made a classification survey and followed it up, and we increased our membership from twenty-three to thirty-five, a gain of 44 per cent. We got good fellows in and kept the classification pure and had a better club.

VICE CHAIRMAN BEMENT: I think the additional active member is a very good thing in some communities, particularly if the second member is a good Rotarian, but I think frequently, in the larger communities perhaps, it is an excuse for increasing the size of the club without really filling classifications that ought to be filled. It is far better to see that your unfilled classifications are filled first before you begin to have too many additional active members.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: We were talking about balanced programs. A balanced membership is just as important. The membership must be a cross-section of your community if it is going to wield the proper kind of influence within the community.

Let's pass on to the next subject of attendance.

ROTARIAN PAUL R. FELLOWS (La Mesa, Calif., U. S. A.): What are you going to do when some of your members leave your meeting just before the main speaker at practically every meeting and go out and play golf?

ROTARIAN H. E. FERGESON: One way to eliminate that trouble is to put those boys on the program. (Laughter) Tell them that they are not good Rotarians when they do that regularly. If they would rather play golf than stay and listen to the program and putting them on the program does not work, then I believe I would just not pay much attention to them. I would not count them as members.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: There is an attendance rule on this you know. A man must attend 60 per cent of the meeting time, and the board of directors can very diplomatically remind those men of that fact.

ROTARIAN CLAUDE HUTCHINS: We did that in our club. We had four men who just violated that rule nearly every meeting. We called them before the board of directors and explained to them that they would have to attend 60 per cent of the meeting time, that if they did not do so, they would be automatically dropped, and it stopped right there.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: How important is regular attendance to the Rotary club?

ROTARIAN H. W. ROBINSON: If you cannot arrange to have regular attendance, it is just the most depressing thing that can happen to a club. It takes the life and spirit out of the club.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: What do you do to encourage regular attendance?

ROTARIAN LEE H. FLEMING: We had an attendance contest. At that time we had about twenty-five members, and we divided the membership into three groups, with a chairman of each group, and each member of a group was part of the attendance committee, so that they checked up on one another. Over a period of six months I believe we had pretty close to 100 per cent attendance.

ROTARIAN FLOYD D. GOLDEN: There are two things a candidate has to answer definitely to our club before he is admitted. One is that there is nothing in his line of business that will interfere with his attending the Rotary luncheons on Friday, from twelve to one-fifteen. The other is that he is financially able to pay the initiation fee and the dues assessed by the Rotary club each month in advance.

He knows definitely before he is initiated that he is going to be expected to be there. That is impressed upon him.

ROTARIAN R. A. TITLOW: I have a problem the other way. We just won the placque for the 104th district, with a record I think of 99.77, and I think that possibly we are stressing attendance a little too much. There is a little agitation in the club that we put too much pressure on attendance.

ROTARIAN JAMES LEWIS: A good program more or less solves the attendance problem. If the meetings are made interesting, the members are going to come. We discussed that in our board of directors' meeting and we took the position that one should not have to force the members to come. If they did not want to come, they were not good Rotarians and they should not be there. We have operated on that basis all the time, and last year we had an average attendance of 95.6. However, I do not mean by what I said that we do not go after the man who has been absent. We have three or four on an average who are not there, and they are reminded. Arrangements are made for two or three to go together to make up if they want to or if it can be arranged.

ROTARIAN H. G. HELMS (Alturas, Calif., U. S. A.): The only meeting I have missed since I became a Rotarian the last time (I have been a member for seven years) I was right in my store, but forgot all about Rotary. If somebody had called me up that day, it would have prevented me from losing my 100 per cent attendance record.

We have also found that if members who make up their attendance by visiting other clubs are given two or three minutes in which to tell what happened in those other clubs they are more likely to make up their attendance.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Now I am going to ask Frank Frankland to summarize briefly the discussion on classification, membership, and attendance.

ROTARIAN FRANK FRANKLAND: Personally I think that classification is one of the most important phases of Rotary as to its build-up and the organization and the carrying on of the clubs. It takes new members in clubs to keep up the classifications.

I also think that membership is one of the phases of Rotary that is very important. You want to know that your classifications are correct, and your membership then will fall in line with those classifications. I have been in Rotary about nineteen years, and I have missed a few meetings, possibly six or seven. The reason for that is an interest in Rotary, nothing more nor less. If he is interested in it, there is nothing that will make him miss. He arranges his business affairs so that when the time comes for him to be at the meeting he is there. None of us are too busy to attend Rotary.

ROTARIAN KEAN ASHURST (Georgetown, Ky., U. S. A.): I wonder if anybody here can match my attendance record for the time that I have been in Rotary. Our club is fifteen years old. I have a perfect attendance record during that time. I have attended five international conventions, every district conference, and every executive meeting of my club. (Applause)

ROTARIAN R. J. YOUNG: I think I have him beat. I have been to four international meetings, attended all but one district conference, and I haven't missed a meeting since February, 1922. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN EVANS: We are going to the last subject now, Rotary and public information. To start the discussion off, I want to tell you about the system that

we have in our own club of informing a new member. About six years ago we dropped about seven members from our membership rolls. We had a membership of forty-five and that was quite a loss, so we had to go out and refill classifications. We were determined when we brought those men in that they should be properly informed as to their responsibilities and as to Rotary.

We did it in this manner: When the man had been sold on Rotary by the individual, we invited him to the home of the president with his wife in the evening. There were usually three or four. We took in nine members, by the way, that year, and we took them in in two classes, four in one class and five in the other. Their wives came with them, the officers of the club talked on the different phases of Rotary, and we made a social evening of it. The wives were sold on Rotary along with the men. That was six years ago, and those nine members are among the best members of our club because they were properly sold on Rotary right at the start.

Will some one else tell just how they educate the new members in Rotary when they come into the club?

ROTARIAN J. C. GARROW (Arcadia, Calif., U. S. A.): One of the charter members sort of runs this school for new members. They go to his office two or three nights, and he puts them wise to Rotary.

VICE CHAIRMAN BEMENT: We meet in the evening at six o'clock, and we definitely take our new members in in two groups twice a year. At the time that those new members come in they obligate themselves to spend at least four evenings, that is, after our regular meeting is over, on Rotary education. Those meetings are in the nature of assemblies, with questions and answers.

ROTARIAN MICHAEL NUGENT, JR. (Greeneville, California, U. S. A.): We have a new club. Our charter has been granted, and we are to receive it the 29th of this month. Our problem is one of educating our nineteen charter members, including myself. Maybe you can give me some further suggestions as to how to get this club going and to educate these men.

CHAIRMAN EVANS: Has anyone in the room recently formed a Rotary club?

VICE CHAIRMAN BEMENT: The club that I formed a year ago set right out and they had their own assembly. They provided the chairmen of their various committees with Rotary books that you can get from the secretariat, and they made the chairmen of those committees the chairmen of the assembly meeting on the phases of Rotary of which they were supposed to be chairmen.

ROTARIAN S. R. FRIZELLE: Whenever we take in a member we see that he gets that book of one hundred and eighteen questions and answers. I think that if in this new club each one of those members would have one of those it would be very helpful.

(The meeting adjourned at four-five o'clock.)

Community Service Assembly

For Clubs of 100 Members or More

Wednesday Afternoon, June 22, 1938

The community service assembly, held in the Italian Room of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, California, convened at two-ten o'clock, Rotarian Percy Reay, member, aims and objects committee, Manchester, England, presiding.

Chairman Reay: We have met as members of Rotary clubs whose membership is not less than one hundred, so that we have one common basis.

I feel this is a great opportunity, and I hope you will take advantage of talking to each other about what you have done in your clubs, what you propose to do and, most important of all, the difficulties you have come up against in this question of community service.

The discussion is divided into three headings.

No. 1 is "Rotarians as citizens—their responsibility as individuals in the community."

Now, it is presumed that when a man becomes a member of a Rotary club, probably before, he has had quite a lot of experience with community service. The Rotary club offers an opportunity to those who probably want to go into some community service activity but for some reason or other might not find the opportunity, or might not find that they were able to enter into those activities.

The fellowship which we get when we come into a Rotary club enables us to go into it not as individuals but as a group, yet it is the responsibility of each and every Rotarian to take an interest in his community. By community I do not mean his immediate township. "Community" includes the much larger community of the country and it even includes the world at large. It is therefore incumbent upon all Rotarians to take an active and an intelligent interest in the community as a whole.

I am going to ask Dick Hedke to speak to No. 2:

"Corporate action by Rotary clubs—its advantages and limitations."

Rotarian Richard C. Hedke (Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.): Mr. Chairman and Fellow Rotarians: There was a time in the history of Rotary International when there was a feeling that Rotary clubs as such ought not to assume responsibility for definite projects.

However, there seems to be a division of opinion on that, and no doubt in many instances it is desirable for a Rotary club to take what might be termed corporate action. Perhaps that would be true of the Rotary clubs in smaller communities where, for instance, there is no adequate chamber of commerce or similar organization.

In the larger communities such as are represented today, perhaps there is an opportunity to get back of some particular objective as a Rotary club. Of course, the ideal basis is to inculcate into every member of Rotary the full desire to

serve so that he will become interested in various projects that it is necessary to further within that particular community. That is the ideal way in which to render service to a community, to my way of thinking.

There are, of course, limitations to what a Rotary club should undertake. I know many Rotary clubs of larger size carry on a splendid work for boys and have formed a boys camp. I am thinking of the New York City club and others that are in a position to do that.

Other clubs limit their service along community lines, to the matter of the student loan funds and perhaps youth service, which is very essential and which, of course, does not require corporate action.

I think resolution No. 34 which was presented to the convention of Rotary International covers the situation in a very fine manner.

This is a subject that might be discussed by the membership. Perhaps they have views regarding this matter from their experience in their respective clubs as to how the majority function.

CHAIRMAN REAY: This question of corporate action by the clubs, or by Rotarians, is now open for discussion. You realize, of course, that resolution No. 34 makes it possible to have corporate action.

ROTARIAN RICHARD C. HEDKE (Detroit): It might be interesting to know how many clubs represented here really carry on work as a corporate action of the club.

CHAIRMAN REAY: Most clubs do, and did even when it was frowned on. Are there any clubs that do not have corporate activity?

(Two Rotarians raised their hands.)

ROTARIAN OREN RUFFCORN (Santa Monica, California, U. S. A.): All our community service work is done by individuals or by a committee. We are doing a good deal of work in our modest way in community service, but we have no need that I can see of corporate activities or projects.

CHAIRMAN REAY: Let's get this quite clear. Do you mean that in your club you have no activity on the part of the members apart from what the members do as individuals? There is no Rotary club activity, no boys work activity?

ROTARIAN RUFFCORN: Oh, yes.

CHAIRMAN REAY: Well, that is corporate action, surely.

ROTARIAN RUFFCORN: That is not the way I understood it. Oh, yes, there is a lot of that. The boys work is a heavy work with our club. We have done much for them.

One effort we are putting forth lately is to work with other service clubs of our community, and we have organized a community service club. We took the leadership in that, and we are arranging to help to better things in our community.

ROTARIAN HENRY EISSLER (Bakersfield, California, U. S. A.): I am at a loss to know what you mean by "corporate action."

ROTARIAN HEDKE: "Corporate action" really means collective work of the members of the club. Possibly that would be a better way to put it.

ROTARIAN RUFFCORN: If I may make one more remark, we brought up the question of having a camp for underprivileged children. The debate arose as we discussed it, whether or not we would undertake any project and whether

some legal action might be brought against us. In shifting from that we put it under the charge of the Boy Scouts themselves, taking care of the underprivileged children, taking care of our particular camp for that particular spot. Over in the Y.M.C.A. camp we are building a cabin for them and things of that sort.

ROTARIAN WALFORD C. DORNTGE (Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.): It might be interesting to have an inventory taken here of just what unified action is being taken by the various communities or by the clubs in the matter of student loan funds and boys work.

CHAIRMAN REAY: Is any club not doing any work in boys clubs or boys camps? Most clubs seem to be doing that work.

How many clubs have not got a student loan fund?

(Six Rotarians raised their hands.)

CHAIRMAN REAY: We will come to that under item No. 3. We are really running a little ahead of our program.

ROTARIAN CHARLES C. CHAFFEE (Everett, Washington, U. S. A.): We took on a proposition a few months ago that may be new.

We organized a seeing-eye committee, furnishing dogs to the blind. We are at present, I think, furnishing dogs to six or seven boys and one girl. Now, that was the idea of the Everett club; however, the surrounding clubs have assisted in collecting the money.

I think we are going to do a very wonderful work for the blind through furnishing these dogs. We send the boys and girls back to New Jersey where they have this school.

ROTARIAN HOWARD K. JACKSON (Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.): I would like to ask Past Director Richard Hedke of Detroit if he can enlighten me on something that has disturbed me for a good many years.

All Rotarians are not fathers of boys; some of us are fathers of girls. Why is it that in Rotary discussion there is so much emphasis placed on boys, and the girls, who will be the mothers of our future citizens and who have the greatest influence on the life of the child, are left out?

Is there any particular reason for that?

ROTARIAN HEDKE: That subject is very dear to my heart, because I have four daughters. I served as chairman of the boys work committee of Rotary International in '34-'35. We gave a great deal of consideration to this matter because I felt honestly and sincerely, and do today, that the practical problems of the girls in many cases are even more acute and really need more consideration than the problems of the boys. There was a feeling, of course, that we have the Girl Scouts and other organizations to which girls are admitted to membership, which in many cases would render a service that a men's club could not.

In Detroit, we have what is known as a "father and daughter day." It is one of the loveliest occasions of the year. The daughters of the Rotarians are our guests, and we have a fine program for them. While my daughters have grown up, there was a time when they just looked forward from one meeting to the next. I presume there has always been a feeling that the problem was greater with the boys, that there were delinquent boys. I have no statistics, but I presume the major problem cases with youth occur in greater numbers among boys than girls. Also, I presume that the majority of our problems as far as the juvenile courts are concerned, and the delinquents, are with boys rather than girls.

It may be that because of that we have centered our attention on doing something for the boys rather than the girls. I really feel it is a question that might well be considered, and a question about which something should be done.

ROTARIAN HENRY EISSLER: I have pondered in my mind for some time the idea of a ladies auxiliary to this organization. In our club we have two semi-annual get-together meetings sometimes known as ladies' nights.

Those are outstanding meetings of the year and they are so impressive that it appears to me that we ought to have an outlet for some of the pent-up energy and activity of the ladies, for some of the enthusiasm they show at these meetings. I feel perfectly satisfied that if we had some auxiliary sponsored for the ladies, the ladies would readily take up the activities in connection with girls work.

ROTARIAN LESTER M. BUCKLEY (Lincoln, Nebraska, U. S. A.): Speaking of this question of corporate action, I would like to hear a little discussion on this point. In years gone by, our club sponsored activities of many kinds—for instance, we brought the Boy Scouts to Lincoln. But as the years went by we have organized the Community Chest which now handles seventeen different agencies engaged in character building and charity work in the city.

Therefore, the activities that called for work from our Rotarians along lines of personal service have rather dwindled, and the corporate activities offered to the club now usually involve a good deal of money. I suppose most of the Rotary clubs have budgets that are somewhat limited, which is natural, but I would like to get an expression of opinion from some of these other clubs as to just what success they have in supplementing what they might get out of a budget or the club treasury to take on some of these activities such as building cabins, for instance, and various other similar things.

ROTARIAN ROY D. GOLSTON (Tyler, Texas, U. S. A.): We have a good citizens club. We take the outstanding girl and boy from the junior high school, and the high schools all over the county, nominated by the members of their own class for membership in the citizens committee.

Then, one night a year, usually right before graduation, two members of the club go to each school—this year there were twelve—and present these boys and girls with certificates of good citizenship.

Each year we try to get these boys and girls, if they are back in the community or in school, to give us a record of what they have been doing, and in that way we not only keep up with the boys and girls for that year, but we see what our work has done for them. That is one activity from which the girls benefit as well as the boys.

ROTARIAN HENRY MANTON (Dallas, Texas, U. S. A.): I want to speak for just a moment to the point of corporate action, as well as to this other question.

I think as the Rotary club and as the Rotary movement goes along and acquires something of an age, possibly we are reaching the point where from the standpoint of Rotary International we can profitably think in terms of working and doing our service through established agencies, the crying need in social work today being for an enlightened, lay participation.

The Rotary club and Rotarians, as individuals, could certainly make a decided contribution to that method of procedure in social work.

The Dallas club has for a good many years practiced the student loan fund form of activity, and I suspect we have probably come to some sort of a dry rot on that, or at least, we need something in the way of activity that springs off from that, such as the crippled children's work, the work for the blind, and

so on. Starting a year ago we have had the neighborhood council which is something along the line of what we heard this morning from the Mayor of Cleveland.

The student loan fund is a separate corporation under a state charter, as is the crippled children's work, so, in connection with the question that was raised as to incorporating, those two phases of our work are incorporated.

I would like to raise the further question as to what the sentiment is, as Rotary progresses in years, toward our participation through established agencies, and how that may be done without the Rotarian becoming less interested because he may have less identity with it.

I have passed the point where I think we can participate in social work for the fun that it brings to the individual. I am sure that much of our social work



L. Gajardo Guerrero, San Felipe, Chile . . . Jorge Roa Martinez, Pereira, Colombia . . . Felipe Silva, Cienfuegos, Cuba.

has been done in the past—speaking now from the standpoint not of Rotary participation, but of the lay individual at large—for the good feeling that comes to the man himself, rather than the actual benefit that goes to the person who is helped. I think we always need to guard against that.

ROTARIAN WILMER C. PARKER (St. Petersburg, Florida, U. S. A.): This past year we had ten four-square clubs organized in all the junior high schools. They have a constitution and by-laws, patterned, as far as possible, after Rotary. They have their own officers, their own dues, and regular meetings every two weeks. Their luncheon meetings are as much like Rotary luncheons as they can make them. Members of the Rotary club appear at those meetings whenever they meet, for a short talk on their classification or any other thing that interests the boys. The boys are allowed to ask the speaker certain questions, and believe me, the speaker is up against it when those boys start asking questions.

Our women of Rotary are organized this year, and they took on what they call the "true blues," which is an organization somewhat similar among the girls to that of the four-square clubs among the boys.

Next year we plan to have them meet together at some time. The true blues will entertain the four-square clubs, and vice versa.

The four-square clubs do not cost the Rotary club a penny, but we get as big a kick out of those clubs as we do out of anything in connection with the boys work.

ROTARIAN CLARENCE W. STEWART (Elmira, New York, U. S. A.): I like that idea that you have just brought to us. It may be an answer to our needs.

I suspect that we have about every activity in our club that you boys have in yours. One of our largest activities was the establishing of a crippled children's home, and $150,000 went into that. The home now is not being used because every crippled child in all that section is being taken care of under other agencies. So we have a home on our hands, and $20,000 in the bank. If we ran the institution properly, we would have an outlet for that home and that money. We don't know what we are going to do with it.

In our club we have a lively vice president, a young man in the utility business. He discovered that almost all the breakage of street lamps was done in two sections in our city. This led him to investigate the conditions in those two sections.

He found a great deal of juvenile delinquency in those two sections. In studying further, he found that those two sections did not have anything at all in the way of a progressive program for young people. At his suggestion we have appointed a committee of thirty-six men, the very best men that we have in our club, men from the educational field, ministers, industrialists, and so on, and that committee are sitting this week in advance of their taking office making a survey of our town, of the whole set-up, to determine where our club can best fit into the picture so as to be useful in the coming year.

I have a feeling that in the future Rotary clubs will not take up big objectives that command the attention of the entire community, but perhaps isolated objectives that come up sometimes overnight. I remember that years ago a district governor defined Rotary as that activity on the part of Rotarians that sees a need and fills it, whether that need be a big need or a small need.

CHAIRMAN REAY: I can remember that before I joined I used to hear of the splendid activities the Rotary club did in the community, and probably that was what drew me to it in the first place.

Now there seems to be a tendency to say, "Well, this work is undertaken by certain agencies, and this work is undertaken by still another agency, and there is no use at all for Rotarians to do it."

If you want to do community service, you can always find something to do. I don't say that you will find it as a Rotary club, but I don't say that as a Rotary club you are failing in community service because the club hasn't got some headlines in the newspaper stating that a certain amount of activity has been shown by the Rotary club. Also, the club is not failing because some one member of the club is getting an honor paid him for doing something.

To my mind, the club is functioning much more satisfactorily, and the ideas of Rotary are getting over much more satisfactorily, if each and every member of the club will take an active interest in the community as an individual. It is not the blowing of trumpets for what we are doing in community service work, it is the work that each and every member of the club does that counts.

Our third item on the agenda is divided into three sub-divisions, the first of which is the membership survey.

The membership survey seems to be fairly clear, and fairly elementary. You

probably think in your clubs that the community service work is being done by two or three per cent of the membership.

Perhaps if you appointed a committee of two or three and went to each member of the club and said, "Now, look here, Jack, what are you doing in community service," he would say, "I'm sorry, but I haven't time for community service."

"Well, surely you're doing something," you say, and you probably go into it and find he is doing this, that and the other in the way of community service. He does not call it community service, but it is being done all the same.

Now, if you do that with your entire membership, you will probably find as we did in my club three years ago, that three or four men were actively engaged in the same work, though none of them knew about the others.

If you are blocked up in your community service, I do suggest that you take a membership survey of your club. If your club has done a membership survey recently, will you tell us something about it?

ROTARIAN O. H. MOORE (Toronto, Canada): Our club has a membership of 411. When our club had a membership of 90 members, we formed an organization called the neighborhood workers association. That was practically to carry on work within the club. We had an opportunity to buy a farm of about forty acres which was about twenty miles from Toronto. We established a home there for boys. Well, it started to grow very fast, and we found we were having a lot of trouble with other organizations because of taking people into this home that we had, and we had to make a change.

We got the city to form an organization called the federation for community service which is a paid organization. They have a charter, and all the other organizations in the community that are doing practical work are under this organization. There are some sixty organizations now that are taking part in the work and are drawing from the federation of community service.

CHAIRMAN REAY: Have you made a membership survey in your club?

ROTARIAN MOORE: Yes, we have, and it has been rather disappointing in some ways in regard to the work that we get from the members of the club. Of course, this federation has a great deal to do with that. Since this federation was formed, so many organizations have been taken in that some of the boys have lost their interest because they had pet organizations of their own which they wanted to work for. Outside of that, we have had no trouble.

ROTARIAN J. C. BECKMAN (Tacoma, Washington, U. S. A.): I would like to say something about this matter of the survey of the membership and the survey of community needs.

I feel there is a need for this kind of work. For instance, while we are doing boys work and we have a number of agencies handling this very well, I agree with the Mayor of Cleveland that a great deal of our finest work is done with absolutely no noise at all.

I feel that we can do a tremendously large work for the boys in our city through the leadership of the Rotary clubs. Today, business—which means the Rotary club—is being challenged as it never has been before.

It is our problem now to meet that challenge. I feel that it is time that we should meet these problems in our Rotary clubs. We should be picking out the right men right now, the men in our groups who can best represent us in public office. Today, that type of man does not seek office. If you were to

speak to them about it they would say, "Going into politics? I wouldn't have anything to do with politics."

Well, what is politics? What is it about politics that makes people say if a man goes into politics clean he comes out dirty? You and I know that that is not true. If we put a good man in, he is a good man and he will do a swell job.

We have a case in point in John Schleier, one of our commissioners. He is a Rotarian, and he was picked to fill an unexpired term. He is an executive of the telephone company, retired, and the kind of a man we need in public life. He is able to do a first-class job, and as soon as he got in he put that community on a paying basis. He took it out of the red.

One of the things we should do as Rotarians is to look over the members of our Rotary club and pick some of these men who do not have to go into public office, but who, if they were elected, could fill the job the way it should be filled.

This should not be partisan; it should simply be a case of a local, high-grade man filling the job, a man of the caliber of the Mayor of Cleveland. Now, things like that don't just happen, we must apply ourselves. We must survey our communities and determine the needs, and then survey our human possibilities and say, "Here is a man for this job," and drag him out for the job. That is what I think service means, and it uncovers tremendous resources.

ROTARIAN WALLACE W. KIRBY (Washington, D. C., U. S. A.): We don't have any politics in Washington, as you know. The Federal Government runs us.

I think we should keep Rotary out of politics, first, last and always. I do think, however, as individual Rotarians we can do a great deal in backing a man of high class and standing.

I think as Rotarians we should call out the very best members we have in our service.

ROTARIAN TOM J. DAVIS (Butte, Montana, U. S. A.): It seems to me that another thing we in Rotary should think about is this: We frequently forget the fine boy and girl that God has given us, the boy and girl right in our own homes.

In other words, I wonder how many of us in Rotary who are good fathers make an effort to be the companion and the friend of the boy and girl who belong to us. I think one of the things we can be criticized for is that we do so much for the boy and the girl who live across the tracks, and so little for Tom, Jr.

Then there has been some discussion about the existing agencies in connection with community service. Now it seems to me that it is becoming more and more obvious that we in Rotary will have to assist the existing agencies in doing the things that they are already so splendidly doing.

One other word in connection with corporate action, if I may. You remember how we fought, bled and died in St. Louis for resolution No. 34, and later the modification which would include the corporate action. Now, I wonder if every one of us, whether it be in politics, in business, in the church, or whatever our activity may be, should not try to measure our own activity by the usefulness of the thing which challenges us, and then do our level best in that regard. In that way we shall accomplish the thing that Rotary can do, whether it be by corporate action or activity as individual Rotarians.

ROTARIAN EARL GLADE (Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A.): I feel often that there is a lot of underprivilege in our own homes. For instance, I can give jobs to five hundred young men, yet my own boys go out, and because it is known that I am fighting nepotism, it is difficult for them to get a job. The tendency is to say, "Well, Earl Glade can take care of his children," and they have to buck it and fight.

Now, I can easily take care of them, but I don't want that. I want to make my boys get out and take care of themselves. And so I want to make a plea by way of supporting the very fine statements just made. I want to say that in Salt Lake City we have a magnificent boys work that is doing an incomparable job. Just the same, it seems to me that the strength of this great old country of ours is going to lie in large part in the leadership that our sons are going to assume. (Applause)

My own young son spent two years in London not long ago, and when he came home he was given a chance to tell the Rotary club in Salt Lake his impressions about what he felt should be done to make us really country-conscious.

He said that when he was born, he was given a name, with a ceremony. When he was baptized in the church to which I belong, there was a certain ritual, a certain ceremony attendant upon that. When he became a Scout and had attained certain honors, there was a ritual attendant upon the honors that were given him.

When he graduated from high school there was a certain ceremony. He is a student at the University of Southern California now, and I presume when he takes his advanced degrees there will be a ritual dependent upon the degree of glory with which he covers himself.

"Now, then," he said, "when I became a citizen of the United States of America, in other words, when I became twenty-one years of age and received the greatest of all heritages, not one thing was done about it; not a thing, nobody cared."

Now, I want to say that we as Rotarians, or some other organization, ought to do something about this thing. There ought to be a beautiful, attention-arousing ceremony that has to do with the induction of that fine boy and that fine girl into the greatest heritage he or she has, citizenship in the United States of America.

Now I am not presuming to say anything about what other countries do for the youth of the land, but when we let our own fine boys and girls just grow and do nothing about the fact that they have come of age, I submit something ought to be done about it.

We will help the underprivileged, and we will be the first to do it, but at the same time, let us place our sons and daughters in a position that will enable them to exemplify fine leadership. (Applause)

ROTARIAN J. B. BARKS (Chattanooga, Tennessee, U. S. A.): I speak to you from my heart, because I am the head master of a boys school of 250 boys, and many of them are sons of Rotarians.

I see in my contacts through living with boys twenty-four hours of the day, the very thing about which these gentlemen have spoken. I have talked in my club for a good many years about this very thing, that it is a fine thing to do something for the underprivileged, but we might say, too, that boys and girls who come from homes of Rotarians are quite often also underprivileged. They are so overprivileged that they get no attention, even at home.

I do not know of anything that the Rotary club can do that I would say would be a finer thing for the future citizens of this country than to pay a little more attention to those boys and girls who, we know, will be the future leaders of this country.

Some of our leaders, it is quite true, will come from the delinquent or underprivileged class; but if this country is to continue to progress, most of the leaders must come from homes such as are represented here today, which means your sons and my sons.

It is my rare privilege to work with those boys, and I know that they need your guidance and your help and your friendship and your companionship, and I know that all too often they do not get it. (Applause)

ROTARIAN ORVILLE EGBERT (El Paso, Texas, U. S. A.): I would like to ask if there is any one who would like to speak a little more closely to the ways and means of conducting a survey of the club's membership for practical application.

ROTARIAN GEORGE DAVEY (Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.): Two years ago, the Philadelphia club, feeling a need for properly inducting the youth of America into the rights of suffrage, started the practice of having a meeting in the fall of each year prior to election time, devoted to those attaining their majority. An inspirational address was made, patriotism instilled, and a proper love of the flag.

We had a sizable meeting the first year, but last year it was a very much larger meeting, and it looks now as if it were going to outgrow the club and we are going to have to go to the city auditorium for that meeting before we get through.

ROTARIAN DORNTGE: One cannot fail to echo the sentiments of the gentlemen from Butte and Salt Lake City about making Rotarians better fathers.

Now, of course, we are all for being better fathers and starting at home, and also these ideas about making better citizens of our own sons and daughters. But just what are we as Rotarians to do about it?

ROTARIAN DAVIS: I would get the gentleman to give three hours a week to the company of his son. I could tell you the story of a boy who was sent to the penitentiary and when he came back to the community he went to look for a job. When he gave his name they said to him, "You can't be the son of this man," and they said he was such a wonderful fellow.

"Yes, everyone says Dad is such a fine man, but I never knew him." Now, if that father had spent three or four hours a week with that boy, his story would have been different. That father later took the time to do that, and the boy was completely rehabilitated.

ROTARIAN DORNTGE: I am speaking now as a practical matter. How is that to be done?

ROTARIAN DAVIS: Well, my son and I play golf together and we go swimming together. My son and I play on the same volley ball team in the Y. M. C. A. My son and I go to a number of different things together. In other words, I try always to spend some time with my boy so that whatever there is in my life that is worth anything at all, my boy will absorb some of it.

I am trying to say that we spend so little time with the boy who belongs to us, and hours and hours in work for the boy who belongs to others.

ROTARIAN P. D. MEADORS (Greenville, S. C., U. S. A.): Let's see how many

Rotarians brought their sons with them, or their daughters. This is the biggest convention of its kind in the world.

(About a dozen raised their hands.)

ROTARIAN RUFFCORN: I have a son and a daughter; both of them have turned out well, according to my opinion, and I have my daughter with me. I try to entertain her successfully. But I found in early life that I became engrossed in business and was away from home a good deal of the time during the years when those children were twelve to twenty. What I would give if I could go back to that time! That is a happiness I missed, men. I wish I could do it over again.

ROTARIAN STEWART: What about the survey?

CHAIRMAN REAY: I make no excuse for letting the discussion drift slightly, because I felt it was a real contribution this afternoon. It's no good thinking always that the distant fields are greenest, or not being able to see the forest for the trees. Our first duty is to our homes, and I think we are justified in letting the meeting drift as it has.

But I would like to pull you back to the program now. We are still on item No. 3 (a) which is membership survey. Now, the membership survey is quite an easy thing. It merely means a certain amount of work to be undertaken by the committee, a certain amount of tabulating, it means that someone has to interview each member of the club to find out what he is doing in the way of community service activity, to find out what his aspirations are in the way of community service and what time he is prepared to give toward community service, and so on.

Having got that information you will find out what man-power you have in the club for tackling community service work in your community. It's a simple thing, that.

Now we come to the community survey, which is (b). There are two types of community survey; one is what you might call the general survey, and the other the particular survey. The general survey is done best by a committee, because it is no good having a large number to do it.

This committee finds out what activities are being undertaken by all the agencies in the community; what agencies are looking after the boys work, for instance. The committee finds out how many Scout troops there are, and where these Scout troops are situated, whether they are situated in the down-town districts or in the better class districts. Are there places where there could be Boy Scout troops where there are none now?

Similarly, you could go into the boys brigade and the girls clubs and survey all the different agencies that are at work in the community.

Then, if you take a particular survey, that is taken, for example, in the boys schools, to find out what they are in need of. Are they in need of funds? Are they needing leadership? And I might say that you will find that the great drawback in most boys work activities is a great lack of leaders. That is where Rotary clubs can do a great deal and provide the answer to a great want.

So if you make the two different surveys, the general, which is the survey of the community service activities in the district, and find out that you are interested in one particular field of activity, you can find out what is going on there in the particular areas in that field and what can be done about it, and what man-power you have in the club to undertake that work. The reason for the survey is not altogether to find outlets for your activities as a Rotary

club; it may be that the Rotary club will take an interest in the community and make a social survey of the community. If you find in the course of your investigations that there are two or three agencies doing the same thing, there may be something you can do about that. There is quite a lot of overlapping in this work.

Well, there again is an opportunity for a Rotary club to go to the responsible authorities and say, "Look here, we find there is a lot of expenditure of activity and of money on this idea. Couldn't we get some coordination between these three or four or five bodies that are undertaking the same work?"

You are definitely rendering a service in that way to the community. The idea of service is not only to find jobs for Rotarians to do; I should say that that is the lesser object. It is a great thing to try to see that you have a well-balanced and well-organized community, and that there is as little overlapping as possible.

ROTARIAN P. G. SPILSBURY (Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.): The way we are meeting it in Los Angeles is very simple.

We figure that this survey proposition of the civic condition of boys is not a problem for any one club. In our community, Rotary could not do it alone, it would be too big a job. We have a civic committee made up of all of the service clubs of the city, and they are the ones who have more or less coordinated this work with all of the boys club work groups.

It is through the information that we get and give to all of the civic groups that we get ideas as to the different jobs which we can turn over to our members to work on. Having a clearing house of that kind helps to eliminate a great deal of overlapping work by Rotary, so that the Rotary club is now not out trying to do what Kiwanis and the other clubs are doing.

We are each assigned to a certain job, and no other club touches that particular work. We go ahead and do it. As far as I can see, that is the simplest way to accomplish anything in the larger communities which I suppose we represent.

It seems to me that is the only way the work can be done without taking up much more time than the average man in business can afford to give to it.

ROTARIAN DAVEY (Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.): As I look at the program, I see that we have a number of sessions devoted exclusively to boys' work. It seems to me that the object of this meeting is to determine what Rotarians might best do in the service of the community so that the pathways of their sons should not be as rugged, so that they may leave things to their children which are better than those we are able to leave. We are shirking our responsibility in attempting to prepare our boys to take care of the mess we are going to leave for them.

ROTARIAN HEDKE: I have this feeling in regard to controversial matters in Rotary: There was a time when we steered clear of having controversial subjects discussed at all. I don't believe in a political movement from the standpoint of corporate action, but I do believe that we as Rotarians should get out and help solve the problems that are facing us today.

I picked up a book the other day and in it I saw an article which referred to a meeting of about one hundred and fifty college students. They asked a number of questions. This was one:

"If there is any threat to the freedom of the press today, just what does it consist of, and from what quarter does it come?"

Now that shows that the young men and women of the country are thinking. And again, "What sort of men are John Lewis, William Green, Tom Girdler and Frank Hague?" They want to know. Are they the coming leaders? What type of men are they? They are looking for leadership and information.

"In what profession has a young man the greatest probable chance of getting ahead in the world?" They have come to us, men of experience, for information.

"Do we have a chance for a job when we get out of college?" That, of course, is the great problem that has been facing young men and women and is still facing them today. There is a marvelous opportunity for Rotarians to do something to make the young man and woman feel that after all, theirs is not a hopeless task. You may not be able to provide a job for them, but you can counsel with them and keep up their morale. There is a marvelous opportunity for us there, and it is a job we can do and do well.

Now, I believe we should face controversial questions. In other words, we ought not to feel that we should not discuss them. I don't think we should hear one side of the story and not the other. But we have many problems today in our community relations which certainly Rotarians should be actively interested in and should be engaged in. (Applause)

ROTARIAN EGBERT: I think we are getting down to the last part of the program today which has to do with what we can do about this whole problem. Certainly if our own youth is properly guided, that is a very worthy individual activity. But as a corporate activity, it seems to me that the familiarization of youth from, say, the seventh or eighth grade up, with not one dozen vocations but a hundred dozen vocations, would be a worthy enterprise.

That is touched upon in the youth sections, but if placed in the curricula of all our public schools, and if an hour a week were set apart in which the Rotary clubs would send representatives to talk to the boys and the girls, the story of many vocations would become familiar to them.

CHAIRMAN REAY: We have almost gotten to the end of our time, and we have not decided on any stereotyped activity throughout the clubs, but we have had several points stressed, and some of them very lucidly and some of them rather strongly.

There are two different viewpoints, but I think it is better that we should have heard these viewpoints put before us today. Our friend from Philadelphia thinks we spend too much time on boys and youth. Well, I think that is the tendency in all community service work. After all, it is the one which pays us, at least in my opinion, the most for our attention. I think it is very well worth while.

Now, we are all interested in community service. This pamphlet which I have here, No. 3-C of the aims and objects series, has been rewritten the last month or two. It is quite different from the previous one. The questions of member survey and community survey have been written down here in detail, so I would like all of you, as soon as you possibly can, to get a copy of this pamphlet from the secretariat.

ROTARIAN WILLIAM J. STRASSBURGER (Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.): The point I want to make is that education and acquaintanceship with foreigners will help us to teach them American ways so that they may forget those things which they brought with them and which, perhaps, through persecution they learned

to think were things that should be done, but which are not the things that belong here.

I have found in traveling and in a broad acquaintance with foreigners that in all of these groups you can always find some who deserve the utmost respect from us, respect such as we would surely expect them to give us. We should try to make these people appreciate and learn the principles of our own Americanism, and if we do that I think we will save this country from what Europe is now suffering.

ROTARIAN JACKSON: In Chicago we recognized the fact that all young people were not fitted to go to college. In our youth service, in cooperation with the Chicago chamber of commerce, they financing 50 per cent and we 50 per cent of it, we took the North Park Junior College, which is a public college, and gave advice to a class of seventy-five students. The Rotarians were grouped. There were, for instance, doctors in the group, and the youngsters were brought in and the doctors told them about their profession. The lawyers told about their work, and the merchants told about theirs and the manufacturers about theirs.

The youngsters asked questions, pertinent ones, and I might say that you want to be prepared to be on your toes if you do this, because they will ask you some very fine questions which will put you on the spot.

Well, then the youngsters were invited to come to your office if they wanted to, and they could get a look at your business first-hand. That was such a great success that we are now doing it in the high schools as well. It has become so popular that undoubtedly this year the Board of Education of the City of Chicago will take it over as their project.

The Rotary club, together with the chamber of commerce, got that going and made it a going concern.

CHAIRMAN REAY: That is very interesting. At the assembly in Del Monte last week we had an example of how a youth panel hearing might be carried out. It made one realize that youth are definitely thinking about things, and thinking in earnest.

If there is no one else who wishes to speak, we are adjourned. Thank you, very much, for attending.

(The meeting adjourned at four-five o'clock.)

International Service Assembly

Wednesday Afternoon, June 22, 1938

The international service assembly, Section No. 1, convened at two five o'clock, Rotarian G. Fred Birks, Sydney, Australia, presiding.

CHAIRMAN BIRKS: My friends, first of all, my name is Fred Birks, of Sydney, Australia.

I think we are all friends here.

(Chairman Birks read his prepared address)

DIGEST OF CHAIRMAN BIRKS' OPENING STATEMENT

It may not prove to be the case that Rotary's greatest opportunity for useful service is to be found in its fourth object, but I venture to say that the most alluring, the most dazzling hope in Rotary's entire program during such tense and soul trying times as these, is the hope that we shall be able to lead men in the direction of international peace.

There are grounds for the belief that Rotary is one of the best existing means of accomplishing this purpose. Rotary is a world-wide fellowship. It is unique in that particular.

One of the first questions for Rotarians to ask themselves is whether it is essential to the attainment of our purpose that we continue to extend our world-wide fellowship and to maintain it. We must not permit ourselves to side step these issues merely because we have already marched a good many miles in this direction. If we are going in the wrong direction, there may still be time to retrace our steps.

In considering the question of continuing in our present course, we must not ignore consideration of other courses, which the abandonment of our present course might open up to us. If it is not essential that we preserve our internationality, our efforts to serve the cause of international peace might take any one of several other directions. Some have already been pointed out to us.

There are those who believe that in such times as these, Rotary's present procedure is inane and meaningless. These friends of Rotary believe that it is time that the high-minded, right-thinking Rotarians of all nations rise as one man in denunciation of offending nations in order that the hand of justice throughout the world be sustained and international lawlessness be forever banished from the face of the earth. This is a very high and moral concept of Rotary.

I find myself very sensitive to the criticism that Rotary is failing to take a definite stand in international affairs. They make me wish that Rotary might do some outstanding thing which would be recognized by all men throughout the world as a service unparalleled in history. We should not consider such criticisms lightly. Their motive is beyond reproach. What is Rotary compared with such an ambition? If the loss of Rotary were to be the price paid for the

achievement of world peace, where is there a Rotarian so craven as to stand in the way?

Of course, the great questions are: First, what would be the chances of success; Second, what would be the cost in the event of failure? To me, it seems that there would be practically no prospect of success—it would be nipped in the bud at the very beginning. To no cause would the Rotarians of the world rise like one man except the cause under which the forces of Rotary have been mobilized, the cause of service with full freedom to select the way in which to serve. Then as to the cost. I have tried to think seriously and sanely as to the question of cost. In that question also my vision is limited. I cannot see beyond the one inevitable cost, that Rotary would be blown into a thousand pieces if the practice of denouncing nations as outlaws were to be persisted in by Rotary. One after another, the representatives of denounced nations would abandon our movement, and the patient work of a generation would be undone. Would that not be the inevitable result? If, for instance, the country to which you owe allegiance were to be the object of attack by the Rotary clubs of the world, how long would Rotary continue to exist in your country?

No, that is not Rotary's way of doing. Rotary was conceived in tolerance, nurtured in tolerance and exists by virtue of it, and we must be fair in our dealings with our fellow Rotarians. We have invited them to join with us in a great adventure, an adventure in which differences in religions and political views will not count either for or against us. We can't go back on that now. Rotary says members may differ in other matters so long as they recognize that we have been placed here to serve. If we adhere to that standard, great wonders we shall behold. We can't think ill of him who lives to serve.

The nations of the earth are not divided into two classes, the good and the bad; all nations are good and peace will prevail when they understand each other. It is not the role of Rotary to discipline nations; it is the role of Rotary to lead them to understand each other.

Through the ages men have acquired the unfortunate habit of thinking and speaking ill of each other; a habit, born of rivalry, jealousy, and perhaps fear. This habit is dangerous at all times, but when it manifests itself in international affairs it becomes murderous and suicidal as well.

When men of one nation speak ill of things which are sacred to men of another nation, their remarks never have the effect intended. They do not carry conviction. Faith in one's own country is too deep for that. If they did carry conviction, they would still be ill-advised, because the worst kind of a neighbor is one who lacks self-respect. Common sense decrees that we do not try to break down our neighbor's self-respect; we must at times find ways to help our neighbor to regain his self-respect, if it seems lacking, and we can't do that by speaking ill of him.

Rotarians, of all men, must refrain from making ill-natured remarks. Nine times out of ten, we wouldn't want to make them if we knew all of the facts. Wars don't come from facts; they come from hysteria, the result of distortion of facts. If Rotary succeeds in avoiding the contagious malady, perhaps others will be able to do likewise. Will Rotarians who control the destinies of great newspapers catch the spirit of the Rotary doctrine of international kindliness and friendliness? Will members of the rank and file of Rotary catch this spirit of good will?

We are members of a world-wide fellowship, committed unreservedly to the policy of promoting international understanding and good will. Each and every

one of us should consider ourselves ambassadors of good will. This is not a lackadaisical policy; it is a policy suited to fully grown men, one of which we need not be ashamed. And in the performance of our duties as ambassadors of good will we shall not be placing Rotary in jeopardy. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BIRKS: This matter is open now for discussion, and I do hope that those who speak to it will endeavor really to keep to the subject matter in hand so that we may get something really useful out of the discussion. Don't let us wander away into side issues.



Mr. and Mrs. Monty Lawson—just in from Johannesburg, South Africa . . . asking: Has anyone here come farther than we have come?

ROTARIAN ANTHONY S. DONAT (Bakersfield, California, U. S. A.): I feel that in the United States too many of us Rotarians are Catholics, or Methodists, or Christians, etc., and by that very nomenclature we put ourselves in a group and we don't want to listen to a gentleman from India because he represents some other theological thought.

I for one appreciate a convention like this because it broadens my view. It has always enriched my life.

Rotarians must enlarge their scope and they will discover likewise lessons from every religion, every philosophy and every people if they have that attitude.

ROTARIAN FREDERICK BENZ (Toppenish, Washington, U. S. A.): I think we should go just one step farther. I have preached the gospel for fifty years, but I don't think that we should name a religion in this movement, that is, as classified according to dogma or teaching of separate groups. We should have the religion of Emerson. His whole thing was put together in one word —a man. It is the man of all nations that we want to touch, not according to his classification within his nation or within his code but as belonging to the world as we do. Then I think we can build, for we are as Rotarians called to build bridges between all the gulches that separate the nations of the world. If we do that, then we come up to our high calling as international heroes and forget ourselves, forget the ideas of unique, separate lines of division between other men. Humanity, the man—that must be our goal.

ROTARIAN NELSON H. ELSASSER (Hollywood, Florida, U. S. A.): The city that I come from has 5000 population. I have had experience in many cities at Rotary meetings and the question has often arisen as to what a small club can do to participate in the international program.

The week of April 12 this year was known as Pan-American Week. We felt we wanted to tie it up with the international movement. We set aside an evening for a Pan-American festival or fete. We invited to Hollywood, Florida, all the representatives of the Pan-American governments that were located in the district. We arranged with the University of Miami for them to supply students and professors in subjects on Latin-American relations and they took

charge of the program. The students wrote a special play. They also participated, gave us the benefit of their various folk songs and dances.

The attendance at that affair was approximately 150 and it was written up by all of the papers throughout Latin-America and as a result of that, some of our speakers were called upon to give the same talk before the Rotary club of Miami and the women's club of Miami. It created quite a fine international spirit.

ROTARIAN RALPH H. ANDERSON (Hayward, California, U. S. A.): We have done two things recently which I think illustrate the way in which a small club can function in international service. For one thing, we are fortunate enough to be somewhere near the University of California, which has an International House. With the cooperation of the director of International House, we have arranged to have students from foreign lands visit our club as speakers and they have received also hospitality extended by members of our club.

Secondly, in connection with this convention we extended invitations to delegates coming from abroad to make it a point to arrive a few days before the convention to receive hospitality provided by our clubs, and we have had the pleasure of entertaining Monsieur Rosendahl and Madame Rosendahl, of Lille, France. They expressed themselves as having received an insight into American life from those three days which was very much wider than what they had received in their previous several weeks' stay in this country.

ROTARIAN P. H. W. ALMY (Torquay, England): I introduce myself. My name is Almy from Torquay, in England. I am the incoming president in R. I. B. I., and for two years I have been the chairman of the international service committee of R. I. B. I.

I believe that one of the means by which we can promote peace among the nations is by the creation of an international convention. Let me explain what I mean by that. We all know what is meant by the social doctrines. We are bound as communities not altogether by the laws which have been prescribed by the states, but by that social conscience which prevents us from doing injury to others, notwithstanding the law may not always bind us in that respect. You and I in the communities to which we belong would not deliberately set ourselves out to do an ill thing to our neighbors. Even though there were no law that says thou shalt not kill, or no law that says thou shalt not steal, yet the social conscience would prevent us from indulging in crimes of that type.

Now there are communities of nations as well as communities of individuals. If nations were animated by the same kind of consciousness as the individual, then I think that peace would be assured. But, unfortunately, we have not got the same law as between nations, the same social code, the same moral impulses, as those which exist between individuals.

The name, Alexander Hamilton, will be familiar to all of you. Alexander Hamilton was the father in fact of the American Constitution. What did he say on one occasion to Washington at a time when there was likely to be a war between France and America? He said there may exist a quality as between individuals and he was not prepared to contend an individual should not be altruistically selfish, but as between nations that can never exist.

Well, now, surely that is a pernicious doctrine and yet it is a doctrine that has swayed the chancellories of Europe.

Well, now, if that state of feeling is to exist, if those ideas are to obtain

worldwide application, then whenever it is convenient or politic for one state to go to war with another, then war will have to be incurred. The only means by which that can be averted is the creation of an international conscience. Until we have the same moral standards between nations as now exist between individuals, a permanent or lasting peace cannot exist.

Now coming to the more practical side of the matter, let me dispel at once the idea which exists in some minds that international service is something grandiose, and we must be poking our nose into the policies of other people, we must be passing resolutions condemning this, that or the other action of foreign states. In my opinion, in that direction lies disaster for Rotary. So long as Rotary continues to be an international organization, we must have regard for the feelings of other people, we must have regard for their policies, and any attempt on our part to interfere with those policies will almost always bring evil results for the movement to which we belong.

It is in the more simple things, the every-day things which the best international service may be performed. In R. I. B. I. during last year we sent out policies which are applicable not only to the large clubs but the small clubs. In the first place, we recognize, as all must recognize, the future not only of this country but all the countries of the world is in the hands of the young, and if there should be a war, it is the young who will suffer. Therefore, they must have the greatest vision, they must have the greatest attention in all matters in relation to international service. So we have tried to set up compacts between the youth that are attending our public schools and universities from foreign states and the youth in our country.

To overseas students the local Rotary club extends week end hospitality whenever it is possible. As a result of those activities, week by week throughout the British Isles there are being received into the homes of Rotarians, nice homes, typical of the people of the country in which they live, the homes of middle class people with young people of the same age as those who have been received, some thousands in the course of a year of overseas students who will come into contact with the home life of this country, who will see our institutions, who will have an insight into what we do in our domestic affairs and will gain some knowledge of the domestic side of British life.

Well, now, if that principle were extended, and it can be extended, I believe a great deal could be done in the matter of creating that good will and that understanding and ultimately that peace which exists between ourselves and our countries.

It is possible also to set up a group for the purpose of studying current international problems. A great deal is being done in my own little town. Instead of meeting in some public room, we meet at each other's houses and we have a short address or paper by somebody present on one of the burning international subjects of the hour. After that, everybody takes part in the discussion in the order in which they have drawn a number from the bag. The object of that is not only to have those who are glib of tongue and who arise on all occasions speaking, but to encourage those who on their part hesitate to get up and address an assembly.

At the end of the discussion, the reader of the paper or the opener of the debate, as the case may be, sums up generally, and at the end of that we have sandwiches passed around and a cup of coffee.

Then, again it is essential that you should be very careful in your selection of speakers on current subjects, particularly if they are controversial. Be careful

that you have a speaker on each side of the question, if the matter is at all controversial.

I will give you an example in my own club. At the time of the outbreak of the Japanese-Chinese war, we had a member of the Japanese legation in London, who gave us an address on the war from his own point of view. At the end of his address, we did not permit any discussion, but anybody who wanted to ask a question, must put that question down in writing. The censor ascertained if there was something controversial in it. Then the question was passed to the speaker and he replied to it.

Shortly after that, we had a speaker on the Chinese side, a representative of the Chinese legation from London. The same procedure was followed, no questions except censored questions. That ended in geniality and good fellowship.

Then at the next meeting of our club this matter came up for general discussion and, of course, no newspaper publicity was allowed in this respect, because it is so essential that the voice of Rotary, which is a very important voice and a voice that carries very great weight, should not be attached to any particular side of any international controversy that might be going on. So along those lines we are developing that understanding which is so necessary.

Now the second of the qualities in the fourth object which we are trying to promote after understanding is good will. That good will can only be brought about by continual contacts, contacts with young people, contacts with those in your town who are from overseas or who may have a friend in town.

It is all simple. We don't want anything grandiose or grandiloquent in these matters. We want these little, simple amenities by which other people will know we are animated by feelings of good will to them.

Now individually these efforts may not achieve any very great progress but if they are extended throughout the whole 190,000 Rotarians scattered throughout the world, the good which arises from such simple actions as this must be incalculable.

There is another matter in connection with this same aspect of the subject of good will and that also has relation to young people, namely, the exchange of youth between one country and another. Now you are familiar, probably, with the idea of this exchange of youth but the technic of it is not quite so easy. So long as due and proper care is exercised in the choice of the children you receive into your homes or the home to which your own children are sent, a great deal of good may be done by these exchanges.

Our plan is to establish a roster, at the head office, of those homes which are prepared to receive children and before any child is accepted, we do the best we can to ascertain whether that child is the kind of child which the ordinary decent person in my country would like to see in an English home and extend to him the hospitality of that home and the friendship of his children.

CHAIRMAN BIRKS: We have heard from a man who has given this matter very serious consideration and from my own personal experience in visiting Torquay, I know he carried that out, receiving a man from another country just as if he was one of his own. I think he has given you something that you can really bite on and I am sure that many of you will be only too ready to take up with some of the subjects Mr. Almy has launched.

ROTARIAN DAN BRUMMITT (Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.): It is perhaps a good thing for us, in facing all the implications of the subject we have before

us this afternoon, to think of the way by which we have come to all these conferences on international service. The history of Rotary is the history of an evolution. The Chicago club, the first club, was, frankly, a club for almost complete self-interests.

I discovered in reading the history of it a little while ago that for a number of years each member reported every week the amount of Rotary business he had given and had received from his fellow Rotarians. But that is all in the past. We have gone far beyond that. The idea of fellowship and the things we are talking about today came necessarily when the first Rotary club was organized outside of the United States. We are on the way now to something which perhaps we do not yet realize.

It is one of the strange idiosyncrasies of the human mind that it believes that evolution has gone far enough when it has reached me and there is no need for any more. But if Rotary has come this way, it is going to go further and the one thing that it stands for today is a dangerous thing in the present international situation, for it stands for internationalism as over against the limiting isms which would deny the humanity of us all.

So we shall run every little while into that difficulty that there will be places where we are not welcome and the question, I think, arises in many minds whether we ought to keep our organization in those parts of the world where it may be possible that the dominant political philosophy is not in favor of the spirit of internationalism which is Rotary. The international element in Rotary is now an inescapable and necessary element of it and it is going to take us into places that at this moment we do not perhaps quite feel prepared to go. But we are moving out; we are being forced by such a convention as this to see that you have to get the other man's point of view, you have to believe in him whether you believe in his opinion or not. It belongs in our local clubs; there is no possible way of getting it further, unless we start with ourselves where there is still room for a good deal of education to be done.

ROTARIAN L. W. COURTNEY (Waco, Texas, U. S. A.): To those of us who belong to clubs far removed from other countries an international gathering such as this gives us an experience of seeing things as we had not seen them before.

Now if we can have warm and glowing friendships because of our contacts with men from other nations, we shall realize that this process of education can be extended to that point where we shall see that the other man's philosophy and ideals are subject to just as much consideration as are our own philosophy and ideals.

CHAIRMAN BIRKS: We have some friends from other countries. I wonder whether we could have your views.

ROTARIAN CHAITTANYALAL S. THACKAR (Surat, India): Rotary International is doing marvelously just to spread feelings of human service and cooperation between mankind. In India, the movement is spreading fast at present without doubt. By creating fellowship and mutual cooperation between man and man, in our opinion, we would work wonders one day and bring the whole world under one common family of nations. As we understand, we can do good to mankind by creating fellowship between man and man, as Rotary International is doing.

CHAIRMAN BIRKS: If Rotary spreads in India, with its enormous population,

it is going to do a marvelous work towards this international understanding. Thank you, Mr. Thackar!

ROTARIAN C. HALE WELLMAN (Cape Town, South Africa): I represent a country very far from all other countries of the world—darkest Africa. We have, however, had a problem there in Rotary that may interest you to some extent. Thirty or forty years ago, we had a military struggle there and from that time on we have had the racial misunderstandings, and Rotary didn't come to Africa until 1925. The 55th District of Rotary was organized with the first club at Johannesburg and the second one at Cape Town and we have only 15 clubs today in the whole of the southern part of Africa, south of the equator. Rotary is going to move slowly but we hope very surely and we hope through Rotary to overcome a great many of the prejudices that exist between the two white races of that country. Our educational systems are necessarily bilingual, the government is bilingual. We have a new capital and the two streams that have often been spoken of are running closer and closer together. We hope that in time we shall make it one stream. We hope to organize more and more clubs. We need more clubs. Only about one year ago if one belonged to the Cape Town club, he would have to travel 600 miles to make up his attendance.

ROTARIAN KAKICHI IKEDA (Tokyo, Japan): The members of the Tokyo Rotary club now number 205. Although the history of Japan is rather old, the Rotary club is rather young. Now it is 18 years old. We Japanese adopt the doctrine from Buddha, doctrine from India and history of the Chinese. We have adopted the foreign treasures. As has been said, we believe that the customs and uses are different in all of our countries but we believe that the Japanese, like other nations, are one family. So all nations will become in the long run one family with good friendship and good will. So although the customs and usages are different in our nations, friendship and good will prevails all over. That is my doctrine.

ROTARIAN FRANK B. HALL (Chillmack, British Columbia, Canada): Our club in Chillmack was just organized four years ago. Since we were organized, I have paid a good many visits throughout the United States. That is, I have been in 34 Rotary clubs in different states of this Union. I have found the fellowship in, possibly, 99 per cent of them top notch.

We feel now in our club that we can come across an imaginary boundary line between Canada and the United States and feel we are just one of you people on this side of the line. Possibly we would have the same feeling if we were in a location where we could visit some other country as we can the United States.

We have international visits between Rotary clubs in Washington and clubs in British Columbia. We are trying to have them at least twice a year, because we believe we can get more out of it by visiting the other nations or the other countries.

CHAIRMAN BIRKS: There is one country that I have always had a very great admiration for, although I have never visited it. Those of you who remember the late Edward Bok will remember perhaps in that book of his, "Twice Thirty," how he told how the Hollanders had done things some 400 years ago that you people thought were new when you were driving piles to put a great big building on. We have Rotarian de Jongh Wzn from Rotterdam. I wonder whether he could come up and tell us something.

ROTARIAN D. DE JONGH WZN (Rotterdam, Holland): We people from the Netherlands are a very unimaginative people and have the habit of seeing things as they are and not seeing them as we would like to have them. We live in a country, the European part of which is very small. We are surrounded by international conflicts which always threaten to drag us in, notwithstanding we ourselves have nothing to do with them. So international affairs are with us a question of our daily, maybe our hourly interest. Our whole living, our economics, our commerce, all that is concerned with international relations.

Well, we are of the opinion that when you further the international relations, speaking only about peace, it won't bring us any further. We have first to see together that international conflicts are so that not one part is right or the other wrong, but the misfortune is that both parties are right from their point of view and that this makes the question so very difficult.

So, to take one example, when we take the Czechoslovakian question, in my mind Hitler is right when he will have all Germans who desire it in his country; but you cannot deny the right of the Czechs to defend their independence. There you have the conflict which is very difficult to solve. I would emphasize that the fair thing to do is to understand those questions, that is to say, to have good information and to have the real good will to understand them. That is the first thing we can do. When we have done that, perhaps we can find, some way or other, a solution which is constructive upon both sides of the one truth.

ROTARIAN PAUL SAAD (Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.): I learned here a few years ago that there was a Rotary club started in the place where I was born, in Beirut, Syria, a country that has been forgotten for years. And if they have a Rotary club in Syria, I think the Rotary club is doing something we don't know anything about.

I would like to see it possible for all the Rotarians of the world to get together and settle their difficulties and bring people closer together. I am not very far from Canada and I have visited Rotary clubs in Canada, as the gentleman from Canada has visited clubs here. When I entered the Rotary club of Seattle I noticed the Union Jack and the American flag, the Union Jack on one side and the American flag on the other. I wondered to myself then what the Union Jack was doing at the Rotary club of Seattle next to the American flag. I learned later, and I can see now what is the principle of that Union Jack and also the American flag together—friendship and harmony.

CHAIRMAN BIRKS: As there seems to be no other speaker ready, I will ask Rotarian Almy if he will just sum up this discussion.

ROTARIAN P. H. W. ALMY: We have been dealing with many matters. Unless I deal individually with them all, I find it impossible to sum up in the ordinary sense of the word. The word internationalism is at the moment suspect. There is a tendency for a good many to believe that the effect of internationalism is to break up the old national alignments and to create great international blocs of politically-minded people without any regard to racial characteristics.

At present those old lines of demarcation seem to be in danger of disappearing and so the word internationalism is at this moment in Europe looked upon with very considerable suspicion and it probably will be known to some of you that the suggestion has been made that we shall eliminate the word international from Rotary altogether and call it something else. I don't agree with that.

What I think we have got to do in Rotary is to cultivate a healthy inter-

nationalism. Internationalism isn't supernationalism. If we could arrive at that point, if we are prepared to concede to every nation, the same rights as we expect for ourselves, then we shall have arrived at an internationalism which is healthy.

Don't establish in your club a rigid and narrow and a higher nationalism. That is not good anywhere.

On the other hand, don't forget the claims of your own country but yield to other countries those amenities, those rights, those claims which you demand for yourself. That is the word which I wanted to speak on internationalism.

There is one matter which has not been referred to here this afternoon but which is very much before the Rotary world at the present time and which I commend to you for your consideration. That is the set-up of institutes of international understanding. The matter is receiving very great attention at this moment. It is urged that in various communities throughout the Rotary world these institutes of international understanding should be set up. In these institutes, international subjects are discussed, the various problems that are aggravating the world are considered, and suggestions made for the overcoming of the difficulties which present themselves.

CHAIRMAN BIRKS: Fellow Rotarians, I think we really have had a useful discussion today and, to my mind, it comes down to this, that if we want to achieve anything at all in Rotary, either in bringing about world fellowship or any other good object, that it comes right down to the individual. The individual has to do some real hard thinking on these subjects because you cannot achieve anything without it.

I believe myself that Rotary is not going to accomplish in a few minutes its aims. One friend spoke of evolution. Well, evolution is slow, and if we go on as we have done, if Rotary makes the progress in the next twenty-five years that it has made in the past twenty-five years, that in the life of a nation is really nothing. Fifty years in the life of a nation is not the life of the average man. I believe that Rotary is going to be the lift that starts a world fellowship.

ROTARIAN GEORGE M. CORNWALL (San Francisco, California, U. S. A.): Mr. Chairman, having had the great pleasure of attending your clubs in Sydney, Adelaide, Melbourne and Perth, I can quite well understand the chairman's reference to the size of Australia which is, in round figures, 30,000 square miles bigger than the United States, exclusive of Alaska.

I have visited some 15 or 16 Rotary clubs throughout the world and in every country I have been in, I have found the same fellowship. I couldn't help but think of Helsingfors, Finland, where they did me the great honor of holding half the services in English, as they did in Panama.

CHAIRMAN BIRKS: Gentlemen, I think that concludes the meeting.

(The meeting adjourned at three thirty-five o'clock.)

Club Presidents Assembly

For Clubs Having 36 to 99 Members

Thursday Morning, June 23, 1938

The club presidents assembly, held in Parlor 1, St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, California, convened at eight-twenty o'clock, Rotarian Karl F. Barfield, Past Director, Tucson, Arizona, U. S. A., presiding.

Chairman Barfield: I think we had better come to order. I know you are having a fine time getting acquainted and I dislike to stop it, but our time is going.

I hope you will leave this discussion group this morning with many questions that are in your mind pretty well settled.

Many of you are presidents now. Some of you are incoming presidents and, inasmuch as this is a discussion group, I want to assure you that neither our Vice Chairman, Charlie Pettengill, nor myself, will answer all your questions. I want the questions answered from the floor, from those who have had experience.

The Vice Chairman of this meeting this morning is Charlie Pettengill, a man who has been on the council on legislation. If you had heard him there, you would know he surely knows his Rotary. I want to introduce to you at this time Charlie Pettengill. (Applause)

I presume we had better launch right into the discussion.

The first question has to do with the importance of the president attending the district assembly. I presume that is the first question, because when you return to your club your district governor will call an assembly of the district, and this assembly comprises all the presidents and secretaries of every club in the district and probably every past district governor, and at that meeting you will be told a great deal about what your district governor has learned at Del Monte during the past week.

Every incoming district governor, as you know, is called by Rotary International to an international assembly one week prior to the international convention. At this assembly the older heads in Rotary act as instructors, and the district governors are put through a real schooling for a week. I think every district governor who goes through that schooling comes out with the idea that he has never attended a Rotary gathering so important in all his Rotary experience.

That district governor is coming from that meeting to his district and on July 1 is prepared to take up his work in Rotary. He wants then to consult with every president and secretary in the district, form the policies for the year in that district and, if any of the presidents and secretaries have some mighty good thoughts to give him, he is willing to accept.

I want to know this morning then just what you think about the importance and why a president should, by all means, attend the district assembly.

Before that, let me tell you that we have a secretary of this delegation this

morning who is probably one of the finest Rotarians in the state of Ohio, and I want to introduce you to George Thornburg at this time. (Applause)

Let's have a showing of hands of how many in the room are presidents now. How many are incoming presidents? (Practically all)

Probably some of the older club presidents can tell us the advantage they had in attending their district assembly, and why an incoming president should by all means attend. Have we any suggestions?

ROTARIAN JOHN P. HALE (Mesa, Arizona, U. S. A.): At this P & S Conference, as we call it, over in our district it is sometimes necessary for us to travel several hundred miles to attend this assembly, and in building our own club budget we always incorporate sufficient funds to take care of the expenses of the president-elect and the secretary. I was just wondering if all the clubs do that.

ROTARIAN DAVE ROWE (Fremont, Neb., U. S. A.): We provide funds for our president and secretary to attend the assembly each year. They find it helpful in lining up the year's work.

ROTARIAN JOE GABRIEL (Hollister, Calif., U. S. A.): I have been a Rotarian for thirteen years, and this is my second time as president. Maybe I can give you a few ideas.

If a man can't go to the assembly and district conference, I don't think he should accept the responsibility of his club, because you can do so much better, so much more good for your club if you go to the assembly and the district conference.

ROTARIAN JACK CARTER (Lodi, Calif., U. S. A.): As I understand it, we are trying to ascertain why the president should attend the district assembly.

Last year, I went as president of the Lodi club. I think it is not alone important, I think it is highly essential that your secretary and your president should attend these assemblies for the simple reason that, outside of reading, you have no outline of work for the coming year. For two days you work over your program for the year with your district governor who, in most cases, is a man who has been through the club harness. He has been president of his club. In our case, it was Tully Knoles. While Tully dominated every place he went, at the assembly we learned a great deal. It was very, very easy to go back to the club and work out the committees, work out the program, and in a way that they will understand, tell the members what you are doing, and how to cooperate with you.

ROTARIAN H. A. HODGES (Edinburg, Texas, U. S. A.): There is one thing I wish could be considered. I don't know of any suggestion I would have to offer, but it seems to me it would be very helpful if we could arrange some sort of meeting for presidents before they make up the program for the year and appoint their committees. Most of us who go to the assembly have already organized our program fairly thoroughly for the year.

CHAIRMAN BARFIELD: Your point is very well taken. This matter of date has been discussed for years. It is too bad that your district governor, after he is nominated, is so busy that he is unable to meet with his presidents and secretaries until after the first of July.

The matter has been discussed very thoroughly for years in the board meetings, and it is just impossible to arrange a date that fits into all the things to be considered.

If the presidents could arrange their year's program with their incoming

district governor before they come to the international convention, it would help a great deal, and then they could make any adjustments afterwards that they find have been suggested at the international convention.

ROTARIAN A. P. ALLEN (San Pedro, Calif., U. S. A.): In District 107, the outgoing governor, together with the new governor, had a meeting of about a half day's duration with all the new presidents of clubs, and I think it helped us all a great deal in outlining our committee work and in preparation for the year. We were told about the problems coming up before the convention and obtained some real help in preparing ourselves for the year's work.

ROTARIAN W. ERNEST WALKER (Cape Girardeau, Mo., U. S. A.): In our club we set our program up through July, so that the incoming president may not be burdened with that job and can have the advantage of the assembly in itself. So my club's programs are all taken care of up until the first of August.

ROTARIAN BAYARD L. COULTER (Columbia, Miss., U. S. A.): I think, first of all, assemblies of this kind are of an educational character and might be compared to a teacher starting out to take charge of a school system or schoolroom without having gone to college. Of course, that teacher may have an academic background that would be ample to do a very good job, but without additional specific training of a professional nature, necessarily she could not do the job very efficiently. For a president to undertake to serve his club without having attended an assembly, I think would absolutely place him in the same position as that teacher who did not take her professional training.

I do not think this attendance should be confined necessarily to the president and the secretary.

We make our program twelve months in advance, following the general outline of Rotary International. Our program is made through the month of July also, and is well taken care of. We leave a good many open dates, as suggested by Rotary International. The new officers—there are five of us from our club here at this international convention of Rotary—will have their program completed by the end of July, effective of course beginning the first of August. That program will not be perfected until they shall have attended the district assembly which will be held shortly after we go back home.

ROTARIAN J. TRUMAN HOLLAND (Thomasville, Ga., U. S. A.): I think this matter was very nicely handled recently at our conference of the 165th District. At that conference, our incoming district governor and the outgoing district governor met with all of the new presidents and secretaries in our district, and they had a conference with reference to our next year's plans.

CHAIRMAN BARFIELD: We have a very distinguished guest today, and I am mighty glad he came to see us this morning. I want to introduce you to Frank Hares, Norfolk, England. Won't you stand up? (Applause) Mr. Hares is chairman-elect of one of the districts in England. In England, their district governors are known as district chairmen.

We are certainly glad to have you with us. Would you like to say a word or two while you are here?

ROTARIAN F. E. HARES (King's Lynn, Norfolk, England): I thank you for the invitation to speak, and the reception you have given. I have just been

Note: The subject of Rotary chronology (which was not one of the topics suggested for discussion) was considered again later in this assembly. No formal motion or resolution was adopted, but a sentiment "very much in favor of a change of date" was recorded. Due to limited space and because the topic was not on the suggested agenda, some of this discussion has been omitted.

listening, because I am going to be district chairman of an area of about 100 square miles with about twenty clubs, and mostly small clubs.

I just heard your difficulty of getting your program over to your presidents. Well, I am in the same difficulty, because I shall not get back until July 11. I am in office on July 1, so there is a fortnight gone before I get in touch with my presidents and secretaries.

To get over that difficulty, I have come to R. I. and have turned to their files, and I find there is a letter there to incoming presidents which is very applicable to us in England. I wrote to headquarters and have got twenty or thirty of those letters, and while I have been away those letters have been sent to the incoming presidents to voice the opinions which I have in my mind, and which R. I. has in its mind, that those presidents should fulfill. Those letters are in the hands of the incoming presidents fourteen days before they come into office, so that their enthusiasm, if it is lacking, may be aroused. I don't think it is lacking in us English people. They will have something to work upon until I get back and we have the district assembly.

At that district assembly, I have my four vice chairmen there and the chairmen of the aims and objects committee, of which we have four in the district, and they will voice to the presidents and the secretaries at that district assembly the views we have and the plans we have made for the district.

That is how we are putting it over in England. We hope and we expect those presidents and secretaries will go back and within the next week or two will have their club assemblies. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BARFIELD: Thank you very much.

ROTARIAN RICHARD G. MANLEY (Upland, Calif., U. S. A.): Is there anything in the Rotary International by-laws or rules and regulations to prevent the presidents taking office on the first of August instead of the first of July? If so, what are the objections to taking office the first of August instead of the first of July?

CHAIRMAN BARFIELD: There are no objections, particularly. The first of August wouldn't help a great deal, particularly for those who are traveling a great distance. I remember when I was on the board, the request came to us on several different occasions from South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and so forth. It takes those fellows thirty days to get home. After they have come so far, they don't want to run right home after the convention. They do want to look around the states. By the time they get home, it would be at least sixty days. September 1 has been suggested on a great many occasions, or October 1.

It is just one of those things in Rotary. We feel there should be a change, but just exactly what the change should be in order to please people around the world is quite another thing. Personally, inasmuch as vacation time extends to the first of September or the first of October, I believe the old officers should hold over during the summer months with their existing organization. On July 1, right in the middle of the vacation season, it doesn't seem right to make a change in officers. A new president comes into the club, and he may not be able to get a quorum of his board. I have seen that in many cases. If so, you find so many committeemen are out of town that things just stand still until they come back. We feel there should be a change. The time for it is just a question to be decided.

ROTARIAN DAVE ROWE (Fremont, Neb., U. S. A.): Under the present set-up, it is practically impossible to work it as you suggest. If we had the year change

in January, would that cure it? If so, why don't we make the change as suggested last year at Nice?

CHAIRMAN BARFIELD: You are asking me to decide for Rotary International. I can't tell you.

ROTARIAN ROWE: This is the body to put it over, if you want to start it the first of the year.

CHAIRMAN BARFIELD: January 1 has been suggested from many corners of the world, and it is a mighty good suggestion.

ROTARIAN J. M. COCHRAN (Maysville, Ky., U. S. A.): I knew in May of 1937 that if the Lord gave me health and kept me on this earth until July 1, 1938, I would be the president of my club. I have had a year to think about what I was going to do for the forty-one members of my club.

I have had a whole year to think about this thing. I have got every committee, I have my program all the way set out, and everything is ready to shoot when I get home.

(A short recess was taken while those in attendance at the assembly moved to a larger room)

CHAIRMAN BARFIELD: Probably the next question that would be interesting to the incoming presidents would be the arrangement of your committees, when you should appoint them, and when they should get started. We might bring in at that time, inasmuch as our time is short, the matter of your club assembly and the meeting of your committee chairmen with your club officers at the club assembly.

You can see how this thing is working out from the international assembly on down through to the club assembly. We have the same system all the way through Rotary. Since the aims and objects plan was adopted, every club in the world is working under the same system that your club is.

ROTARIAN JOE QUIGLEY (East Los Angeles, Calif., U. S. A.): After the committees are appointed, we find that about sixty per cent of them normally do not function properly. I would like to suggest contacts with certain individuals for the chairmanship of the various committees, to be sure they really want it, are qualified, and will promise that if they take the chairmanship they will do right by that committee and really function. I think if you contact your chairman first and see if he wants it, he will work after he gets it, and seventy-five per cent of your troubles will be over in the beginning.

CHAIRMAN BARFIELD: I think you are very correct. Those who have been through the office of president realize only too well that so many committees do not function. Your club will function if your committees function. If any of you have a suggestion to give the others as to the best way to get the committees to work, we certainly will be glad to have it.

ROTARIAN CARLOS G. STRATTON (Huntington Park, Calif., U. S. A.): Caesar Mattei, president-elect of the Downey, California, club should make this announcement. They have the best system I have heard of for making the chairmen of committees work, and this might be of help to all of you when you go back to your clubs.

In the Downey club they ask each chairman who is appointed to accept in writing and, in that same letter, to outline what he would like to have his committee do during the coming year. The Downey club last year printed these various letters, and then midway of the year they called a club assembly

and checked with each chairman and asked him if he had done what he said he was going to do. It is marvelous what they get their committees to do, because they have their committee chairmen put down, black on white, what they are going to do, and they are ashamed not to do it.

ROTARIAN JOHN G. FAXON (Fitchburg, Mass., U. S. A.): We tried both ways in our club, having a small committee and having a large committee. The president said, "Put everybody on a committee, and he has something to do." I have noticed he hasn't done it. What is your preference in the size of a committee, small or large? I think a three-man committee, with a good chairman, can do more than a ten- or fifteen-man committee.

ROTARIAN L. VAN D. CHANDLER (Hackensack, N. J., U. S. A.): I think I can answer that gentleman's question. The perfect committee consists of three members, one of whom is ill, one of whom is away, and the third is the one who does the work.

We don't use that method in our club, however. We make the chairmanship of our committees always a young member of the club. We place as his right-hand man a man who has successfully handled that committee in the past.

We call all of our committee chairmen together at frequent intervals to have them report their progress, and then spring surprise questions on them at various meetings of the club.

ROTARIAN ORLAND CLOSE (Hayward, Calif., U. S. A.): We have worked out a system in times past that has worked pretty well with committees. The president, in appointing committees for last year, picked men he thought were going to function as heads of those committees. He picked other members in the club who were interested along the same line. I am doing the same thing with my committees this year. In most instances, the man picked to act as assistant to the chairman last year is my chairman this year. As a result, it isn't much trouble for me to pick my chairmen this year, because they have been pretty well trained this past year to follow along.

CHAIRMAN BARFIELD: That is a mighty good suggestion. It is always a good idea to get as many of your new members working on committees as possible.

As to the size of committees, I should think it would depend a great deal on your club and conditions in your club. Of course your best committee is composed of men who know their stuff, but if you use them year after year your new men will never have an education in committee work. The ideal arrangement, I think, would be to use as chairman probably one of your older men, and then put in some of your new men. As to the size of the committee, you can put in just as many new men as you want, more as an education to them than their actual functioning on the committee.

ROTARIAN ORVILLE WILHELING (Decatur, Ill., U. S. A.): We have had two meetings a month, one, a meeting for the board of directors, and the other a meeting of the assembly. This is not boresome, because the men are very enthusiastic and the meetings are very well attended.

In arranging our committees, we try to do as several of these gentlemen have suggested. We try to have some man in the club that we know is interested in this particular work. Besides that, we try to put on the committee two new members who we think are interested along that line. There is one thing we do do: You will find there are a lot of laggards in your club, and we put them

on committees. If you can put them on committees, these other fellows will jog them up and get them interested not only in the committee but in the club.

ROTARIAN CLYDE C. GREEN (New Castle, Pa., U. S. A.): I am doing something this morning really to get the reaction of this group on this matter of committees. We have adopted a plan for the ensuing year which guarantees a meeting of every committee every month, and I will tell you how we are going to do it.

It is customary in our club to have the first meeting of each month a business meeting, at which time we receive reports from committees. We are going to have our first meeting under the new administration on July 11, because that will be the first meeting I can attend after this convention.

In the room where we have our dinner, we have our committees seated at tables, each committee having a separate table. At one end of the room we have the club service group of committees. There is a marker at each table showing where each committee sits. At the other end of the room we have our community service committees.

We were very careful, with the approval of our board of directors, to appoint two high-powered men as general chairmen of the community service group of committees and of the club service group of committees. We interviewed these men in advance to ascertain whether they were willing to exercise vital leadership in those two groups. They will meet with their groups at this business meeting and call for reports from their committee chairmen.

I am just wondering what this group thinks of that plan. I am sure we are going to have a meeting of our committees every month. We are going to ask the general chairmen of these two groups of committees to feel a sense of responsibility for the work of their committees, and I know they are the type of men who will exercise this leadership. We are not going to have a one-man club next year.

VICE CHAIRMAN PETTENGILL: Chairman Karl, I would like to inquire how many incoming presidents have sent questionnaires to the members of the club inquiring as to what committees they might like to serve upon? (About twelve) Could someone explain that, who has found it successful?

ROTARIAN C. J. DIEHL (Barberton, Ohio, U. S. A.): We used that system last year and found it very successful. At one of our dinner gatherings, we left a slip at each place and asked each member to designate the committee on which he would like to serve, and they very readily responded. Then the committees were appointed from those slips. It worked out very nicely.

VICE CHAIRMAN PETTENGILL: Any other club?

QUESTION: What do you do in case of a tie?

VICE CHAIRMAN PETTENGILL: I think the plan is a little different than that. The New Haven club, for instance, which is a club of 190 members, has twenty-two committees. They sent out a questionnaire listing the committees and briefly indicating the work to be done by those committees, and asked the member to designate the committee, or committees, in order of preference, on which he would be willing to serve. They got a response of better than fifty per cent. Naturally, they can't appoint every individual upon the committee he selects, but they do get good committees and they do appoint members to the committees in which they are most interested.

ROTARIAN LEROY MORRIS (Hattiesburg, Miss., U. S. A.): As secretary of the

club last year and president-elect, I sent out a questionnaire to develop just what the club wanted and asked a great many questions, such as those in favor of picnics, ladies' nights, the kind of programs they preferred, and general remarks.

I have arranged my committees, for endorsement of the board, for next year, using as material the men who have expressed a desire to work on certain committees.

I think the questionnaire system is a great deal of help to the president and the board in arranging programs. We arrange our programs about a month or six weeks in advance, leaving some open dates. We have board meetings regularly once a month at night, in the home of one of the Rotarians, and other meetings called by the president.

ROTARIAN W. J. HUTCHINSON (Ontario, Calif., U. S. A.): We have used the questionnaire system in the Ontario club and, I feel, quite successfully. The various committees are written on a large blackboard at the end of the room, and on these slips the members list their first, second and third choices. In that way, if you have four wanting to be on one committee as first choice, you can slip some of them in under their second choice.

I feel it is a good policy to make a questionnaire survey of the club at intervals, because the chairmen of the committees, and also the president may learn something about the club. Also, it makes the club members feel they have more of a part in the program of the club.

CHAIRMAN BARFIELD: Robert Cheyne, from British Columbia, is here. I wonder if we could have a word from him.

ROTARIAN ROBERT CHEYNE (Kelowna, B. C., Canada): I don't know that one from such a small club as mine should presume to advise you in this matter. I am president-elect and have had no experience in this, but I do agree with the sentiments which have been expressed, that it would be very helpful if we could have such a conference as this some months before we took office.

We put out a roster. Every member of our club is put on a committee. We are particularly careful in selecting the directors of the club, who of course are the chairmen of the major committees. We make sure that we have two or three very active men on each committee, men who are qualified to take their places in that particular work. Those men, being alive, make sure that the rest of the members on the committee do their work.

I think that is really the only system of operating a Rotary club. When you get your club operating, with one or two men running a committee, you don't have a Rotary club. I think every member must stay with the work. I think that has contributed to the success of our club. I don't think we are ever below the first ten in our attendance record, and on several occasions we have won the attendance trophy at the conferences.

ROTARIAN A. T. HORSWILL (Nelson, B. C., Canada): Mr. Chairman, I might elaborate for hours and hours on this subject, because I have had some misery in my year of office. If some way might be found to give presidents preliminary instruction and experience for a year or two, they might be able to learn how to handle a lot of men, some of whom turn out to be washouts. (Laughter) One doesn't know who the dead wood is when he starts out, and I don't know how you are going to get around that. The gentleman on my left suggested that you name your vice president a year ahead. He might work into the picture by helping out that year, so as to know the value of the men with whom he is working.

On three jobs this past year I found I had lemons, and when I found they didn't click I went to them personally and put them on the spot. I said, "This is your job. You took it and you told me you would do it. What about it?"

Various excuses were forthcoming, pressure of business, and what have you. In each case, I had to take the bull by the horns and see if I could find a man on this committee who would take the responsibility of doing it. I did succeed in one. On two other occasions, I had to put them on the spot at the meeting and ask for a volunteer to take care of the job, which I got very easily. So I did find a way of humiliating the fellow who reneged on me, and got results.

I think the weakness of the thing is not knowing your men ahead of time when choosing your committees. As I reflect on the picture, I took advice from some others in the club in choosing chairmen, and I found their experience wasn't good. If you can find some way to educate the incoming president as to the responsibility of the job, or choose a man as president who has ability to psychoanalyze these men, he would get great results.

I put it to you that the way to get action when the chairman of the committee falls down is to put him on the spot in the meeting and get someone else to volunteer for the job.

CHAIRMAN BARFIELD: I am going to turn the meeting over to our good Vice Chairman, and let him handle it.

VICE CHAIRMAN PETTENGILL: Apropos of a meeting of the presidents and the district governor nominee before the first of July, I understand several districts have followed that plan. Would those in districts that have followed that plan raise their hands, please? The question is this: How many incoming presidents have had an opportunity to meet with the district governor nominee to discuss with him questions with respect to the appointment of committees, and that sort of thing, before coming to the convention? Raise your hands, please. (About twenty)

ROTARIAN JOHN J. F. RUDDY (Ansonia, Conn., U. S. A.): May I say that the district that is represented by Governor Nominee Charlie, the 200th District, has held such a meeting. To me, it proved very, very valuable to be able to sit in with the presidents of other clubs and talk over matters concerning the appointment of committees, and so forth.

May I say that our incoming district governor has gone one step further and has what he calls an area meeting, meeting five or six presidents from a certain area of his district. I think that is an improvement on the other plan, because it means a smaller group and more can be accomplished.

There is one other thought I have in mind with reference to the appointment of the president. Somebody said he knew last May he was going to be a president if the good Lord spared him until July. May I say that in our club we go one step further. We appoint a second vice president who, two years prior to his election, knows that if he behaves himself and lives he will be president of his club. He is also chairman of the program committee, which gives him a very fine job and a very difficult piece of work to do. If he weathers that storm, he is elected president two years hence.

ROTARIAN A. F. PETERS (New Albany, Ind., U. S. A.): To what extent is it understood that the vice president succeeds the president? We have never followed,that policy. I can see the value of it. It gives you a man who knows a year ahead the job he will have.

VICE CHAIRMAN PETTENGILL: That isn't generally practiced. A good many clubs simply have the vice president a nominal officer with a nominal job.

I understand a great many presidents were vice presidents last year. How about a showing of hands? (About ninety)

ROTARIAN R. D. MARTIN (Goose Creek, Texas, U. S. A.): In our club, the vice president is elected and serves one term. He is not on the board the next year, but the following year he is elected. So the incoming president knows two years in advance that he will be president if he behaves himself.

ROTARIAN B. E. WITCHELL (Bartlesville, Okla., U. S. A.): We have done that same thing, but that led to a difficulty. Last year's vice president was not elected to the board this year, and it created a bad situation.

ROTARIAN CHARLES P. MASON (Greenwich, Conn., U. S. A.): We find that the idea of having the vice president come into office the following year is a very good one. It seems to me if you elect a man vice president of your club, you do it with at least the knowledge that he may become the president, and I think it is an excellent idea. In my own case—I am the incoming president—I conferred with my vice president before I came here and went over our committee situation very thoroughly, the idea being that with his cooperation during the year, he will be in a better position next year to appoint his own committees. I think it is an excellent plan.

Of course, you don't always come into office if you are elected vice president. In our own club, when they found my friend Charlie was going to be the district governor nominee and I was the incoming president, they voted unanimously to disband the club on July 1. (Laughter)

ROTARIAN WILLIAM T. BAILEY (Council Bluffs, Iowa, U. S. A.): Our club has the custom of electing either the secretary or the vice president. There are no rules. So we have two men who are somewhat in training and getting ready to take office.

ROTARIAN R. HOOD DITTMAR (Gainesville, Fla., U. S. A.): We find in our club that electing a vice president is a bad practice. Sometimes, throughout the year, we find that someone else in the club develops into a better Rotarian and a better worker than the vice president. That is the kind of man we want as our president the following year. For that reason, several years ago we adopted the plan of electing a past president as vice president each year, because he is assured of being on the board.

ROTARIAN CARLOS G. STRATTON (Huntington Park, Calif., U. S. A.): I think it is a very good thing to try to get an outstanding member of your club to become president, because if he is enthusiastic he might be one of the newer members. If he has to wait several years, he may get into other activities. Good men are hard to find, and good men are in demand in any organization to which they belong.

To obviate the necessity of electing a vice president to the presidency in our club, we have four vice presidents, one for each quarter of the year. So as not to have it an honorary position, we make the vice president put on our quarterly ladies' night party, so that he has a duty to perform. When we have four of them during the year, none of them expects to be president the next year although, as a matter of fact, we pick one of them the following year. We have a very nice range of choice by having it spread out that way.

ROTARIAN VICTOR E. REAUD (Jennings, La., U. S. A.): Our secretary has always gone up as our president the following year. Our vice president then goes up as secretary. In our club—a small club—we find in that way the secretary knows practically all the ropes and steps into the position fine.

VICE CHAIRMAN PETTENGILL: We are getting a little bit away from the subject. If there is no objection, may we get back to the discussion of committees, whether or not, for instance, all members of the club should be on some committee? The last speaker on that subject stated that in his club it was the practice to appoint each member of the club on a committee. May we have some discussion of that, please?

ROTARIAN J. ORVILLE WONDER (Hilo, Hawaii): I think Rotary is considerably like a good many other organizations.

I have learned quite a bit from watching other organizations. I used to watch an old Methodist back in the wind-swept plains of the Middle West. When this Methodist took a new man into the church he gave him a small job to do, and made him feel he was a valuable part of that machine. We found it very good, in Rotary in the Hawaiian Islands, to give a man some responsibility to perform and see that he performs it. He takes an interest in that club. You can help a man develop a habit of working, as well as you can help a man develop a habit of loafing. From experience in working on the board, if I see a man who isn't doing very much, I feel it is probably the fault of the board and the president because he hasn't been given something to do. He will get out of that club exactly what he has put into it. Give him a small job to do and see that he does it. If he doesn't do it, ride him until he does.

ROTARIAN ARTHUR MANSER (Summit, N. J., U. S. A.): My programs are arranged for the year, and of course my chairmen are all appointed and working, and those appointments were made in accordance with the by-laws. If every governor would call his presidents together as Arthur McCallum did, when we had a round table conference of twenty-four of the twenty-eight presidents at a dinner meeting there wouldn't be any doubt but that we would be all set together.

VICE CHAIRMAN PETTENGILL: Thank you.

Let me say, before we get into too long a discussion, that this is the group which takes office July 1, and which has not had, in a large measure, the opportunity to discuss these matters with the incoming district governor before taking office, and in most instances I assume your committees are already appointed.

But you are soon to hold an assembly with the district governor, and it is your sentiment which will indicate to him what you think should be proper in the district. I suggest that you tell him, if you are in favor of such a plan, that you believe, following the conference in the spring and the nomination of the district governor for your particular district, that there should be arranged, either at the conference or subsequently, before the convention is called, a meeting of the district governor, the incoming presidents, and perhaps the secretaries. In that way, even though those present may not have had the opportunity to gain the benefit of such a meeting, your successors will receive that benefit, and you, yourself, will have contributed something for future years.

May we have some discussion on committees?

ROTARIAN R. DONALD CONN (Brownsville, Pa., U. S. A.): I should like to appoint my committees for a period of three months, and shake those committees up again about September 1. I would like to hear the reaction of the members toward that suggestion. Would it be possible to shake up committees that do not function and re-appoint other members to that group either September 1 or January 1, if you find the members aren't functioning?

VICE CHAIRMAN PETTENGILL: The question is asked, can you appoint your committees for three-month periods and shake them up or change them during the club year? Has anyone tried that?

ROTARIAN I. R. EASTIN (West Hollywood, Calif., U. S. A.): We have tried that practice and find it is very good. Men absolutely go back to their job and do something. It is all right to shake them up, and to embarrass them a little bit may be a good thing.

There is also the other psychology where sometimes you have to let a man down easy. It may be that later on he can get in and pull a good load. If you put your men in for three months, you can always slip out of it easily and put another man in and make a change. Later on, you will find that the man you let out for a while will come in and do the work. You can also train more men that way, and you can feel around and locate the men willing to work and who are best fitted, and in that way everybody is happier and more work gets done.

VICE CHAIRMAN PETTENGILL: Do we want to discuss this particular question any further, or shall we go on to something else?

Who wishes to discuss something which is important, that won't take too long, but which we haven't discussed as yet?

QUESTION: How many ladies' nights should there be in a year?

VICE CHAIRMAN PETTENGILL: I am afraid that would take too long.

ROTARIAN LEONARD FAYLE (Delano, Calif., U. S. A.): How many of the clubs permit beer and wine at their meals?

VICE CHAIRMAN PETTENGILL: I doubt that there are any in the U. S. A. that have that practice.

The question is, how many clubs have beer or light wine at their meals? This is in the United States. Please raise your hands. (None)

May we go on to something else? Is there any member present or any incoming president here from outside the United States who hasn't had an opportunity to express himself?

One of the advantages of these conventions is the fact that we share ideas with our fellow Rotarians from other countries.

How about the appointment of committees? Shall we discuss that further?

ROTARIAN TOM BRONLEAVE (Hillsboro, Oregon, U. S. A.): I am in the only international district in the United States. As you know, we take in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, British Columbia, and Alaska.

I am just going to tell you a story that I told my club before I left. There was a preacher who, with his son, went on a vacation. They were out fishing way up in a country where they thought there wasn't a church anywhere near, but they came across a little church, and the father said to the son, "Son, go over there and see if it might be possible to hold meetings. Maybe we ought to go to church."

The son went across the creek on a log, and he came back and said, "Yes, dad, they are going to have a meeting tomorrow at two-thirty."

He said, "Son, we will go over there."

When they got there they found twenty-five or thirty people gathered from the different parts of the country, and the man who was to preach didn't show up. Somebody learned that this man was a minister, and they asked him to talk. He put on the service, and after the service he noticed as he went by that there was a collection plate, and he reached in his pocket and dropped in two bits.

They left the church and went off, and after they got about half a mile away the old deacon came puffing up the hill after him. "Here, parson," he said, "we are in the habit of turning over whatever is collected to the preacher for his efforts."

"Thank you so much. That is very kind of you."

The deacon said, "We surely enjoyed it immensely."

They went on, and the old deacon went back. The son said, "Dad, you know, if you had put more into that you would have gotten more out of it."

I think that is the matter with a whole lot of Rotarians. They are not putting into it near what they are getting out of it. If they would put more into it, the clubs would be more successful.

CHAIRMAN BARFIELD: Our time is getting short.

There are several very important subjects that we have not touched upon. One of them is Rotary education in your club, a very important thing for every incoming president to note. We will not have time to give it any discussion here, but I want you, when you go back, to get your pamphlet from Rotary International on Rotary education, and see that every member of your club in some way or other is acquainted with the principles of Rotary.

In one club I went to not long ago, the president was very proud of his members. He thought they all knew just exactly what Rotary was all about. He called on one of the fellows and asked him to name the four memberships in Rotary. You could see when that fellow got on his feet that he was stumped a little bit. He thought a minute and said, "Yes, I know them. They are present, past, indifferent, and dead." (Laughter)

Another thing I am going to suggest to you from experience is this: You are president of your club, and you are responsible. You have a secretary. Many, many secretaries are very, very lax in their work. If you ever have a chance to be district governor, you will know that your reports coming from your secretaries is one of the thorns in the side of a district governor. I wish you would check up on your secretaries all through the year and see that they get their reports in promptly and take care of their duties.

You may have a secretary who has been in your club for years and years and years and thinks he is running it. He may get you in a jack pot during the year and you will wish you could get out in a hurry.

Watch these fellows. They are fine men. I am not asking you to feel they are not as good as you are. They are all Rotarians, but some of them are inclined to let things slide, and when they do they are getting their president in bad. He is responsible. Take the responsibility upon yourself for the management of your club from start to finish, and I am sure you will have a very successful year.

(The meeting adjourned at nine forty-five o'clock.)

Club Secretaries Assembly

For Clubs Having 35 Members or Less

Thursday Morning, June 23, 1938

The club secretaries' assembly for clubs having thirty five or less members, convened at eight-fifteen o'clock, in room 209, Sir Francis Drake Hotel, S. H. Jones, secretary, Rotary club, Marion, Alabama, U. S. A., presiding.

Chairman Jones: The first thing for us to do is to introduce ourselves. My name is Sam Jones, and I am secretary of the Rotary club of Marion, Alabama.

I will introduce our vice chairman, Holger Schroder of Homewood, Illinois. His classification is baking, and he is secretary of his club.

My classification, incidentally, is Protestant churches.

The secretary of this assembly is Kenneth Gillespie. He has the classification of florist. He is the secretary of his club, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, and governor nominee of his district.

I should like for each of you fellows just to stand and tell us who you are and where you come from, if you do not mind, beginning on my left here. Let's get acquainted first of all.

(Those present arose and announced their names, cities, and classifications.)

Chairman Jones: Getting down to business, our problem this morning is to consider together some of the functions of the secretary, the place of the secretary in making the Rotary club a success. First of all it is my conviction that the secretary, if he is a good one, must necessarily be a sort of spark plug for the entire club. I believe that the secretary is more largely responsible for the proper functioning of the club than any other person. The president, to be sure, is the one who is out in front. He is the spearhead of the thing, but, after all, his position is somewhat in the nature of an honorary position, and he can be a promoter, and should be, but the man who does the work is the secretary. You fellows who have served as secretaries, of course, have found that out. That being the case, we should take our task seriously, we should seek to understand our task, and we should be willing to exemplify the true Rotary spirit of service in doing our task.

Then I think the fact that we come from the smaller clubs is a significant thing, for the smaller clubs in the very nature of the case are usually either clubs that have just begun their work or clubs in smaller communities, probably the latter, and if it be a new club or a club in a small community, that club has some problems that are peculiar, problems which are not met in exactly the same way and the same degree in the larger clubs, the older clubs, or clubs in larger communities. Now it is not the place of the chairman to talk a great deal, but we want some talking done. We want you fellows just to open up and say what you think about this matter. The topics that we have been asked to discuss, or that have been suggested for us, are two. First, How can a club secretary make himself most useful to his Rotary club, and the second one

is, Is it advisable to have a permanent secretary in a Rotary club? There are other questions, of course, that are germane to our problem which will doubtless present themselves to your minds. Anything that is pertinent to the work of the secretary of the club, I think would be quite in order, and we should be very glad to have discussion of those questions.

I am wondering if Charlie Dyer may not have something to say by way of introducing this thing. He handles the correspondence with this group of clubs, at the central office in Chicago.

ROTARIAN CHARLES DYER (Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.): Chairman Sam, since this group does represent the small Rotary clubs, I have an idea that they will hear enough from me during the year without my saying anything now. I came to learn rather than to try to tell you anything. I am anxious to know just what the secretaries of the small Rotary clubs are thinking and what they are considering as their problem, so that we can give more study to that back in the secretariat.

While the work of the secretary of the small club may be less in degree or in detail than it is in the larger club, it is nonetheless important. I served as secretary of a small Rotary club myself before going to the secretariat, and I know that the secretary must carry a considerable part of the load in each successive administration, and a great deal depends upon the manner in which that secretary does carry the load and cooperates with his president.

My job at the secretariat is answering the questions from the smaller clubs, those having less than twenty-eight members, and I shall be glad to try to answer any questions. If we cannot answer them now, we will try to send you the answer later.

CHAIRMAN JONES: Thank you very much, Charlie, for coming down. It is worth a great deal for us to know that we have somebody there who is not just a person in an office, but that we have some one there who has done the thing that we are trying to do and whose special responsibility is to look after the work of these smaller clubs, that it will be given a measure of personal attention that it would not have otherwise, and I know we appreciate that fact.

Well, our meeting is open now. Let's see if we cannot get somewhere in actually facing our own problems together. Who is going to say something first? What have you on your minds?

How can a secretary make himself useful in his club? Am I right in supposing that the secretary has a responsibility that is greater or more important than others, or is the secretary simply a person to keep a record? What about it? Let's hear from you.

ROTARIAN H. W. ROBINSON (Grass Valley, Calif., U. S. A.): I was president of our club and they promoted me to secretary. (Laughter) I think a secretary's main duty is to back up his president in every way possible to see that his administration is a success, and, of course, that gets into all the problems of Rotary.

ROTARIAN ROBERT A. LUNDY (Alturas, Calif., U. S. A.): I should like to ask, does the secretary have to do the president's work if the president does not do it?

ROTARIAN ADOLPH MEESE (St. Helena, Calif., U. S. A.): He does, as a rule.

ROTARIAN J. B. STONE (Miami, Arizona, U. S. A.): I have been president

and I have been secretary for the last ten years. I have found, in serving under ten different presidents, that it is not advisable to try to take over the president's duty, but I do think that your president leans on you more than 75 per cent of his administration to know what is to be done, just the same as the secretary falls back on the secretariat in Chicago if the president calls on him for some program material or something that he does not have. I never have known a time that the secretariat has failed to come through with some information. Sometimes they say, "This is a program on which we do not have a big file. We will give you what we have, and please return any successes or any suggestions that you may have that we may have them in our file for other clubs."

I believe in this question of continuity of secretaries. I believe that the longer you keep a secretary in your club, the better your club is going to be, just exactly as Ches Perry is in the organization in Chicago. Ches has grown up with the organization. It is just exactly like taking a man and putting him in the factory as an office boy and letting him come up through the factory to general manager, if they want to know that they have somebody upon whom they can fall back.

I have had one of those binders with all the pamphlets and I thought that I was up to date on my pamphlets of Rotary International. However, the pamphlets had outgrown the binder, so this spring I sent in for a new binder, and rather than take any chances on what I had I asked them to send me a new binder with all the pamphlets up to date. If you fellows haven't done that, you are going to get a surprise when you get that new binder back. It is a great big binder and it has more information in it than you ever thought was packed in one binder.

CHAIRMAN JONES: Thank you very much for that. Rotary is moving and growing and we may think we know all about it, and yet we will find out that some things have happened since we went to school if we do not keep right up. I think that is a splendid suggestion. Perhaps the secretary is more responsible for getting that information to members than any other person.

ROTARIAN ROBERT A. LUNDY (Alturas, Calif., U. S. A.): Where do you get this binder that he is talking about. I am a newly-elected secretary. I have two weeks' freedom before I take my office and then I suppose that I will be plunged into a lot of work. I am not trying to get out of work. I want to do my fair share, but just the same I do not want to do the work of anybody else. I want the president to do his job properly, and yet I want to fill my cog in the wheel and to do my share of it.

Does the secretary have to keep those pamphlets on file?

ROTARIAN J. B. STONE (Miami, Arizona, U. S. A.): Yes.

ROTARIAN ROBERT A. LUNDY: And if somebody wants one he furnishes it?

ROTARIAN J. B. STONE (Miami, Arizona, U. S. A.): If you do not keep track of these pamphlets, though, you will never get them back. I let a member take my book and about the second or third day I call on him for it. If you put those pamphlets out separately, they will be on their desks and eventually they will be shoved off into the waste basket.

CHAIRMAN JONES: You can get that whole binder of pamphlets from the secretariat for $3, and it is a good volume.

ROTARIAN ROY COUNCILMAN (Vista, Calif., U. S. A.): A former secretary

had made it a practice when we had a new member coming into the club to give him the code of ethics and along with it quite a complete list of these pamphlets. We thought it probably was educational. I thought it was a very good idea, and I should like to know if that is a waste of good material, or if you think that it is a good plan to continue to give a set of the main pamphlets to new members as they come in.

ROTARIAN CHARLES DYER: I might inject at this point, because he did mention the code of ethics, that what was known as the code of ethics is no longer carried in stock at Chicago, and it has not been for some eight or nine years. It appears in the manual of procedure, and that is the only place that the code of ethics is printed. We have in place of that a statement entitled "My Vocation," which with the four objects of Rotary, with a very attractive lithographic emblem of Rotary in colors, many clubs are using for presentation to new members.

Last year we developed a new pamphlet entitled "Welcome to Rotary," pamphlet No. 52, which is especially designed for presentation to new members. The flyleaf carries a place for you to enter the man's name, signed by the president and the secretary of the club. It is made attractive, so that the man will not only want to read it, but will desire to keep it. That pamphlet is very widely used as presentation material to new members, because it condenses within one pamphlet the information that he should have at the very beginning.

Then each new member, as the secretary reports his name to the secretariat, is sent a letter of greeting over the signature of Secretary Perry, together with a copy of the statement "My Vocation" and other essential papers that he should have, and a postal card for his use in sending back for other pamphlets that he would like to have. There are nine or ten pamphlets listed on that postal card, and all a new member has to do is to check that and send it in and he automatically receives those pamphlets. This one that I mentioned, "Welcome to Rotary," is not included. That is for direct presentation by the club. "Welcome to Rotary" is pamphlet No. 52 and we have it on display at the convention secretariat. If any of you haven't seen that pamphlet, I suggest that you stop in and take a look at it.

ROTARIAN ROY COUNCILMAN (Vista, Calif., U. S. A.): That is a complete summary of all these other pamphlets, it seems to me.

ROTARIAN CHARLES DYER (Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.): It is somewhat of a summary. It boils down into one pamphlet the information that a new member should have in the beginning. Members come into the clubs who are particularly interested in some certain phase of Rotary work. If he is a man who would naturally be interested in boys work, the secretary should see that he gets the boys work pamphlets, instead of having a standard set of pamphlets. Try to select those pamphlets that will call his attention to the fact that Rotary is doing some of the work that he is interested in.

CHAIRMAN JONES: Don't you think, too, that sometimes there is a danger of just flooding a man with literature which he will not read? It discourages him if you just give him a great stack of stuff and say, "Here, now read this," but if you have something that is concise and pertinent to his own interest and needs, which will attract his attention and immediately interest him, he will probably read it.

ROTARIAN CHARLES DYER: That is the principal reason for developing pamphlet No. 52, because he will read that, whereas he will not read a lot of the literature that you may give him.

VICE CHAIRMAN SCHRODER: I have found that if people buy a thing instead of having it given to them, they generally will use it. I think we have eight or nine members in our club who have the whole set of pamphlets, and each one of them paid $3 for them. I am sure they are using them, too. We send down to the secretariat for them as the orders come in. I think that you secretaries will find that if you advertise them just the least bit there are any number of members in your clubs who will buy them.

ROTARIAN HAROLD S. DAVIDSON (Cloverdale, Calif., U. S. A.): To what extent should the secretary feel himself responsible for the members who miss a meeting, making up their attendance at some other time?

ROTARIAN ADOLPH MEESE: I believe that in our club our membership committee is very, very strict and follows up those delinquents immediately after the meeting. The membership committee always comes to me and wants to know who has been in attendance, if they do not know, and who has not been, and I keep in close touch with that and the fellowship committee, and we go right after them and generally get results.

ROTARIAN J. E. MAY (Forest Grove, Oregon, U. S. A.): If the attendance committee does not call on me for those names, I have them all written out and I hand them over to them and let them get busy on them.

CHAIRMAN JONES: In other words, you take the initiative and see that they do get those names.

ROTARIAN ADOLPH MEESE: Our attendance is very good and it is very seldom necessary.

CHAIRMAN JONES: Very good. I wish you would tell us how you get that way.

ROTARIAN ADOLPH MEESE: Fellowship.

ROTARIAN JOHN T. RATHJEN (Salmon, Idaho, U. S. A.): It is all right for you boys who are located in towns close to each other, but in my small town it is 100 miles to the next Rotary club and it is pretty hard to make up attendance. But we keep pounding on it and keep trying, and practically everybody who is in town attends because I get busy on the telephone and see that they do. I should add that we have had an average attendance of eighty-seven per cent since last June.

CHAIRMAN JONES: It has occurred to me to ask this question in that connection: What is the use of making up attendance anyway?

ROTARIAN JOHN T. RATHJEN: It is the price of membership.

ROTARIAN GEORGE H. PROCTOR (Tonopah, Nev., U. S. A.): I feel that the secretary, if he is interested in Rotary, has his responsibility, along with the other members, in seeking to keep the attendance up to what it should be, so that the member may be a good Rotarian regardless of whether that club stands in the attendance contest at the top or bottom.

ROTARIAN J. B. STONE: We had the sad experience of driving two good men out of our club by harping too heavily on attendance. We are very fortunately situated, much better than these other boys. We have one club seven miles away and one club twenty miles away, but we found that we drove two men, who were good men, out of our club because we simply climbed on them for 100 per cent attendance.

ROTARIAN JOHN R. BURROWS (Belle Plane, Iowa, U. S. A.): We have had in our club the same experience. A former secretary kept pounding on attendance. We had something like sixty consecutive 100 per cent meetings and drove several members out, and we felt that it was a sacrifice to continue such a record. Now we make no special effort to get the members to make up and our attendance record is generally around 94 per cent. So I feel that you can work too hard on them.

ROTARIAN LESTER H. SAGER (Culver City, Calif., U. S. A.): We have had something similar to that trouble in our club. When our club was chartered I think we ran something like three years with 100 per cent meetings.

There is a question in my mind as to how to break this up, because I know definitely it places a responsibility upon a person bringing a new member in, and I believe that we have a lot of good men in our town who should be Rotarians, but who will not be 100 per cent Rotarians, and I should like to have some suggestions along the lines of educating some of our older members that 100 per cent maybe is not the main topic of Rotary.

I believe that on attendance the main thing is your program chairman. If you get a good, live program chairman, his programs will make these fellows want to be there.

ROTARIAN ADOLPH MEESE: I think that the secretary of the Cloverdale club is here. They had a number of 100 per cent meetings, and broke them up purposely.

ROTARIAN HAROLD S. DAVIDSON (Cloverdale, Calif., U. S. A.): I do not know that we broke them up intentionally, but we broke them up and many of the members were very much relieved to think that we did. It was a great relief when we found that we had broken the 100 per cent record because some of the men were feeling that it was a real sacrifice to keep that attendance up.

ROTARIAN ROY COUNCILMAN (Vista, Calif., U. S. A.): It seems to me a great mistake for club members to get the idea that they should attend a club for a 100 per cent record. That is far beyond the point that Rotary wishes, it seems to me. If a man can take enough pride in his club to want to have a good attendance record, that is fine and shows the Rotary spirit. If you can get a man to attend regularly for a while, even if it is under pressure, he will finally get the habit. We put no pressure on our members whatever, with the exception of mentioning it once in a while. When we have a good record we always announce it. If we have a 100 per cent meeting, or up in the nineties, for the month or for the week, we always announce it, and it seems to have created quite an interest in attendance, not to get this high record but to want to be there.

ROTARIAN RAY MOUSER (Holtville, Calif., U. S. A.): Our secretary last year and this year happened to be the same man. I am succeeding him. So I asked him the other day exactly how he had accomplished it, and he said, "It was not done by driving or anything of that kind, but was primarily due to the programs which were put on at the different meetings."

They have followed the policy of developing programs that include one or two men who are rather lacking in interest, and you would be surprised how quickly those men become actively interested again.

CHAIRMAN JONES: I am wondering if the gentleman who has just spoken, or some one else, might elaborate just a little on the extent to which the secretary

is responsible for having these programs. I think it goes without saying that the program is the heart of the thing, that people will go where they are getting something, and if you give them something they like, they will come back for more. To what extent can we as secretaries function in the accomplishment of that purpose?

ROTARIAN RAY MOUSER: This year they appointed a permanent program chairman for the entire year, which I think is a considerable hardship on that individual man. The outgoing secretary becomes the president this year, and he has talked to me about what plan he should pursue in regard to selecting a program chairman, whether by months or a permanent program chairman. At least in our club that is the most important thing, having a good program chairman.

ROTARIAN J. B. STONE: A number of years ago I was rather fascinated with the idea of the Oakland club. You take a certain number of men out of your club according to the size of your club. We have thirty-six members. We have six groups of six men each. Each one of these groups is responsible for a series of programs. We start with group No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and then we begin again. We have a meeting of the aims and objects committee at least twice a year, some times oftener, where these programs are outlined. The way those groups work, every man in the group has something to do.

Every week one member of this group has to take over the publishing of the weekly bulletin. One man is chairman of the meeting. One man looks after the talk. Another man looks after the entertainment. We are the only club in the 111th district that has operated on the group system, and we have operated on that system for the last fifteen years. We find that that takes your program questions away from some particular man or some particular group. In that period of time I do not believe that we have had a group fall down on us.

If the president is a good president, he always has a program up his sleeve if somebody falls down.

CHAIRMAN JONES: All right, we are ready for the second lap of this race. How many clubs represented here publish some kind of a bulletin? Raise your hand if your club publishes a bulletin. That is approximately half of the clubs represented here, I believe. Is there anybody here who does not know about the bulletin service which is available from the secretariat? There are two or three of you.

You can get from the secretariat a form bulletin which is printed on one side. You can put in the name of your club and the date, and you can print, type, or mimeograph whatever you wish on the blank side of it, and send it out or distribute it to the members of your club, however you wish. That is the simplest and least expensive type of bulletin that I know anything about, and it carries some pretty good Rotary information, week by week. It costs 30¢ a week for thirty copies. It will do a good deal toward solving this problem of attendance, because it keeps it right up, a week-by-week report. If you want to use it for that, you can include the names of those who are absent, and so on.

ROTARIAN ROY COUNCILMAN: How far is the secretary supposed to go on publishing this club publication?

CHAIRMAN JONES: My opinion is that unless the secretary assumes that responsibility it is not likely to be done. Who should be responsible for the work of publishing a bulletin?

VICE CHAIRMAN SCHRODER: We have a bulletin. Of course, the secretary furnishes the editor with any news that comes in, and we also publish the attendance record in our bulletin and the make-ups.

ROTARIAN DICK ATTINGEN (Niles, California, U. S. A.): We have been organized only since last October, but the first thing we did was to form a publication committee. The chairman, of course, usually holds the sack on that and does all the work, but the day before he is to send his notes in he goes around to the different members of the committee, and they have different things to find out, which takes in the attendance of the club, notices that come from Rotary International, the program for the following week, and also a few remarks on the program for the past week, and we find that just by letting the publication committee handle it, it works out very fine.

ROTARIAN LESTER H. SAGER (Culver City, Calif., U. S. A.): We have a chairman of this paper, and he makes each member more or less print this paper each week. In other words, he just goes down the roster. If anybody misses, of course, he is fined at the next meeting, but that does not get him out of the obligation of still printing the paper. I think it is a wonderful opportunity to make these fellows think about Rotary. We have learned that to write one of these papers the average fellow has to think, and the more you make your members think the better club you will have. At least that has been our experience. Some of our very quiet members have written some pretty swell papers.

CHAIRMAN JONES: In connection with that, the man who had been secretary of our club for about twenty years and who has kind of taken me under his wing, since I am a newcomer into the fold, warned me a day or two ago that it is possible for the secretary to become the whole club. He said, "The secretary does have a tremendous responsibility, and he is responsible for nearly everything in the club, as a matter of fact, but it is possible for him to do a great deal of work that other people ought to be doing and it is not to the best interest of the club for him to do it." He pointed out that since he has come to this convention, being away from his own club just two meetings, the attendance has already fallen down. They reported to him by mail that the lowest attendance they have ever had in years has been recorded in his absence. He has made it his business to look after everybody and everything.

Distribute the responsibility by putting it on to somebody and telling him, "If you do not do it, it won't be done," and perhaps it might better not be done a few times, and let somebody else be responsible for its not being done, than for the secretary to do everything.

This question has been presented, and I will pass it on to you. What kind of arrangements do your clubs have with reference to paying the expenses of the secretary? A secretary incurs a good deal of expense in the performance of his duty. How are those matters handled usually? Are you able to properly reimburse yourself for the outlay that is incurred? Are your clubs generous with you or rather stingy? Do you have a good deal of personal expense, which cannot be absorbed in your expense account, and so on?

ROTARIAN ROBERT A. LUNDY: I know from experience that our club is quite generous with the secretary. In our modest budget of $2,000 a year we provide for all the secretary's expenses so far as postage and communications are concerned. They send the secretary to the district governor's assembly once a year,

and I am sure that if there was any special expense, the club would stand back of the secretary.

ROTARIAN J. B. STONE: How many of these small club secretaries are also the treasurers?

CHAIRMAN JONES: That is nearly all of them it seems to me. Are there any paid secretaries in this group, that is, secretaries that receive some remuneration for their services?

ROTARIAN LESTER H. SAGER: I have my dues paid. We have a more or less novel way of collecting dues, which has taken quite a little work off of our secretary-treasurer. Four or five years ago we found ourselves in the position that it was pretty tough to collect any sum of money at one clip, and our president at that time got one jump ahead and we collect dues every meeting. In other words, our luncheon is $1.25 for each member, and I think our luncheon costs something like 60¢ and the balance goes as dues. If a member misses a meeting, he has to pay 75¢ on his return as his dues. We have found that this is the easiest, safest way to keep your delinquencies down. The secretary can hardly do all that work, so we have a treasurer and it is his duty to keep these collections up. He pays for the luncheons and applies the rest as dues, and from the fellow who misses he collects 75¢. If any of you fellows are having a tough job to collect $12.50 or $25 at a clip, I think this is a plan that will eliminate all of your troubles.

ROTARIAN R. P. KENNICOTT (South Pasadena, Calif., U. S. A.): We collect our dues once a month, at the rate of $1.25 a week, which includes the dinner and the dues. We collect one month in advance, which makes it easier on the secretary to keep track.

ROTARIAN H. E. HOLLER (Hollis, Okla., U. S. A.): We have twenty members, and I have been the secretary for eight years. The collecting of dues has been hard to handle. I collect $2 during the month. I try to collect it at the first meeting, but if I don't get around at the first meeting, I will get it at the next. All we pay is $2 a month plus our meals, and we have found that we can get along.

We had twenty-nine members and charged $5 a month. The depression hit us, we got on a cost basis, and we are just continuing that way now. We stay right around twenty members all the time. In a small town I have found that twenty pretty good members are better than twenty-five members with a few bad ones.

ROTARIAN CLAYTON J. GOODPASTOR (Roseville, Calif., U. S. A.): I should like to know where they do not charge by the month, but just collect for the meal, how much over the cost of the meal they generally charge. At the present time we have about a 3¢ rebate to our kitty, as we call it, and we find that it is not going to be enough to take care of our overhead and necessary expenses.

ROTARIAN R. P. KENNICOTT: Our fees run about 15¢ over the actual cost of the meals, including the dues.

ROTARIAN CLAYTON J. GOODPASTOR: What do your meals cost?

ROTARIAN R. P. KENNICOTT: They average 65¢.

ROTARIAN LESTER H. SAGER: Our meals cost 67¢ and we charge visiting Rotarians 75¢ and members $1.25. So that gives us a leeway of 8¢ on every

visitor, and then the dues are actually 58¢ a week. We find that we can get by very nicely on that set-up. If a member misses a meeting, of course, he is obligated for his dues and he pays 75¢ instead of 58¢.

ROTARIAN R. P. KENNICOTT: As I said, ours are paid a month in advance, and if a member makes up his attendance at another place, he is offered a rebate of 65¢, although it is very seldom that it is collected.

ROTARIAN JOHN T. RATHJEN: We collect our dues quarterly, $12 a quarter, which is quite a little, but we had to buy our own dishes, we have our own piano, and we have to hire a hall and to hire our own cook, because there isn't a restaurant in our town large enough to accommodate the twenty-eight members. We collect the quarter period in advance and those who miss the meetings are just out. We have found that this works by far the best. We tried the individual meetings, and we tried semiannually, but it was a little too much at one chunk. We cut it down to quarterly and it worked out very nicely that way.

We tried having a regular committee for the programs, and it did not work out very well. So in the last year and a half, we have been making each member put on a program for one week. At the beginning of the quarter he knows his exact date for his program, and he is notified again the week before. We have had good programs now for a year and haven't missed one. Every once in a while we leave a vacancy for general discussion or visitors, etc.

ROTARIAN RAY MOUSER (Holtville, Calif., U. S. A.): Under that system is there not some danger of not covering in a broad enough way the field that Rotary International would like to have us cover in our programs? Where you have your individual members conducting the programs, have you some guiding head for your programs throughout the year, in order to cover your international programs, your youth programs, and so on?

ROTARIAN JOHN T. RATHJEN: When we first started to have individual programs we had the trouble of having them more or less of the vaudeville type, so to speak, but we have cut it down to quarters and have divided the quarters off for vocational or boys work or such as that, and the programs run more or less along that line for that quarter.

CHAIRMAN JONES: If you will indulge the chair just this statement, I believe that it is a mistake to permit ourselves to become a collecting agency and to string out the collection of dues all over the map. Personally I have this understanding with the members of my club: Your dues are payable semiannually. That is according to our by-laws. So much the first of July and so much January first. You will be given a statement just before the time, and you will be given a certain time in which to pay and then if it isn't paid your membership is terminated. We were rather arbitrary and hard-boiled about it. The fellows know that they are going to pay up or get out; they do one or the other and we don't have much trouble about it. I rather think that is a pretty good way to do it. It will save you a lot of worry about whether a fellow is going to pay his dues. Let him do the worrying about whether he is going to pay them.

As far as the meals are concerned, the fellow pays just what the hotel charges for serving that meal. It happens to be very cheap down South. We can get a good dinner for 50¢, and they gladly pay that. Then their dues are paid semiannually, and that is all there is to it.

We have not discussed this second question at all. Maybe some of you would like to make a remark on it. Do you think we should have permanent secre-

taries of clubs? What advantage is there in having a man remain in the office of secretary?

ROTARIAN CLAYTON J. GOODPASTOR: Does that not depend a great deal on whether you have a standard form of bookkeeping, so that the next secretary can just take over where you have left off? If every secretary who comes in has his own particular set of books and in the course of a few years you have a multitude of different sets of books, nobody knows where anything is.

ROTARIAN HAROLD S. DAVIDSON: I think that in most clubs the secretary is practically a permanent institution is he not?

VICE CHAIRMAN SCHRODER: Isn't it really depriving the rest of the members from learning more about Rotary if you have a more or less permanent secretary? A term of two or three years should be enough and then give somebody else a chance, because, after all, the more work you do in Rotary, the more you get to know about it.

ROTARIAN LESTER H. SAGER: I believe that is the right idea. We had a secretary for about five years, and we were up against that thing of a one-man club.

I believe this gentleman said that you should change your secretary about every two or three years because it is a wonderful opportunity to know the working parts of Rotary. I would not miss it for the world, but I would not have it more than two or three years.

ROTARIAN ERNEST O. CASEY (Fairfax, Okla., U. S. A.): In our club we rotate the secretary yearly. There have been only one or two who have ever served more than two years. I think it is a splendid opportunity to build up your Rotary club and to make the members of your club understand more about Rotary. Usually the man who gets the secretary's job has done some service for the club, understands Rotary, and is a pretty good worker and is really interested.

CHAIRMAN JONES: Let's hear from some of you fellows who have been secretaries for ten or fifteen years.

ROTARIAN SCOTT (Falfurrias, Texas, U. S. A.): Our club started in 1927. We had a change in secretaries the first two or three years, and then they put me in as secretary and I have been secretary ever since. The attitude of some of the members is such it is leading toward a one-man club. They are just putting too much responsibility on me and they act like they think it is my club. So I am quitting. I think somebody else ought to have the job.

I believe, as it has already been expressed here a time or two, the secretary has a chance to get a lot of information, and it is put on him to get this information, so that he really takes more interest than the average man in the club, and I think that the job ought to be rotated. I do not know that the idea is so much better for the secretarial record, but as an educational feature, the job should be rotated.

ROTARIAN GEORGE M. SLINGERLAND (Sayre, Pa., U. S. A.): I came in here with the idea of not getting on my feet, but I just cannot help it. We have had a secretary for twelve years, a very fine man, and he has handled the job very beautifully. We pay our secretary $200 a year. From the thirty-six members you could not get three to take the job under any circumstances if it were $2,000 a year. So I do not know what we are going to do about this idea of rotating the secretaryship. I am afraid it will be a real problem, but we do have a very smoothly running club.

I should like to divert from this subject just a minute and get back to the program subject. It becomes the duty of our vice president to be the chairman of programs for the year. He heads that up absolutely. There is no question about it. If it is a poor program, it is his fault; if there is no program, it is still his fault. They go into that office with that idea in mind, and I will say that it works very well.

CHAIRMAN JONES: You go to your conventions and conferences, to your craft meetings of various sorts, and you hear the speeches and the suggestions, and then you go back to your jobs and do the best you can with what you have to do, using your common sense and what information you can get, because every situation has its peculiarities. There are no cut and dried rules or plans that are infallible in every case. If you and I are enough interested in the thing, if we really are willing to sacrifice a bit, to do some work at the job, I think perhaps we have enough information with which we can get along somehow in the situation which we face. That is true in our own trades, our own professions, our own crafts. It is also true in the management or administration of a Rotary club, I think. At least that would be my opinion of the matter, and I pass it on to you for whatever it is worth.

On the other hand, we have gotten some splendid suggestions here. It is an inspiration to get acquainted with fellows who are trying to do the same job. You are struck, I am sure, with the fact that we have so much in common. We come from various sections, we represent various classifications and types of clubs, but still there is a great deal that we have in common. I am glad to meet you fellows, and I think the very impact of a meeting of this kind in the way of fellowship and acquaintance is worth a very great deal to us. I personally have made notes of some very helpful suggestions. It really has been for me a meeting that is very helpful. The best, in fact, that the convention has afforded from that standpoint, because the suggestions made here bear directly upon the thing that each of us is trying to do. Now, a minute or so before the time is up, I declare this meeting adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at nine forty-five o'clock.)

PROGRAM

TWENTY-NINTH

ANNUAL CONVENTION

of

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Convention theme:

The Application of the Ideal of Service

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

June 19th to 24th, 1938

Sunday, June 19

8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. **Registration in the Municipal Auditorium, Civic Center**

8:30 p.m. **San Francisco Symphony Orchestra**
Gaetano Merola, Conducting, with Elena Guirola Hitchcock, Concert Pianist, and Charles F. Bulotti, Tenor; Uda Waldrop at the piano

Monday, June 20

8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. **Registration in the Municipal Auditorium, Civic Center**

9:30 a.m. **Council on Legislation (Opening Session)**
Place: Veterans' Hall, Veterans' Building, Civic Center
Note: Continued on Tuesday and Wednesday

10:00 a.m. **Crippled Children Assembly**
Topic for Discussion:
Essential steps in a program of crippled children work
a) The survey
b) The clinic
c) Follow-up work
d) Formation of local, state or provincial societies
Chairman: Frank C. Barnes, Past Governor, Manistee, Michigan, U. S. A.
Vice-Chairman: Samuel L. Ziegler, Member, Rotary Club, San Francisco, California, U. S. A.
Secretary: Arthur S. Crites, Past Governor, Bakersfield, California, U. S. A.
Place: Sunshine School, Twenty-fifth and Florida Streets

10:00 a.m. **Rotary Public Relations Conference**
Topic for Discussion:
Implementing the public relations activities of the Rotary Club
What cooperation is needed to secure more effective use; and how can greater and more effective use be made of the following media for disseminating the message of Rotary to the public?

Note: All officers and committeemen mentioned in this program are of "Rotary International" unless otherwise indicated.

1. The press
2. The radio
3. Motion pictures
4. Spoken word
5. Rotary literature

Chairman: Marvin C. Park, Governor, 107th District, Beverly Hills, California, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Joel C. Harris, Jr., Past Governor, Atlanta, Georgia, U. S. A.

Secretary: Charles Reeve Vanneman, Past Governor, Albany, New York, U. S. A.

Place: Italian Room, St. Francis Hotel

Those Who Should Attend: Rotarians in the newspaper classification, public relations counsellors, managers of radio stations, publishers of business magazines, editors of Rotary district and regional magazines, advertising men, and others in related classifications who address themselves to the general public.

11:00 a.m. **Club Song Leaders' Assembly**

Topic for Discussion:

Singing in Rotary

a) The song leader's qualifications
b) What, when and why sing?

Chairman: Arthur Shank, Convention Song Leader, Glendale, California, U. S. A.

Secretary: Irving Steinel, Convention Pianist, Glendale, California, U. S. A.

Place: Borgia Room, St. Francis Hotel.

First Plenary Session

Fox Theatre

2:00 p.m. **Assembly**

2:15 p.m. **Opening Pageant**

2:20 p.m. **Call to Order—**

James G. Card, Chairman, Convention Committee, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., presiding

2:25 p.m. **Addresses of Welcome—**

Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco
M. H. Crowe, President, Rotary Club of San Francisco

2:35 p.m. **Responses—**

Ernesto Santos Bastos, Administrative Advisor for Portugal, Lisbon, Portugal
Frank L. Mulholland, Past President, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

2:45 p.m. **Adoption of Convention Program**

2:50 p.m. **Presentation of the President of Rotary International, Maurice Duperrey, to the convention**

2:55 p.m. **Presentation, by the President, of the General Officers, District Governors, and Committeemen**

3:05 p.m. **Presentation of Past Presidents of Rotary International**

3:15 p.m. **Announcements, Greetings, etc.**

3:25 p.m. **Address of the President of Rotary International**
Maurice Duperrey, Paris, France
"Around the World with Rotary"

4:05 p.m. **Recess**

4:15 p.m. **Meeting of Delegates from the United States**
(for preparation of a list of candidates from which five directors nominee from the United States will be selected)
Place: Opera House

4:15 p.m. **Meeting of Delegates from Great Britain and Ireland**
(for selection of nominee for director from Great Britain and Ireland)
Place: Civic Auditorium

4:15 p.m. **Meeting of Delegates from Canada and Newfoundland**
(for selection of nominee for director from Canada and Newfoundland)
Place: Civic Auditorium

4:15 p.m. **Meeting of Latin American Advisory Assembly**
Chairman: Armando de Arruda Pereira, Second Vice-President, São Paulo, Brazil
Place: Civic Auditorium

4:15 p.m. **Meeting of Leaders of Vocational Craft Assemblies**
Chairman: Richard H. Wells, Member, Aims and Objects Committee, Pocatello, Idaho, U. S. A.
Place: California Room, Palace Hotel

4:15 p.m. **Meeting of Leaders of Discussion Assemblies**
(other than Club Song Leaders, Crippled Children, Rotary Public Relations Conference, and Vocational Craft)
Chairman: Walter D. Head, Member, Aims and Objects Committee, Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A.
Place: French Parlor, Palace Hotel

4:15 p.m. **Get-Acquainted Meeting for Young People**

Chairman: Richards Parker Lyon, Piedmont, California, U. S. A.

Associate Chairman: Geraldine P. Young, Berkeley, California, U. S. A.

Place: Concert Room, Palace Hotel

8:30 p.m. **Evening of World-wide Fellowship in the San Francisco Civic Center**

Band Concert and Promenade, Civic Center Plaza

Illumination of Municipal Buildings

Mayor's Reception to President of Rotary International, City Hall, 9:30 p.m.

Musical Programme, Opera House: Informal Entertainment and Dance, House of Friendship

Tuesday, June 21

10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon **District and Regional Rotary Magazine Editors Assembly**

Topics for Discussion:

Have we been of any help to each other during the past year?

How may we be of greater help to each other?

What might the central office do for us that it does not now do?

How do we obtain our—

a) subscribers?
b) editorial matter?
c) advertisements?

Place: Room No. 221, Sir Francis Drake Hotel

10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon **THE CONVENTION MEETS BY VOCATIONS**

Every Rotarian is a business or professional man. As such he finds his most immediate opportunity for service in his vocational contacts. Recognizing the importance of this opportunity, the convention committee has left Tuesday morning clear for vocational craft assemblies, and has arranged for forty meetings for the discussion of topics related to this phase of service.

In arranging the following assemblies, consideration of logical groups and of suitable available meeting places governed the final decision. Some Rotarians may find that their principal interest will lie with groups other than the ones in which their classifications are listed. It is suggested that each Rotarian study the complete list and attend the group with which he finds his closest affiliation or related interest.

The purposes of these vocational craft assemblies are:

1) fellowship among Rotarians in allied classifications, and
2) an opportunity to discuss the application of vocational service principles in the several areas of commerce, industry, and professional activity.

The leadership and the places of meeting will contribute to make these assemblies both interesting and helpful.

Some Rotarians may wish to meet in small informal groups at subsequent periods during convention week. On these occasions they would find opportunity to discuss particular subjects which could not be considered in the craft assemblies. Such informal groups, arranged by the participants, are encouraged.

Each Rotarian is urged to read this list carefully, to decide which group contains the classifications most nearly allied to his own, and to be prompt in attendance.

Topics for Discussion:

1. In my business contacts am I a Rotarian or a member of a Rotary club?
2. Can a person be an employer and a friend of his employes?
3. Vocational bookshelves
4. Ethical problems of trade associations, or lessons from the compulsory code experience

Agriculture—Farming, Horticulture, Livestock, Agricultural Supplies and Equipment

Chairman: Donald J. Burke, Member, Rotary Club, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Glen Eastburn, Member, Rotary Club, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Secretary: O. A. James, Past Governor, Salem, Illinois, U. S. A.

Local Host: Robert W. Krobitzsch

Place: Room 400, Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets

Associations and Business Services—Chambers of Commerce, clubs, boys' work, men's and trade associations, accounting, employment, and other business services

Chairman: Herbert Elles Smith, Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: W. A. Ackland, Member, Rotary Club, Port Alberni, British Columbia, Canada

Secretary: Theodore E. Warren, President-elect, Rotary Club, Ashtabula, Ohio, U. S. A.

Local Host: Louis B. Lundborg

Place: Board of Harbor Commissioners' Room, Ferry Building, Foot of Market Street

Beverages—Alcoholic, non-alcoholic, coffee and tea

Chairman: N. M. Sellers, Member, Rotary Club, Sacramento, California, U. S. A.

Secretary: Martin L. Schmidt, Member, Rotary Club, Louisville, Kentucky, U. S. A.

Local Host: William D. Leahy

Place: Parlor, Bal Tabarin Restaurant, 1025 Columbus Avenue

Building Materials, Construction Service and Supplies—Hardware, equipment, heating and ventilating, plumbing, brick, stone and tile

Chairman: Charles E. Boyd, Member, Rotary Club, Massillon, Ohio, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Gilbert W. Williams, Governor Nominee, 110th District, Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A.

Secretary: George E. Mayer, Member, Rotary Club, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

Local Host: Edward E. Saunders

Place: Gladding McBean Co. Building, 9th and Harrison Streets

Burial—Funeral directing, burial supplies, caskets, cemeteries

Chairman: Orville T. Cronk, Member, Rotary Club, Garden City, New York, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Wm. P. Baynes, Member, Rotary Club, Metropolis, Illinois, U. S. A.

Secretary: M. L. Gibbons, Member, Rotary Club, Mesa, Arizona, U. S. A.

Local Host: Chris S. Mathieson

Place: Golden Gate Undertaking Chapel, 1550 California Street

Chemical Industry—Acids, compressed and liquefied gases, industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals, medicines, perfumes, etc.

Chairman: Adolfo E. Autrey, Governor Nominee, 23rd District, Tampico, Mexico

Vice-Chairman: Grant H. Mastin, Member, Rotary Club, Hawthorne, California, U. S. A.

Secretary: Fred A. Hoyt, Member, Rotary Club, Atlanta, Georgia, U. S. A.

Local Host: James F. Smith

Place: Room 220, St. Francis Hotel

Clothing and Textiles—Men's and women's clothing and accessories, dry goods, rayon, cotton, silk, and wool

Chairman: Fred L. Haas, Member, Rotary Club, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: F. Royce Bush, Member, Rotary Club, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: Charles Crawford, President, Rotary Club, Flint, Michigan, U. S. A.

Local Host: Lester F. Lobe

Place: Concordia Club, Van Ness Avenue, corner Post Street

Coal Industry—Mining and distributing, coke manufacturing

Chairman: Wesley P. Montgomery, Member, Rotary Club, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Chester J. Langdon, Member, Rotary Club, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: William M. Zeller, Member, Rotary Club, Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

Local Host: Herbert S. Shuey

Place: Room 276, Post Office Building, 7th and Mission Streets

Dentistry

Chairman: A. C. Wherry, Past Governor, Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Arthur W. Smith, Member, Rotary Club, Rochester, New York, U. S. A.

Secretary: Mervin M. Rubright, President-elect, Rotary Club, North Canton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Local Host: Dr. Hans W. Sorensen

Place: Auditorium Public Health Building, Polk and Grove Streets

Education—Elementary and secondary schools, and private preparatory schools

Chairman: O. L. McElroy, Member, Rotary Club, Eminence, Kentucky, U. S. A.

Secretary: Egerton W. Byers, President-elect, Rotary Club, Kenora, Ontario, Canada

Local Host: Joseph P. Nourse

Place: Auditorium, John Muir School, Page and Webster Streets

Education—Colleges, universities and libraries

Chairman: Clarence A. Livingston, Member, Rotary Club, Rochester, New York, U. S. A.

Secretary: William J. Mountain, Member, Rotary Club, San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

Local Host: William J. Mountain

Place: Parlor 1, St. Francis Hotel

Electrical Industry—Appliances, batteries, communication equipment, lamp and fixture manufacturing and distributing

Chairman: E. E. Brazier, Member, Rotary Club, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

Secretary: D. D. Sturgeon, Member, Rotary Club, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

Local Host: Raymond M. Alvord

Place: Auditorium, Pacific Gas & Electric Building, 245 Market Street

Engineering—In its various branches

Chairman: D. B. McAllister, Member, Rotary Club, San Luis Potosi, Mexico

Vice-Chairman: George Conrad Diehl, Member, Rotary Club, New York, New York, U. S. A.

Secretary: Roland G. McDonald, President-elect, Rotary Club, East Rochester, New York, U. S. A.

Local Host: Warren H. McBryde

Place: Room 210, St. Francis Hotel

Finance—Commercial and savings banking, trusts, investments, building and loan associations

Chairman: Ed. E. Morris, Past President, Rotary Club, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.

Secretary: Lewis D. Fox, Secretary, Rotary Club, Fort Worth, Texas, U. S. A.

Local Host: Ralph A. Newall

Place: President's Room, Crocker First National Bank, Montgomery at Post Streets

Fine Arts and Photography—Drama, literature, music, painting, sculpture, photography

Chairman: Arthur E. Winter, Past Governor, Altoona, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: J. W. Sigman, Member, Rotary Club, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: Everett M. Clark, Member, Rotary Club, Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A.

Local Host: Paul Elder

Place: Paul Elder Art Gallery, 239 Post Street

Food Industry—Fruits, vegetables, meat, dairy products, fish; Processing and distributing

Chairman: J. A. Mayo, Member, Rotary Club, Charlotte, North Carolina, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: James R. Gill, Member, Rotary Club, Waxahachie, Texas, U. S. A.

Secretary: J. A. Robinson, Member, Rotary Club, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Local Host: Edward C. Fleischmann

Place: Auditorium, Borden Dairy Delivery Co. Plant, 1325 Potrero Avenue

Furniture, Fixtures and Furnishings—For domestic and business use, paints, oils and decorations

Chairman: Carl A. Naugle, Member, Rotary Club, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: Ray Pitts, President-elect, Rotary Club, El Paso, Texas, U. S. A.

Local Host: Gustave Lachman

Place: Banquet Room, Furniture Mart, 10th and Market Streets

Glass Industry—Art, optical, plate, and other glass. Bottle manufacturing and distributing, china and pottery

Chairman: Buell E. Tade, Member, Rotary Club, Phoenix, Arizona, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Paul Weiss, Member, Rotary Club, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

Secretary: Harper J. Ransburg, President, Rotary Club, Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

Local Host: J. Gazzam MacKenzie, Jr.

Place: Room B, Clift Hotel, Geary at Taylor Streets

Government Service—Administration, diplomatic and consular service, conservation, defense, etc.

Chairman: Fred E. Bennion, Past Governor, Helena, Montana, U. S. A.

Secretary: Frank M. Rudolph, Member, Rotary Club, Millburn, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Local Host: Ira S. Lillick

Place: Meeting Room of the Pacific Center of the Institute of Public Relations, 1795 California Street

Hospitals and Institutions—Homes for children and aged, asylums, penal institutions. Also medical equipment and supplies

Chairman: Hubert T. Johnson, Governor Nominee, 128th District, Waco, Texas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Gustavo E. Alvarez, Governor Nominee, 42nd District, Santa Ana, El Salvador

Secretary: L. N. Smith, Member, Rotary Club, Swissvale, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Local Host: William V. Olney

Place: Meeting Room, St. Francis Hospital, Bush and Hyde Streets

Hotels, Resorts, and Restaurants and Recreation—Exhibitions, fairs, billiard and bowling parlors, amusement parks, theaters, etc.

Chairman: Chas. W. Adams, Member, Rotary Club, Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A.

Secretary: H. W. Boulter, Member, Rotary Club, Butte, Montana, U. S. A.

Local Host: Archibald H. Price

Place: Rose Bowl, Palace Hotel

Ice and Cold Storage—Ice-manufacturing or harvesting and distributing, cold storage

Chairman: Francis W. Harris, Member, Rotary Club, Coatesville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: Donald H. Fry, Member, Rotary Club, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.

Local Host: Charles K. Melrose

Place: Room 660, Mills Tower Building, 220 Bush Street

Insurance—Casualty, fire, life, marine, etc.

Chairman: Guy C. Livesay, President-elect, Rotary Club, Centralia, Illinois, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Alex W. Tippett, Member, Rotary Club, Louisville, Kentucky, U. S. A.

Secretary: R. B. Means, Member, Rotary Club, Huntsville, Texas, U. S. A.

Local Host: Edward T. Cairns

Place: Auditorium, Insurance Brokers Exchange, 2nd Floor, Merchants Exchange Building, 465 California Street

Iron and Steel Industry—Manufacturing and distributing, metal working—aluminum, brass, enamel ware, tin, etc.

Chairman: Edward W. Bitzer, Member, Rotary Club, Muskegon, Michigan, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Martin Herstrom, Member, Rotary Club, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

Secretary: Walter W. Hendrix, Member, Rotary Club, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Local Host: John D. Fenstermacher

Place: Parlor D, Clift Hotel

Jewelry and Watches—Mining, manufacturing, and distributing gems, manufacturing and distributing gold, silver, jewelry and novelties

Chairman: V. Dayton Boyson, Member, Rotary Club, Long Beach, California, U. S. A.

Secretary: Arleigh R. Kerr, President-elect, Rotary Club, Compton, California, U. S. A.

Local Host: Prentiss A. Rowe

Place: Assembly Room, 111 Sutter Street

Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing—Laundries, linen supply, cleaning, dyeing, window cleaning service

Chairman: G. R. Spensley, Member, Rotary Club, Waterloo, Iowa, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: George J. Textor, Member, Rotary Club, St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A.

Secretary: Earl J. Campbell, Member, Wilshire Rotary Club of Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.

Local Host: Charles P. Cain

Place: Parlor A, Palace Hotel

Law—General and patent law practice, judiciary, court reporting, notary

Chairman: Ed. F. McFaddin, Past Director, Hope, Arkansas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Louis E. McKnight, Member, Rotary Club, Enid, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

Secretary: Fred C. Hutchinson, Member, Rotary Club, Berkeley, California, U. S. A.

Local Host: Bernard H. Muldary

Place: Empire Room, Sir Francis Drake Hotel

Machinery Equipment and Supplies—Machinery for various manufacturing plants, power production, fire fighting and supplies for same

Chairman: Samuel E. Gates, Governor Nominee, 107th District, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Howard K. Jackson, Member, Rotary Club, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Secretary: Irving G. King, Member, Rotary Club, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.

Local Host: Edward R. Bacon

Place: Assembly Room, Alexander Hamilton Hotel, 631 O'Farrell Street

Medicine—Physicians and surgeons

Chairman: Jack L. Stein, Member, Rotary Club, Albany, California, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Norman Bragg, President, Rotary Club, Brantford, Ontario, Canada

Secretary: G. Adelbert Emard, Past Governor, Mansfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Local Host: Dr. Morton R. Gibbons

Place: Assembly Room, San Francisco County Medical Building, Northeast corner Washington and Laguna Streets

Newspaper Publishing—Daily and weekly periodicals

Chairman: Hart I. Seely, Past Director, Waverly, New York, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: John A. Park, Governor, 189th District, Raleigh, North Carolina, U. S. A.

Secretary: Chesley F. Perry, Member, Rotary Club, Fort Myers, Florida, U. S. A.

Local Host: Morris A. Penter

Place: Gold Ball Room, Palace Hotel

Oil Industry—Drilling, producing, refining, distributing, natural gas producing and distributing; products

Chairman: Garner A. Mabry, Member, Rotary Club, Houston, Texas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: T. Wilbur Thornhill, Governor Nominee, 190th District, Charleston, South Carolina, U. S. A.

Secretary: Charles M. Pope, Jr., Member, Rotary Club, Tyler, Texas, U. S. A.

Local Host: James C. Keesling

Place: Auditorium, Stock Exchange Club, 155 Sansome Street

Osteopathy

Chairman: Ernest R. Proctor, Member, Rotary Club, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Chester D. Swope, Member, Rotary Club, Washington, District of Columbia, U. S. A.

Secretary: D. C. Farnham, Member, Rotary Club, San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

Local Host: Dr. Daniel C. Farnham

Place: Auditorium, High School of Commerce, Van Ness and Hayes Street

Printing, Publishing, Paper—Composition, engraving, printing, book publishing, binding and distributing. Map and music publishing, printing supplies, advertising and publicity, paper manufacturing and distributing

Chairman: Linton H. Estes, Governor Nominee, 127th District, Wichita Falls, Texas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: George A. Simonds, Member, Rotary Club, Washington, District of Columbia, U. S. A.

Secretary: John Hartenstine, Member, Rotary Club, Norristown, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Local Host: W. Blair Foster

Place: Franciscan Room, Sir Francis Drake Hotel, Powell and Sutter Streets

Railway Transportation—Operating, car building, locomotive manufacturing, equipment

Chairman: Frank M. Barker, Member, Rotary Club, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.

Secretary: Frank Mulks, Member, Rotary Club, San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

Local Host: George Hansen

Place: Library Assembly Room, 11th floor Southern Pacific Building, 65 Market Street

Real Estate—Land development, real estate agencies, renting, title service

Chairman: B. C. Cox, Member, Rotary Club, Picayune, Mississippi, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Max Smigelow, Member, Rotary Club, Raton, New Mexico, U. S. A.

Secretary: A. L. Matthews, Member, Rotary Club, South Pasadena, California, U. S. A.

Local Host: T. Danforth Boardman

Place: Roof Lounge, Clift Hotel

Religion—

Chairman: Carleton Brooks Miller, Member, Rotary Club, Battle Creek, Michigan, U. S. A.

Secretary: Roland A. Luhman, President, Rotary Club, Youngstown, Ohio, U. S. A.

Local Host: Dr. Ezra A. Van Nuys

Place: Auditorium, Calvary Presbyterian Church, Fillmore and Jackson Streets

Tobacco Industry—Growing, manufacturing, distributing, accessories

Local Host: Irving H. Granicher

Place: Room 221, St. Francis Hotel

Transportation—Automobile and vehicle manufacturing and distributing, aviation, marine, street and highway, shipping agencies, storage

Chairman: Shad H. Bowyer, Member, Rotary Club, Phoenix, Arizona, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Neil R. Cullen, Member, Rotary Club, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

Secretary: W. Lansing Rothschild, Member, Rotary Club, San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

Local Host: W. Lansing Rothschild

Place: School Room, Yellow Cab Building, 245 Turk Street

Utilities—Telephone, telegraph, electric light and power service, gas service, street railways, water service

Chairman: Barney Willard Garvin, Member, Rotary Club, Florence, South Carolina, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: W. Elmer Gosdin, Member, Rotary Club, Little Rock, Arkansas, U. S. A.

Secretary: Charles Reeve Vanneman, Past Governor, Albany, New York, U. S. A.

Local Host: Harry Bostwick

Place: Room No. 527, Pacific Gas & Electric Company Building, 447 Sutter Street

Wood Industry—Timber lands, logging, lumber manufacturing and distributing, barrel, box and pole manufacturing and distributing, etc.

Chairman: John M. Feller, Governor Nominee, 123rd District, Leavenworth, Kansas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Frank T. Dooley, Governor Nominee, 138th District, Brinkley, Arkansas, U. S. A.

Secretary: Edward F. Magee, President, Rotary Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Local Host: Matthew A. Harris

Place: Concert Room, Palace Hotel

2:00 p.m. **Special Entertainment for the Ladies**

Trips to Marin County, the Bay Region, the University of California, Stanford University, etc.

2:00 p.m. **Golf Tournaments—Competition for the Thomas Hunter and Clarksburg Trophies**

2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. **Business sessions of the District Conferences of the 102nd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th and 108th Districts.**

Places:

District No. 102

2:00 p.m. Commercial Club, 465 California Street

District No. 104

4:00 p.m. Concert Room, Palace Hotel

District No. 105

2:00 p.m. Room 400, Civic Auditorium, Civic Center

District No. 106

2:00 p.m. Crystal Room, Hotel Bellevue

District No. 107

2:00 p.m. Colonial Room, Hotel St. Francis

District No. 108

2:00 p.m. Roof Garden, Hotel Whitcomb

6:30 p.m. **International Fellowship Dinners, Arranged by Districts and Regions Outside of the United States—**

Dinner for Rotarians and their Ladies from the British Commonwealth of Nations

Place: Gold Ball Room, Palace Hotel

Dinner for Spanish and Portuguese-Speaking Rotarians and their Ladies

Place: French Parlor, Palace Hotel

9:30 p.m. **Reception and Ball in honor of President and Madame Duperrey and the other Officers of Rotary International and their Ladies**

Place: The Arena, Municipal Auditorium

Wednesday, June 22

8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. **Balloting by United States delegates for election of five nominees for directors from the United States of America**

Balloting by delegates from Canada and Newfoundland for election of one nominee for director from Canada and Newfoundland

Place: Main Corridor, Civic Auditorium

Second Plenary Session

Fox Theatre

9:45 a.m. **Community Singing**

10:00 a.m. **Call to Order**

10:05 a.m. **Announcements, Communications, etc.**

Preliminary Report of Registration Committee
Preliminary Report of Credentials Committee

10:10 a.m. **"Examples of International Service Among the Rotarians of My Country"**

(International Round Table of Rotarians)

Directed by Walter D. Head, Member, Aims and Objects Committee, Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A.

11:10 a.m. **Nominations for President and for Treasurer**

The procedure for nominating the president and the treasurer is defined in Article IX, Section 2 (a) and (b) of the By-Laws of R. I. (See Page 53.) The duly accredited delegates will have an opportunity to vote by secret ballot on the nominated candidates between 8:00 and 11:00 a.m. on Thursday. In the event of there being only one nominee for either office, the electors may instruct the secretary of R. I. to cast their unanimous vote for such nominee (Article IX, Section 4, R. I. By-Laws).

Opportunity for presenting resolutions, motions, etc.

Resolutions may be proposed by a member club, by a district conference, and by others, as prescribed in Article VII, Section 1 (d), R. I. By-Laws. They must be delivered in writing to the secretary of R. I., who transmits them to the Council on Legislation. The Council's action on resolutions will be reported to a business session of accredited delegates on Thursday afternoon for final disposition.

11:15 a.m. **Hollywood Quartette**

11:25 a.m. **Address—**

"New Horizons"—By Harold H. Burton, Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

12:00 noon Recess

2:30 p.m. **For the Ladies—Musical in the Opera House**

Sixteen Male Choristers; Uda Waldrop, director and pianist; Dolores Miller, violinist, assisting artiste

2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. **BOYS WORK ASSEMBLIES**

(For the purpose of concentrating on special aspects of boys work each of the four sections, for English-speaking Rotarians, will discuss one topic as indicated. Rotarians are invited to select the section whose topic is of special interest to them.)

Section 1

Topic for discussion:

Juvenile delinquency.

Chairman: Millard Davidson, Chairman, Boys Work-Youth Service Committee, Marianna, Florida, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: George D. Williams, Member, Rotary Club, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

Secretary: Robert H. Miller, Governor, 175th District, Titusville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Place: Concert Room, Palace Hotel

Section 2

Topic for discussion:

National and international boys work organizations (Boy Scouts, Boys Clubs, 4-H Clubs, Boys and Girls Farm Clubs, Highlanders, Rangers, etc.)

Chairman: H. Roe Bartle, Member, Boys Work-Youth Service Committee, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Ray O. Wyland, Chairman, Boys Work Committee, Rotary Club, New York, New York, U. S. A.

Secretary: Cyril J. Shaw, Member, Rotary Club, Tacoma, Washington, U. S. A.

Place: Clift Roof Lounge, Clift Hotel

Section 3

Topic for discussion:

Local boys work organizations (Hobby clubs, bands, glee clubs, camps, athletics, etc.)

Chairman: Estes Snedecor, Past President, Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: W. Thacher, President-elect, Rotary Club, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Secretary: J. Bruce Buckler, Governor Nominee, 148th District, Casey, Illinois, U. S. A.

Place: Franciscan Room, Sir Francis Drake Hotel

Section 4

Topic for discussion:

Cooperation with the schools

Chairman: David E. Walker, Governor Nominee, 147th District, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Houston Cole, Governor Nominee, 164th District, R. I., Tuscaloosa, Alabama, U. S. A.

Secretary: Natt Burbank, Member, Rotary Club, Bellows Falls, Vermont, U. S. A.

Place: Parlor B, Clift Hotel

Section 5—For Spanish-Speaking Rotarians

Topics for discussion:

1. Juvenile delinquency
2. National and international boys work organizations
3. Local boys work organizations (Hobby clubs, glee clubs, camps, athletics, etc.)
4. Cooperation with the schools

Chairman: Manuel Galigarcia, Governor, 25th District, Havana, Cuba.

Vice-Chairman: Horacio Damianovich, Governor Nominee, 30th District, Santa Fe, Argentina.

Secretary: Luis Gajardo Guerrero, Governor Nominee, 35th District, San Felipe, Chile.

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 214
Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. **CLUB PUBLICATION EDITORS ASSEMBLIES**

Topics for discussion:

1. The purpose of a regular club bulletin
2. How can the club publication be made more effective?
3. Distribution and financing of the club bulletin

1. For clubs of less than 35 members

Chairman: Henry Morley, Chairman-elect, 7th District, R. I. B. I., Hucknall, England

Vice-Chairman: William R. Carty, Governor Nominee, 117th District, Needles, California, U. S. A.

Secretary: Philip M. Dale, Governor Nominee, 146th District, Granite City, Illinois, U. S. A.

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 18, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

2. For clubs of 35 to 99 members

Chairman: Knud Hansen, Secretary, Rotary Club, Racine, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: James McKeon, President-elect, Rotary Club, Warren, Ohio, U. S. A.

Secretary: Thomas V. Wingate, Governor Nominee, 184th District, Salem, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Place: Civic Auditorium, Room 401

3. For clubs with 100 or more members

Chairman: Fenwick L. Leavitt, Governor Nominee, 197th District, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Fred W. Tesmer, President-elect, Rotary Club, Waterloo, Iowa, U. S. A.

Secretary: T. B. Duncan, Member, Rotary Club, Louisville, Kentucky, U. S. A.

Place: Civic Auditorium, Room 408

4. For Spanish-Speaking Rotarians

Chairman: Jorge Roa Martinez, Secretary, Rotary Club, Pereira, Colombia

Vice-Chairman: Samuel Friedman, Vice-President, Rotary Club, Panama City, Panama

Secretary: Alfredo Correoso y Quesada, Governor Nominee, 25th District, Camaguey, Cuba

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 217, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. **CLUB SERVICE ASSEMBLIES**

Topics for discussion:

1. What is the function of club service in relation to the other "services"?
2. How essential is club service to club welfare?
3. What relative emphasis should be put on the following aspects of club service?
 a) fellowship
 b) programs
 c) classifications and membership
 d) attendance
 e) Rotary and public information

1. For clubs having 151 or more members—A to M

Chairman: Harry C. Brown, Past Director, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Frank Phillips, Past Governor, Ithaca, New York, U. S. A.

Secretary: H. Franklin Shedd, Secretary-elect, Rotary Club, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.

Place: Civic Auditorium, Room 402

2. For clubs having 151 or more members—N to Z

Chairman: Raymond C. Keople, President, Rotary Club, Rochester, New York, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: John J. Gibson, Past Director, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Secretary: Clair B. Alexander, President-elect, Rotary Club, Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.

Place: Civic Auditorium, Room 403

3. For clubs having 51 to 150 members—A to F

Chairman: Allen L. Oliver, Chairman, Constitution and By-Laws Committee, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Edward J. Murray, President, Rotary Club, Lexington, Kentucky, U. S. A.

Secretary: Fred C. Prentice, Member, Rotary Club, Lincoln, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Place: Civic Auditorium, Room 404

4. For clubs having 51 to 150 members—G to L

Chairman: Charles E. Thomason, Member, Rotary Club, Richmond, Indiana, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Harry F. Russell, Governor Nominee, 120th District, Hastings, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Secretary: Karl Miller, Chairman, Extension Committee, Dodge City, Kansas, U. S. A.

Place: Civic Auditorium, Room 405

5. For clubs having 51 to 150 members—M to R

Chairman: Cliff Shafer, Past Governor, McKeesport, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Royden C. Bryan, Member, Rotary Club, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

Secretary: Harold Hershner, Secretary, Rotary Club, Hood River, Oregon, U. S. A.

Place: Civic Auditorium, Room 400

6. For clubs having 51 to 150 members—S to Z

Chairman: Algernon Blair, Past Director, Montgomery, Alabama, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Carl M. Saunders, President, Rotary Club, Jackson, Michigan, U. S. A.

Secretary: Ross L. Malone, Jr., Member, Rotary Club, Roswell, New Mexico, U. S. A.

Place: Italian Room, Hotel Whitcomb

7. For clubs having 50 or less members—A to D

Chairman: Hal Muldrow, Jr., President-elect, Rotary Club, Norman, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Charles Cherrington, President-elect, Rotary Club, Leon, Iowa, U. S. A.

Secretary: Charles E. Young, Member, Rotary Club, Barking, England

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 310, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

8. For clubs having 50 or less members—E to H

Chairman: Howell G. Evans, Governor Nominee, 144th District, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Lewis D. Bement, Governor Nominee, 199th District, Greenfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Secretary: Jesse Overall, Governor Nominee, 163rd District, Dyersburg, Tennessee, U. S. A.

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 315, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

9. For clubs having 50 or less members—I to L

Chairman: Herbert H. Hiller, Governor Nominee, 136th District, Fort Scott, Kansas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Charles M. Humphrey, Jr., President, Rotary Club, Ironwood, Michigan, U. S. A.

Secretary: A. D. Mingle, Secretary, Rotary Club, Roaring Spring, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 316, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

10. For clubs having 50 or less members—M to P

Chairman: J. Irvin Morgan, Jr., Governor Nominee, 189th District, Farmville, North Carolina, U. S. A.

Secretary: Frank C. Barnes, Past Governor, Manistee, Michigan, U. S. A.

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 318, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

11. For clubs having 50 or less members—Q to T

Chairman: Wm. C. Duffett, President, Rotary Club, Munising, Michigan, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Willard A. Griffin, Governor Nominee, 176th District, Brownsville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: Lewis Edward Ball, Past Governor, Huntsville, Texas, U. S. A.

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 13, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

12. For clubs having 50 or less members—U to Z

Chairman: John Shaw, Governor Nominee, 162nd District, Maysville, Kentucky, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Bernhard Carl Ziegler, Member, Rotary Club, West Bend, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Secretary: Ralph W. Bell, Governor Nominee, 158th District, Bedford, Ohio, U. S. A.

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 16, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

13. For Spanish-Speaking Rotarians

Chairman: Felipe Silva, Member, Aims and Objects Committee, Cienfuegos, Cuba

Vice-Chairman: Joaquin Serratosa Cibils, Governor, 63rd District, Montevideo, Uruguay

Secretary: Franklin Quezada Roger, Governor Nominee, 33rd District, Temuco, Chile

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 211, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. **COMMUNITY SERVICE ASSEMBLIES**

Topics for discussion:

1. Rotarians as citizens—their responsibility as individuals in the community
2. Corporate action by Rotary clubs—its advantages and limitations
3. How shall Rotarians determine the most effective service their club can render to their community?
 a) Member survey
 b) Community survey
 c) Decision as to type of project

1. For clubs having 29 or less members

Chairman: Henry N. Schramm, Alternate Member, Aims and Objects Committee, West Chester, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Paul E. Chalfant, Governor Nominee, 155th District, Columbia City, Indiana, U. S. A.

Secretary: H. M. Chase, Vice-President, Rotary Club, Kentville, Nova Scotia, Canada

Place: Parlor D, Clift Hotel

2. For clubs having 30 to 59 members

Chairman: Amos O. Squire, Past Director, Ossining, New York, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Cleveland Thayer, Past Governor, Asheboro, North Carolina, U. S. A.

Secretary: Fred P. Watson, Past Governor, Mount Vernon, Illinois, U. S. A.

Place: Parlor 1, St. Francis Hotel

3. For clubs having 60 to 99 members

Chairman: Jack Welch, Governor Nominee, 139 District, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Percy E. Reed, Governor Nominee, 116th District, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

Secretary: A. W. Triller, Member, Rotary Club, Poughkeepsie, New York, U. S. A.

Place: California Room, Palace Hotel

4. For clubs having 100 or more members

Chairman: Percy Reay, Member, Aims and Objects Committee, Manchester, England

Vice-Chairman: Richard C. Hedke, Past Director, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Secretary: Thomas B. Acker, Past President, Rotary Club, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

Place: Italian Room, St. Francis Hotel

5. For Spanish-Speaking Rotarians

Chairman: Fernando Carbajal, Director Nominee, Lima, Peru

Secretary: Andres F. Dasso, Governor Nominee, 71st District, Lima, Peru

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 212, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. **INTERNATIONAL SERVICE ASSEMBLIES**

(For the purpose of concentrating on special aspects of international service, the various sections will discuss different topics as indicated. Rotarians are invited to select the sections where topics are of special interest to them.)

Sections 1 and 2

Topic for discussion:

What is Rotary's role in international affairs and what can Rotary clubs do to advance international understanding? (Various activities for Rotarians and Rotary clubs will be discussed as possible answers to these questions.)

Section 1—For Rotarians whose names begin with A to L

Chairman: G. Fred Birks, Past Director, Sydney, Australia

Vice-Chairman: George W. Bahlke, Past Governor, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

Secretary: P. H. W. Almy, President-elect, R. I. B. I., Torquay, England

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 101, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

Section 2—For Rotarians whose names begin with M to Z

Chairman: T. C. Thomsen, Past Director, Copenhagen, Denmark

Vice-Chairman: Sinclair James McGibbon, Past Governor, Perth, Australia

Secretary: Floyd A. Parton, Governor Nominee, 104th District, San Jose, California, U. S. A.

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 103, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

Sections 3 and 4

Topic for discussion:

Cooperation in international service—the advantages and limitations of Rotary clubs and individual Rotarians joining efforts with other organizations—what principles should govern?

Section 3—For Rotarians whose names begin with A to L

Chairman: Edward F. McFaddin, Past Director, Hope, Arkansas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: William K. McLuckie, Governor Nominee, 56th District, Brisbane, Australia

Secretary: Lawrence S. Akers, Past Governor, Memphis, Tennessee, U. S. A.

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 116, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

Section 4—For Rotarians whose names begin with M to Z

Chairman: Roy A. Plumb, Governor Nominee, 153rd District, Hamtramck, Michigan, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Fred J. Traynor, Governor Nominee, 117th District, Devils Lake, North Dakota, U. S. A.

Secretary: C. R. Samuel, Governor Nominee, 80th District, Penang, Straits Settlements

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 117, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

Sections 5 and 6

Topic for discussion:

Advancing international understanding by personal contacts—relations between Rotarians of different nationalities (at conventions and conferences); by visits to other Rotary clubs; through correspondence; relation with other nationals in the club's community and with visitors and students; exchange of Rotary sons and daughters; intercountry committees.

Section 5—For Rotarians whose names begin with A to L

Chairman: Herbert P. Coates, Past Honorary Commissioner, Montevideo, Uruguay

Vice-Chairman: Baron Harold deBildt, Governor Nominee, 83rd District, Cairo, Egypt

Secretary: James M. Henry, Governor Nominee, 96th District, Canton, China

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 118, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

Section 6—For Rotarians whose names begin with M to Z

Chairman: Walter D. Head, Member, Aims and Objects Committee, Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: A. Marcus Tollet, Governor Nominee, 69th District, Helsingfors, Finland

Secretary: Walter N. Kirkman, Governor Nominee, 180th District, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 119, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

Sections 7 and 8

Topic for discussion:

Education for international understanding by means of

a) Club programs
b) Suggested reading
c) Institutes of international understanding

Section 7—For Rotarians whose names begin with A to L

Chairman: Charles F. Loomis, Honorary Member, Honolulu, Hawaii

Vice-Chairman: Allen D. Albert, Past President, Paris, Illinois, U. S. A.

Secretary: William R. Herstein, Governor Nominee, 140th District, Memphis, Tennessee, U. S. A.

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 123, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

Section 8—For Rotarians whose names begin with M to Z

Chairman: Fox Martin, Governor Nominee, 76th District, Orange, Australia

Vice-Chairman: P. Tekelenburg, President, Rotary Club, Palembang, Sumatra, Netherlands Indies

Secretary: Harry E. Hovey, Governor Nominee, 171st District, Geneva, New York, U. S. A.

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 208, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

Section 9

Topic for discussion:

Some obstacles to international understanding and proposed remedies—

a) Language difficulties and an international auxiliary language
b) Propaganda versus unbiased information
c) Barriers to intercourse—trade restrictions, exchange controls, etc.

(For all Rotarians interested in this phase of international service.)

Chairman: Carl Zapffe, Past Governor, Brainerd, Minnesota, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Smith L. P. Free, Past Vice-President, Masterton, New Zealand

Secretary: James Lauden, Member, Rotary Club, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 209, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

Section 10

Topic for discussion:

What shall a Rotary club do about controversial and other tense questions? What principles should govern in this area?
(For all Rotarians interested in this phase of international service)

Chairman: Patrick Thomas Montford, Chairman-elect, 16th District, R. I. B. I., Dublin, Ireland

Secretary: Leif S. Rode, Governor Nominee, 67th District, Oslo, Norway

Place: High School of Commerce, Room 11, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. **YOUTH SERVICE ASSEMBLIES**

(For the purpose of concentrating on special aspects of youth service each of the four sections, for English-speaking Rotarians, will discuss one topic as indicated. Rotarians are invited to select the section whose topic is of special interest to them.)

Section 1

Topic for discussion:

Youth hearings

Chairman: Ray F. Myers, Member, Boys Work-Youth Service Committee, Council Bluffs, Iowa, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Francis S. Chase, Governor Nominee, 187th District, Suffolk, Virginia, U. S. A.

Secretary: Harry W. Rockwell, Governor Nominee, 169th District, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.

Place: Ball Room, Palace Hotel

Section 2

Topic for discussion:

Occupational guidance, training and placement

Chairman: E. G. Lentz, Governor Nominee, 149th District, Carbondale, Illinois, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Cloice Myers, Member, Rotary Club, Ottumwa, Iowa, U. S. A.

Secretary: H. E. Bradford, Member, Rotary Club, Lincoln, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Place: Sir Francis Drake Hotel, Room 209

Section 3

Topic for discussion:

Student loan funds and scholarship awards

Chairman: Datus E. Proper, Governor Nominee, 129th District, San Antonio, Texas, U. S. A.

Secretary: William T. Bailey, Member, Rotary Club, Council Bluffs, Iowa, U. S. A.

Place: English Room, Palace Hotel

Section 4

Topic for discussion:

Youth exchanges between countries

Chairman: Winthrop Howard, Past Member, Boys Work Committee, New York, New York, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Alfred Eames, Chairman-elect, 5th District, R. I. B. I., Crawshawbooth, England

Secretary: W. T. Wilkie, President, Rotary Club, Honolulu, Hawaii

Place: Room A, Palace Hotel

Section 5—For Spanish-Speaking Rotarians

Topics for discussion:

1. Youth hearings
2. Occupational guidance, training and placement
3. Student loan funds and scholarship awards
4. Youth exchanges between countries

Chairman: I. B. Sutton, Past President, Tampico, Mexico

Vice-Chairman: Armando Hamel, Governor Nominee, 34th District, Santiago, Chile
Secretary: Adolfo E. Autrey, Governor Nominee, 23rd District, Tampico, Mexico
Place: High School of Commerce, Room 215, Van Ness Avenue and Fell Street

7:00 p.m. International Fellowship Dinners, arranged by districts and inter-district groups in the United States and Canada

TOUR OF CHINATOWN

Thursday, June 23

8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. **Balloting for Election of President and Treasurer**
Place: Main Corridor, Civic Auditorium

8:15 a.m. to 9:45 a.m. **CLUB PRESIDENTS' ASSEMBLIES**
(*Note: These are NOT breakfast assemblies*)
Topics for discussion:

1. Why it is important that presidents and secretaries of Rotary clubs attend the district assembly.
2. Desirability of securing a well-balanced organization in the Rotary club by appointing all or at least most of the committees suggested by Rotary International—the holding of the club assembly.
3. "You can't be a Rotary Club" (how to get the members of the club to work on committees, so that the president does not try to do all himself.)

1. For clubs having 35 members or less

Chairman: Marshall DeMotte, Past Governor, Corning, California, U. S. A.
Vice-Chairman: Arthur B. Mayhew, Past Director, Uvalde, Texas, U. S. A.
Secretary: Laurence W. Reynolds, Governor Nominee, 143rd District, Ontonagon, Michigan, U. S. A.

Place: Roof Lounge, Clift Hotel

2. For clubs having 36 to 99 members

Chairman: Karl F. Barfield, Past Director, Tucson, Arizona, U. S. A.
Vice-Chairman: Charles W. Pettengill, Governor Nominee, 200th District, Greenwich, Connecticut, U. S. A.
Secretary: George Thornburg, President, Rotary Club, St. Clairsville, Ohio, U. S. A.

Place: Parlor 1, St. Francis Hotel

3. For clubs having 100 or more members

Chairman: Ritchie Lawrie, Jr., Past Governor, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Thomas J. Davis, Past Director, Butte, Montana, U. S. A.

Secretary: Everett M. Clark, President, Rotary Club, Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A.

Place: Italian Room, St. Francis Hotel

4. For Spanish-Speaking Rotarians

Chairman: Armando de Arruda Pereira, Second Vice-President, São Paulo, Brazil

Vice-Chairman: Teofilo J. Martinez, Past President, Rotary Club, Cali, Colombia

Secretary: Adrian Rodriguez, Governor, 3rd District, Pachuca, Mexico

Place: Parlor D, Clift Hotel

8:15 a.m. to 9:45 a.m. **CLUB SECRETARIES' ASSEMBLIES**

(*Note: These are NOT breakfast assemblies*)

Topics for discussion:

1. How can a club secretary make himself most useful to his Rotary club?
2. Is it advisable to have a permanent secretary of a Rotary club?

1. For clubs having 35 members or less

Chairman: S. H. Jones, Secretary, Rotary Club, Marion, Alabama, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Holger Schroder, Secretary, Rotary Club, Homewood, Illinois, U. S. A.

Secretary: Kenneth M. Gillespie, Governor Nominee, 185th District, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, U. S. A.

Place: Room 209, Sir Francis Drake Hotel

2. For clubs having 36 to 99 members

Chairman: Francis B. Dunn, Governor Nominee, 130th District, Port Arthur, Texas, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: Fay C. Parsons, Secretary, Rotary Club, Cortland, New York, U. S. A.

Secretary: Roy E. Smith, Past Governor, Tyler, Texas, U. S. A.

Place: Parlor B, Clift Hotel

3. For clubs having 100 or more members

Chairman: Leslie S. Everts, Secretary, Rotary Club, San Diego, California, U. S. A.

Vice-Chairman: J. Arthur Bolender, Secretary, Rotary Club, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Secretary: Edward M. Conant, Governor, 117th District, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.

Place: Concert Room, Palace Hotel

4. For Spanish-Speaking Rotarians

Chairman: Francisco Marseillan, Director Nominee, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Vice-Chairman: Federico Martins, Governor, 15th District, La Paz, Bolivia

Secretary: Eudoro Aguilar Oliva, Past Secretary, Rotary Club, Lima, Peru

Place: Parlor A, Palace Hotel

Third Plenary Session

Fox Theatre

9:45 a.m. **Community Singing**

10:00 a.m. **Call to Order**

10:05 a.m. **Announcements, Communications, etc.**

10:15 a.m. **Address—**

"Men and Ships"—A clinical study in human relationships on one of the world's most turbulent waterfronts.—By Almon E. Roth, Past President, San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

10:45 a.m. **Musical Interlude**

11:00 a.m. **Message—**

From Paul P. Harris, President Emeritus, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

11:10 a.m. **Interlude**

11:15 a.m. **Address—**

"Pulling Your Oar."—By T. C. Thomsen, Past Director, Copenhagen, Denmark

11:45 a.m. **Address—**

"The Clubs-of-the-Year" Contest—By Robert E. Lee Hill, Chairman, Magazine Committee, Columbia, Missouri, U. S. A.

12:00 noon **Recess**

Business Session

Opera House, Civic Center

Note: Voting delegates are expected to attend—others welcome

1:45 p.m. **Community Singing**

2:00 p.m. **Call to Order**

2:05 p.m. **Announcements, Communications, etc.**

2:10 p.m. **Report of Registration Committee**
Report of Credentials Committee
Report of Nomination and Election Arrangements Committee
Nomination and Election of Directors

Of the twelve directors, five are nominated by the electors who are members of Rotary Clubs in the U. S. A.; one by electors, members of Rotary clubs in Canada and Newfoundland; one by electors, members of Rotary clubs in Great Britain and Ireland; and five by the board of directors of R. I. The nomination and election arrangements committee reports the results of the nominating ballots. These names are then presented to the convention for election (see R. I. By-Laws, Article IX, Section 3).

2:25 p.m. **Report of the President**

2:40 p.m. **Report of the Secretary**

2:50 p.m. **Report of the Treasurer**

3:00 p.m. **Report of the Council on Legislation**

Action by the Convention on Proposed Enactments and Resolutions

All proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws of R. I. (enactments), and all resolutions are considered and acted upon by the Council on Legislation. Final action, however, is taken by the voting delegates.

4:00 p.m. **Recess**

4:30 p.m. **Presentation of Gifts and Trophies in the House of Friendship, Municipal Auditorium**

8:00 p.m. **Boat ride around San Francisco Bay, viewing the two bridges, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, fleet of battleships and cruisers, and Treasure Island, the 1939 Exposition**

Friday, June 24

Fourth Plenary Session

Fox Theatre

9:45 a.m. **Community Singing**

10:00 a.m. **Call to Order**

10:05 a.m. **Announcements, Communications, etc.**

10:15 a.m. Address—

"Building for the Future"—By Will R. Manier, Jr., Immediate Past President, Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A.

10:45 a.m. **Presentation of Host Club Executive Committee, Convention Committee and Convention Manager**

Throughout the year of preparation for the convention, this committee has supervised the work of all committees of the host club. In cooperation with the R. I. convention committee, the host club executive committee has planned and carried out the arrangements for meeting places, entertainment, decorations, and the many other factors which are involved in holding a convention.

10:55 a.m. **Presentation and Election of District Governors Nominee**

The district governor, who is an officer of the R. I., is nominated by the clubs in his district. He is elected at the convention by the voting delegates from all member clubs.

11:15 a.m. **Presentation of Incoming President**

In this last hour of the convention the president of R. I. will present his successor, who will in turn introduce the members of the new board of directors. A brief inaugural message will follow.

11:20 a.m. **Presentation of Incoming Directors**

11:25 a.m. **Message from Incoming President**

11:35 a.m. **Message from Outgoing President**

This closing feature of the convention will not only include the president's farewell message, but will be marked by the presence on the platform of the wives of the president and the president-elect. The singing of Auld Lang Syne will bring to a close Rotary's 29th convention.

11:50 a.m. **Auld Lang Syne**

12:00 noon **Adjournment**

1:00 p.m. **Final meeting of 1937-38 Board of Directors and interim meeting of 1938-39 Board of Directors, beginning with a joint luncheon in the Palace Hotel**

3:00 p.m. **FINAL SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

Place: Palace Hotel

Rotary International

Convention Officers and Officials

PRESIDENT

MAURICE DUPERREY (abrasives manufacturing)
19 rue de Paradis,
Paris, France

SECRETARY

CHESLEY R. PERRY (Rotary International)
35 East Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN, JAMES G. CARD (tax consultant)
765 Union Trust Building
Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

WILFRID ANDREWS (commercial loans), 52 West Street, Sittingbourne, England. (Member, Rotary Club of London, England.)
KURT BELFRAGE (financial exchange), Borshuset, Stockholm, Sweden, Cable address: "Belfrage Borsen Stockholm."
C. EDGAR DREHER (building materials distributing), 122 North California Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey, U. S. A.
W. W. EMERSON (periodical publishing), 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
WALTER D. HEAD (education-private schools), Montclair Academy, Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A. (substitute member).
CHARLES JOURDAN-GASSIN (insurance—life), 24 rue Saint Francois-de-Paule, Nice, France.
HERBERT K. WALTON (capital investments), P. O. Box 161, San Rafael, California, U. S. A. (substitute member).
BRUCE WILLIAMS (analytical chemistry), 620 Joplin Street, (Mail address: P. O. Box 264), Joplin, Missouri, U. S. A. (substitute member).

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN, STANLEY LONG (apartments operating),
Granada Apartments
Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.

LAWRENCE S. AKERS, Memphis, Tennessee
CLARENCE N. BOYNTON (medical analysis laboratories) 507 Professional Building, Phoenix, Arizona, U. S. A.
HAROLD I. COVAULT (insurance—casualty), 201 Cleveland Trust Bank Building, Lorain, Ohio, U. S. A.
EMILE DECKERS (ship owner), 68 Marché aux Chevaux, Antwerp, Belgium.
ROLAND S. HORTON (women's clothing retailing), 705 Lake Avenue, Lake Worth, Florida, U. S. A.

WATARI KITASHIMA (security brokerage), 10 Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, Japan.
H. C. MEI (general law practice), 64 Peking Road, Shanghai, China.
JOAQUIN SERRATOSA CIBILS (past service), Rio Branco 1430, Montevideo, Uruguay.
TRUDUS TEVES (rope manufacturing), Prins Hendrikkade 16/17, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN, P. B. SCURRAH (women's clothing retailing),
728 Yates Street
Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

H. V. COOPER (education—public schools), c/o Carr High School, Vicksburg, Mississippi, U. S. A.
HAROLD DE BILDT (law, arbitration—international arbitration), 7, Sharia el Fadl, Cairo, Egypt.
RICARDO HERNÁNDEZ (hardware retailing), Libertad 114 (Mail address: Apartado 155), Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico.
PHILIP H. HUYCK (physician), 111 Wellington Street, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
JOHN MACGREGOR (surgical instruments manufacturing), Needham, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
ROYAL L. MANN (groceries retailing), 316 West Railroad Street, Missoula, Montana, U. S. A.
CHARLES MARKS (associations), 68 Main Street, Mexborough, Yorks., England.
U. TUN NYOE (education—vernacular), Education Board Office, Rangoon Corporation, Rangoon, Burma.
E. ROY SHAW (education—commercial schools), United Artists Building, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

CONVENTION MANAGER

HOWARD H. FEIGHNER, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

ACTING ASSISTANT TREASURER

ALMON E. ROTH (trade associations), 215 Market Street, San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS

PRENTISS M. TERRY (associations—industrial councils), Sergeant-at-Arms, 1107 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A.
CLARENCE F. PRATT (business promotion service), First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, 1077 Madison Street, San Francisco, California, U. S. A.
JOSEPH A. GREENWAY (auto delivery service), Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, 222 Tenth Street, Richmond, California, U. S. A.

SONG LEADER

ARTHUR SHANK (entertaining—radio), 1421 East Broadway, Glendale, California, U. S. A.

ACCOMPANISTS

IRVING STEINEL (music composition), Pianist, 1401 E. California, Glendale, California, U. S. A.
JOHN HILL (insurance—life), Organist, P. O. Box 215, Beverly Hills, California, U. S. A.

Host Club Convention Organization

San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

Executive Committee

CHAIRMAN, HENRY J. BRUNNIER (structural engineering)
612 Sharon Building

VICE-CHAIRMAN, ALFRED J. GOCK (banking—savings)
1 Powell Street

RAYMOND M. ALVORD (electric apparatus and supplies—manufacturing), 235 Montgomery Street.
ALBERT F. ROLLER (architecture), 1301 Crocker First National Bank Building
CONSTANT J. AUGER (jewelry—retail), 178 Geary Street.
JAMES A. JOHNSTON (penal institutions—federal), Alcatraz Island.
ARTHUR S. HOLMAN (insurance—life), 315 Montgomery Street.
AUSTIN W. SPERRY (plumbing and heating supplies—distributing), 301 Brannan Street.
LYLE M. BROWN (telephone service), 430 Bush Street.

Finance Committee

CHAIRMAN, ALFRED J. GOCK (banking—savings), 1 Powell Street.
VICE-CHAIRMAN, RALPH A. NEWELL (banking—commercial), 1 Montgomery Street.

Control Committee

CONTROLLER, RAYMOND M. ALVORD (electrical apparatus and supplies—manufacturing), 235 Montgomery Street.
ASSISTANT CONTROLLER, FRANK E. LEE (accountant), 116 New Montgomery Street.

Convention Housing Committee

CHAIRMAN, ALBERT F. ROLLER (architecture), 1301 Crocker First National Bank Building.
VICE-CHAIRMAN, BEN F. BLAIR (plumbing fixtures—manufacturing), 278 Post Street.

Community Cooperation Committee

CHAIRMAN, CONSTANT J. AUGER (jewelry—retail), 178 Geary Street.
VICE-CHAIRMAN, WILLIAM N. ROLPH (past service), 40 Arguello Boulevard.

Housing and Reception Committee

CHAIRMAN, JAMES A. JOHNSTON (penal institutions—federal), Alcatraz Island.

VICE-CHAIRMAN, DAN BOSSCHART (soda fountain equipment and supplies), 1035 Howard Street.

Convention Facilities Committee

CHAIRMAN, ARTHUR S. HOLMAN (insurance—life), 315 Montgomery Street.

VICE-CHAIRMAN, JOSEPH H. BEST (dictating machines), 20 Second Street.

Entertainment Committee

CHAIRMAN, AUSTIN W. SPERRY (plumbing and heating supplies—distributing), 301 Brannan Street.

VICE-CHAIRMAN, WILLIAM H. JAENICKE (conveying machinery), 189 Second Street.

Transportation Committee

CHAIRMAN, LYLE M. BROWN (telephone service), 430 Bush Street.

VICE-CHAIRMAN, LEON M. VOORSANGER (confectionery—manufacturing), 2545 Sixteenth Street.

Annual Report

of

MAURICE DUPERREY, *President*

to the 1938 Convention of Rotary International

Delivered at San Francisco, California, June 23rd at 2:25 p.m.

Dear Fellow Rotarians:

Although the convention program provides fifteen minutes for the president's report, I shall be brief and I hope to be able to report to you in a much shorter time than has been allotted on the program.

In speaking to the convention at the opening session, I gave a detailed account of my various activities as president and thus there is no necessity to take up your time by repeating that information.

I am sure you will be glad of that.

At the Nice Convention you did me the great honor of electing me president of Rotary International for 1937-38. In accepting that high office I stated that I realized the immense responsibility placed upon my shoulders and that, to carry off my duties effectively, I would need your whole-hearted support. I assured you I would do my utmost for the good of our organization and told you that you could count on me in just the same manner that I knew I could count on you. The cooperation of all Rotarians has been splendid this year and I am deeply thankful to men who have served with me on the board of directors, to men who have done such excellent work as chairmen or members of committees of Rotary International, to district governors, to club presidents and secretaries for their most valuable collaboration.

The past year has been filled with unrest, with wars and rumors of wars. We have seen intolerance, misunderstanding and ill will increased. It has been a year fraught with difficult problems for Rotary. But, in spite of these adversities, Rotarians and Rotary clubs have continued to do excellent work. And how splendid it is that, in the face of all these difficulties, Rotary has continued to expand, both in numbers of new clubs and in membership.

Your administration during the past year has given careful attention to these various problems and, to the best of its ability, has endeavored to deal with them. I believe our firmness in insisting on the maintenance of the principles of Rotary and in seeking to prevent Rotary from becoming involved in activities or questions outside the Rotary program has, even though it may have met with some criticism, helped strengthen the essential feature of Rotary, namely, that of an active association of business and professional men pledged to the ideal of service and who, in accordance with that pledge, endeavor to make their communities a better place in which to live, try to maintain their businesses and professions in the highest standard possible and, actuated by good will, endeavor to develop international understanding as a basis for international peace.

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of R. I. the board adopted a budget of estimated income and expense appropriations for the current fiscal year.

The growth in the number of clubs and in the number of Rotarians has resulted in a substantial increase in the income of the organization. On the other hand the carrying out of the policies and procedures established for the current year has resulted in a substantial increase in expenditures. However, the excess of expenditures over income has not been nearly as great as estimated at the beginning of the year.

An estimate at this time of the consolidated operating accounts for the current year shows there will be a charge of approximately $22,000.00 to surplus. When the books for the year are finally closed this figure may prove to be even somewhat smaller.

The report of the secretary shows the details of the income and expense for this fiscal year and contains a statement of the assets and liabilities of R. I.

The statement of the trustees of the Foundation shows the financial status of the Foundation.

The investments of R. I. as shown in the report of the treasurer are in excellent condition. His report also shows the cash position of the organization.

In order that clubs may be informed as to R. I. finances not only of the current year but also of the coming year, there will be distributed to each club delegate at the convention a booklet containing the budget for next year. This is a new idea. I think it is very good.

This year has been a strenuous one for the president of Rotary International and for any and all who have held office in Rotary International or in Rotary clubs. But, I know that, so far as I am concerned, and I am certain the same applies to all officers of Rotary International, it would not have been possible for me to carry out the duties and responsibilities of my office if it had not been for the excellent cooperation and the splendid service rendered by General Secretary Perry and his most efficient staff. And I want to emphasize this. (Applause) I do not want to terminate these remarks without placing on record my appreciation of, and praise for, Ches Perry and his assistants in all the offices of the secretariat, whether at the office in Chicago, or the one in Zurich, or the one in Singapore, or the president's office at Paris. And, in so doing I do not mention any names other than that of Ches because to do so in a fair way would probably mean that I would have to list all the names on the secretariat staff. There I should mention the name of my friend, Dr. Alex. O. Potter. (Applause) In succeeding years, when I look back on my year of office as president of Rotary International, I know that one of the outstanding memories will be the joy and pleasure of working with General Secretary Perry and his splendid corps of assistants.

In commencing these remarks, I stated that one reason for not giving too lengthy a report at this time is because in my address to you Monday afternoon, I gave a comprehensive report. The other reason is the fact that the by-laws of Rotary International provide that the secretary of Rotary International shall make an annual report to the board of directors which, upon approval by the said board, shall be submitted to the annual convention. The general secretary has made such a report. It is most comprehensive and covers all the activities of our organization during the past year in a detailed and most excellent manner. That report has been considered and approved by the board of directors. It has been printed and I understand copies have been distributed to each delegate. I have studied that report with great interest and I compliment the general secretary on it. It is so complete that it makes any other report superfluous. I commend that annual report of the secretary to your most careful attention and study.

Annual Report

of

CHESLEY R. PERRY, *Secretary*

of Rotary International to the Board of Directors

THE past year has been fraught with many difficulties—political changes in various parts of the world, war and economic troubles, have all combined to make the Rotary year 1937-38 one in which the leaders of the movement have had to exercise the utmost good judgment, tolerance and level-headedness in an effort to keep the organization progressing steadily and constructively. With the world in its present upset state, and with people holding violently divergent points of view on what is good and what is right, it is but natural that Rotary International should have been called upon during the past year more than ever before to support this or that movement which, in the opinion of those favoring such a movement, would have been the only thing to do. But the leaders in Rotary have felt that the only way to preserve this unique fellowship of men of various countries, races and creeds, united in the ideal of service, is to adhere strictly to the program of Rotary. Hence, many suggestions that Rotary do this, or that, and many invitations to unite in this or that program have been declined.

Probably in no other year since the beginning of the Rotary movement have there been more troublesome problems. Continued civil war in Spain, the undeclared war between China and Japan, the decree by the National Socialist Party in Germany that no member of the party could at the same time be a member of a Rotary club, which resulted in the disbandment of all the Rotary clubs in Germany, the political union of Austria and Germany, and the subsequent disbandment of the Rotary clubs in Austria have been some of the events of the year of grave importance to the Rotary organization.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP AND IN NUMBER OF CLUBS

Sufficient indication of the value placed on Rotary by business and professional leaders is the constant increase in the number of Rotary clubs and in the number of members in those clubs. In spite of unsettled conditions politically, and in spite of the economic difficulties that beset so many countries, the number of Rotarians has increased steadily for the past five years. During this period the increase has been at the average rate of 965 per month. As reported a year ago, we had for four years been increasing at the rate of approximately 10,000 a year. During the year now closing, however, the rate has been much greater. The increase from the end of April, 1937, to the end of April, 1938, was approximately 14,650, or an average of 1,221 per month.

During the current year the extension work in USCNB (United States, Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda) has been conducted under the guidance of Director Allison G. Brush of Laurel, Mississippi, who has devoted a great deal of time and effort to the work, maintaining contacts with the extension committee, the secretary and extension divisions of the secretariat, with district governors, field representatives and others. From 1 July, 1937, to 31 May, 1938, 252 new Rotary clubs in USCNB were admitted to membership in Rotary International, the greatest number of clubs ever admitted to membership in any Rotary year in this region. It is anticipated that by the end of the year, almost 300 new clubs in USCNB will have been admitted to membership.

The greatest expansion of the organization during the current year, outside of USCNB, has been in Asia and in Latin America. In the period 1 July, 1936, to 31 May, 1937, 14 new clubs in Asia and 30 new clubs in Latin America were admitted to membership in R. I. while in the same period in 1937-38, 23 new clubs in Asia and 66 new clubs in Latin America were admitted. This splendid extension in these regions is due in part to the enthusiasm and energy of some of the district governors in Asia and in Latin America, also to the fact that during the current year the services of an additional field man were employed.

(The statistical tables accompanying this report give the results of extension work this year.)

Club Activities

There has not only been an increase in number of members and number of clubs but a corresponding increase in interesting activities among Rotary clubs throughout the world. One evidence of this is to be found in the attendance reports. Attendance at club meetings is more regular than it was a year ago. In the USCNB, for example, the general average for February, 1938, was the highest for that month since 1934, and in March the general average was the highest for that month since 1935.

There is more thinking about Rotary among Rotarians; more consideration has been given to the place of Rotary in the community; its possibilities in the world, and what individual Rotarians can do to help promote the realization of Rotary's four objects.

The reports from district governors and the correspondence also received by the secretariat from Rotary club officers show that quite generally clubs are functioning well and are in good shape. There is an evident improvement in the financial condition of the clubs. There have been many evidences of improvement in programs for the weekly meetings.

Tangible evidence of general progress is the appearance of five new monthly reviews published by groups of clubs: one by the clubs in Hungary; one by the clubs in Japan; one by the clubs in Poland; one by the clubs in Portugal; and one by the clubs in Roumania.

While clubs have been giving more attention to vocational service and international service than heretofore, it is in the field of community service that there has been the most marked increase in activity. Outside of the Americas many new and more ambitious types of community service have been launched. Among clubs in North America there has been a noticeable trend towards searching for opportunities to render service to the community in which the Rotary club is located—a search for projects not being taken care of by other organizations or agencies in the community.

The exceedingly trying conditions under which Rotarians in some parts of the world are living have caused them to call upon Rotary for assistance which is not within the province of Rotary to render. At the same time, there has resulted, on the whole, a more adequate conception of Rotary's place in the community and in the field of international relations. Turbulent conditions have seemed to force a more earnest contemplation of Rotary and of the opportunities open to the individual Rotarian to serve.

Relief Work by Rotarians in China

Last autumn the Rotary Club of Shanghai appealed for contributions from other Rotary clubs for relief work among the suffering refugees of many nationalities in Shanghai. Investigation indicated that the Red Cross was not making a general appeal, but approved of the work being done by the Shanghai Rotary Club, and of its support by other Rotary clubs. The appeal of the Shanghai Rotary Club, in accordance with the established procedure of the Rotary organization, was communicated to the Rotary clubs of all countries through the district governors and the clubs were advised to send their contributions directly to the Shanghai Club. Explanatory items were carried in the News Letter.

Governor Fong F. Sec, who has been serving as governor of the three Rotary districts in China, reported in February that more than $45,000 (Chinese currency) had been received from Rotary clubs throughout the world for the relief of refugees and wounded civilians. Of the money received 50% was earmarked for relief work in other cities in China.

As this report is being written, the following cablegram has been received from Governor Fong:

> Estimated thirty million war refugees need relief. Urgent requests for funds received from Amoy, Canton, Wuchang, Kaifeng, Wuhan, where Rotary clubs are facing enormous refugee problems. Rotary fund exhausted. Suggest Rotary International strongly urge Rotary clubs back American Red Cross drive.

The clubs are being advised through the News Letter of the receipt of this appeal and their attention called to the Rotary International provision covering such a situation, viz., "Where the Red Cross or other responsible agency is endeavoring to meet the situation, Rotarians are urged to respond liberally and promptly to the appeal of such organizations by aiding its local chapter to secure its quota of subscriptions."

Situation of Rotary in Spain

From various available sources of information, it appears that there has been a practical suspension of activities by the Rotary clubs throughout Spain (District 60) since the beginning of the Civil War in July, 1936. No doubt at first some of the clubs continued their meetings, but as more and more of the country came into the theater of military operations, more and more clubs suspended meetings. The Rotary Club of Tangier in the International Zone of Morocco, which is one of the clubs in the 60th district, is continuing to meet although that club is more or less affected by what is going on in Spain. There was no district conference last year and therefore no nominee for district governor. Under our rules the actual district governor would continue in office until his successor had

been elected but we have been informed that Governor Eduardo de Castro passed away about a year and a half ago as the result of an illness.

In the past six months letters have been received from officers or past officers of the Rotary Clubs of Malaga and Santander advising us of the resignation of the clubs from Rotary International and their disbanding.

Although we have had word of a considerable number of Spanish Rotarians who fled from their country taking refuge in France, Switzerland, Italy, and other countries of Europe, the majority of the Spanish Rotarians have undoubtedly continued to reside in Spain. The plight of many of the refugees is recognized as pathetic, being strangers in a strange land without funds. The Rotarians of France, Switzerland and other countries have done what they could to relieve their suffering and during the past year and a half the secretary of R. I., responding to a suggestion from Europe, brought to the attention of all district governors the opportunity for Rotarians or Rotary clubs of their districts to contribute if they wished to a fund for the relief of the refugee Rotarians, and arranged with Rotarian Mariano Font of Paris, France, a Spaniard, who is general manager of Dun and Bradstreet for Europe and who has been a member of the Rotary Club of Paris for many years, to act as Trustee of this fund. He has reported the receipt of more than 150,000 French francs, much of which he has used in making loans to the refugee Rotarians.

From the beginning of the Civil War, upon the advice of Rotarians who had fled from Spain, we discontinued all correspondence with Rotary clubs or Rotarians in Spain.

It is to be hoped that when peace comes to Spain, we may be able to resume correspondence with our Rotarians there and make satisfactory explanation to them and to the authorities of our desire to avoid embarrassments all around during the period of the Civil War.

Outpost Membership

Seven clubs in Canada, three in the United States, one in India and one in Java are experimenting with the outpost membership idea. The results of these experiments are being closely observed to determine whether or not the procedure should be made general.

Use of the Secretariat

With the growth in the number of clubs and in the number of Rotarians there is naturally a greater demand upon the services of the secretariat. The increase in demand, however, has been greater than the increase in clubs. With each year the secretariat gains more experience in serving the clubs and in knowing what kind of information should be developed for the help of the clubs; especially noticeable is the more general use of the services of the secretariat on the part of clubs outside of North America.

The office of the secretariat established in Singapore has made it possible to give quicker and more understanding service to the clubs in Asia.

The range of Rotary literature in languages other than English has been extended. A Spanish edition of the "Outline of Classifications" was published, and, likewise, a general Rotary manual in Spanish. There have been other additions to our literature in other languages as well as in Spanish. Literature made available to the clubs in English has been improved through consolidation and rewriting.

Special Service to Clubs

In order to carry on the active program of extension inaugurated in 1936-37 and carried on during the present Rotary year, it has been necessary to continue to provide help to clubs sponsoring the organization of new clubs. During the year five men have been working in the capacity of field representatives in North America. A splendid commentary on the effective work which they have done is the new Rotary clubs that have been admitted to membership in R. I. in this region.

In South America we have added an additional man, and thus have had two men at work there all year. Greatly increased activity in extension in Latin America is directly attributable to our increase in field service in that region.

In India we have had the one field representative at work all year. Clubs which have been assisted by field men, either in the organization of new Rotary clubs or in solving problems within their own clubs, have been unanimous in their favorable opinion as to the value of our field service. Many district governors, too, have commented most favorably on the work of the field men.

During the year present and past R. I. officers visited some 150 clubs in three countries, most of these being visits arranged by the secretariat as a special service to smaller and more out-of-the-way clubs, under a small appropriation made available for the latter half of the year.

A further special service to clubs in need of such help is the "Community Service Day" which the secretariat arranged to be held by Rotarian Charles E. Barker in 165 communities in 29 districts, where he addressed approximately 6,373 Rotarians at Rotary club meetings; approximately 70,000 school children at high school meetings; and approximately 50,000 parents and students at public meetings—all under the auspices of the local Rotary clubs.

The films in the library of the secretariat were booked to over 450 clubs in seven countries, the only cost to the club being shipping the film to the next club on the schedule.

Disbandment of Rotary Clubs in Germany and Austria

The decree of the National Socialist Party in Germany that members of that party, who were also members of Rotary clubs in Germany, must withdraw from those clubs by December 31, 1937, and the published disagreement of leaders of the party with some phases of the program of Rotary, brought the Rotary clubs in Germany to a decision to resign from Rotary International and disband.

The membership in R. I. of all of the clubs in Germany and the Free City of Danzig was terminated as of 15 October, 1937, and the charters originally issued were returned and cancelled.

In March, 1938, when Austria became politically united with Germany, the 11 Rotary clubs in that country also resigned and disbanded. Their membership was officially terminated as of the 18th of March, 1938, and their charters relinquished and voided.

Governor Hugo Grille of the 73rd district, R. I.; Director and Governor of the 73rd district, Franz Schneiderhan, and R. I. committeemen in Germany and Austria resigned when their clubs disbanded.

Rotarians everywhere are deeply regretful that the clubs in Germany and Austria have found it necessary to sever the ties which have bound German and Austrian Rotarians in friendly fellowship with men of many other nations, and at the same time, discontinue the fellowship they had in the weekly meetings of their own clubs.

Redistricting

The general program of redistricting carried out last year resulted in the establishment of a number of new Rotary districts. However, at the beginning of this Rotary year, the board, believing that there were still a number of districts which were too large, either as to number of clubs or geographical area, appointed a committee of the board to act in the name of the board on all redistricting matters in North America.

The secretariat has co-operated with this committee throughout the year. The committee has held two meetings and has handled a number of matters in ballot-by-mail.

A number of the larger districts have been divided, either by the board or by the redistricting committee acting for the board, as follows:

District 63 (Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay)—divided into two districts—Nos. 30 and 31.

District 72 (Brazil)—divided into three districts—Nos. 27, 28 and 29.

District 76 (eastern Australia)—divided into two districts—Nos. 56 and 76.

District 96 (part of China, Hong Kong, Macao and the Philippines)—divided into two districts—96 and 81, district 81 to comprise the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

District 104 (part of California and the Hawaiian Islands)—divided into two districts—104 and 100, district 100 to comprise the Hawaiian Islands.

District 155 (Indiana)—divided into three districts—Nos. 154, 155 and 156.

District 197 (eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island)—divided into three districts—Nos. 196, 197 and 198.

District 199 (western Massachusetts and Connecticut)—divided into two districts—Nos. 199 and 200.

The new districts will become operative on 1 July, 1938.

The board has also authorized the division of the present 89th district (Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon and India) into two districts, and the division of the present 71st district (Peru) into two districts, effective 1 July, 1939.

Districting of Non-Districted Territory

The Republic of Bolivia was established as district No. 38 of R. I., effective 1 February, 1938, and the Republic of Finland will become district 69 of R. I., effective 1 July, 1938.

Renumbering of Districts

In the general redistricting of districts in the USCNB which was carried on last year, the series of numbers 100 to 200 was set aside for USCNB. This year arrangements were made for changing the numbers of certain districts in Latin America so that effective 1 July, 1938, the districts in Latin America will be numbered within the series 23 to 45 and the districts in Europe, Asia, Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the world will be numbered within the series 46 to 99. (District 71—Peru—and 89—Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon and India—may retain their present numbers until they are divided on 1 July, 1939.) Nos. 1 to 22 are reserved for the districts in G. B. & I., which are expected soon to be districts of R. I.

Administrative Activities

The board of directors has held two regular meetings. The third meeting will be held at Del Monte, Calif., the week of June 6, 1938. At the first two of these

meetings more than 200 items were considered. The executive committee has held two meetings and, in addition, has handled many matters through correspondence. At the time of the preparation of this report the executive committee has acted on a total of 129 items, either in meeting or through ballot-by-mail.

The president has acted for the board on a number of matters either of an emergency nature or in cases where time did not permit obtaining a decision by the executive committee or the board. In accordance with instructions previously given him by the board, the secretary has acted in behalf of the board on a great many minor items of administration.

All decisions made by the president and secretary in behalf of the board have been reported to the board for ratification at its subsequent meeting.

The committees of R. I. have held 21 meetings thus far this year, for all of which the secretariat has rendered its usual service.

The President

President Maurice Duperrey has devoted most of his time during 1937-38 to the interest of Rotary International. His visit to South America was the first an R. I. president in office has ever made to the clubs in that region and the Rotarians of that continent greatly appreciated the attention shown them. The president visited clubs in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. He was received by the heads of state in all those countries, which is an indication of the high esteem in which Rotary is held. He had conferences with district governors, past officers of R. I. and club officers and was pleased to note that everywhere in South America where he visited, Rotary is functioning satisfactorily and is developing rapidly. In Cuba he was received by the authorities and he conferred with the district governor and other leading Rotarians. In the United States he was received by President Roosevelt and spoke at a meeting at Washington, presided over by Secretary of Commerce Roper.

He visited the Rotary Clubs at Washington, Chicago, New York, Springfield, Buffalo, and Newark, in the United States, and clubs at Hull and Ottawa, Canada. At Ottawa the president was received by the governor general, H. E. Lord Tweedsmuir. The prime minister, the Right Honorable William L. MacKenzie King, attended the luncheon meeting of the Ottawa Club and introduced President Duperrey.

On the trip to South America, the president received from various countries the following decorations: Commander of the Order of Merit in Chile; Commander of the Order of Merit in Ecuador; Officer of the Southern Cross in Brazil; Commander of the Sun in Peru.

The president attended the following committee meetings during the year: Aims and Objects, Paris; Finance, Chicago; Executive, Chicago. In addition, he attended all meetings of the board of directors, and after the January meeting, he visited the following clubs in the United States and Canada: Springfield, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; Nashville, Tennessee; San Antonio, Texas; Kansas City, Missouri; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Toledo, Ohio; Quebec, Quebec, Canada; Montreal, Quebec, Canada; and Boston, Massachusetts.

The disbandment of the Rotary clubs in Germany and Austria and the nonfunctioning of the Rotary clubs of Spain, due to the Civil War, have been situations to which the president has devoted considerable time and attention this year.

President Duperrey conferred with both the Chinese and Japanese ambassadors in Paris and sought their opinions as to what might be done by Rotarians

to bring about a termination of hostilities between the two countries and the establishment of understanding and good will. Although this effort did not have any tangible result, the assurance of President Duperrey that the Rotarians of both China and Japan were endeavoring in their Rotary contacts to take no part in propaganda against the other country and that at the end of hostilities they will bend every effort to the establishment of understanding and good will made a favorable impression on both ambassadors.

Following his return from the January meeting of the board, the president made an extensive visit to Rotary clubs in Continental Europe. In Belgium, Italy, Jugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria, he conferred with present and past officers and committeemen of R. I. and with club officers, and in a series of twelve intercity meetings, he addressed several thousand Rotarians from approximately 150 clubs.

In Bulgaria, the president had the honor of receiving from the hands of His Majesty King Boris the high distinction of Grand Officer of Civil Merit.

In April he and Madame Duperrey attended the conference of the 83rd district at Beyrouth, Lebanon, and then went to Damascus, Syria, where he presented the charter to the new club there. In Lebanon the president was honored with the Lebanese Medal of Merit and in Syria with the Grand Cordon of the Syrian Order of Merit.

Continuing by air, he flew across Asia to Penang and en route contacted prospective Rotarians at Baghdad and participated in meetings arranged by the Rotary Clubs in Karachi, Calcutta and Rangoon.

At Penang he attended the 80th district conference and also the first Rotary conference for the middle Asia region. Following these conferences, he and Madame Duperrey flew to Singapore, where he visited the office of the R. I. secretariat and addressed a meeting of the Rotary club.

The president returned to Paris in late April, spent a few days in his office, and then proceeded to Lyons, where he presided at the conference of the three Rotary districts in France.

From that conference he hurried to Blackpool, England, to attend and address the annual conference of R. I. B. I.

From Blackpool he went to Amsterdam, the Netherlands, where he attended the conference of the 59th district.

At the time of the preparation of this report he is sailing for North America to visit some clubs, attend a district conference at Quebec, do some work at the Central Office and to preside at the June board meeting, the international assembly, and the convention.

There have been many occasions during the past year when the secretary has had to present difficult problems to President Duperrey for counsel and advice or decision, and the president has never been too busy or too tired to help in every way possible. His gracious personality, his splendid executive ability, tolerance and sense of humor have made working with him a distinct pleasure and privilege for all who have been associated with him this year.

Co-operation of Officers and Committeemen

The splendid and unselfish service of the officers and committeemen of Rotary International through the years has made our present unique world-wide organization and the service of the officers and committeemen during the Rotary year 1937-38 has not fallen short of the service of those who have preceded them.

The secretariat has maintained constant contact with the officers, district governors and committeemen, to the end of making the secretariat of the greatest possible use to them. Many requests for special help were received and given prompt attention.

The manual of information for district governors was revised in February, copies were made available to each district governor nominee immediately after his selection. The statement of the qualifications, status and duties of the district governor was reprinted from the manual and sent forward early in the calendar year so that every known candidate for governor might know exactly what was ahead of him in case of election.

Administrative Advisers

The president has appointed the following Rotarians to assist the board of directors of R. I. in the administration of the non-districted Rotary clubs in their respective countries or regions:

S. Agapitos, Athens, Greece.
Ernesto Bastos, Lisbon, Portugal.
Ljuben Boshkoff, Sofia, Bulgaria.
Nelson Ramirez, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

It is their duty to give the board advice regarding the administration of the clubs and to give the clubs information regarding the administration of R. I.

Necrology

In December we were shocked and grieved to learn of the accidental death of Governor Arthur ("Cap") C. Taylor of Phoenix, Arizona, U. S. A. (District 111). As he was leaving his printing establishment, he stepped into an open elevator shaft and fell to his death.

During the year Rotary International suffered the loss of two of the Honorary Trustees of the Rotary Foundation, Sir Robert Borden of Ottawa, Canada, and Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

A number of Rotarians who served faithfully as international officers and committeemen in former years have left us this Rotary year. Among them were:

Carlos Casares Perez, Merida, Mexico
Governor, 3rd District, 1930-31

Fred E. Hill, Grand Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.
Governor, 35th District, 1927-28

Luis Calvo-Mackenna, Santiago, Chile
Governor, 64th District, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Johannes Martens, Oslo, Norway
Director, R. I., 1931-32
Governor, 67th District, 1930-31
Member, E. A. C., 1930-31, 1934-35, and 1935-36
Member, Magazine Committee, 1931-32
Member, Resolutions Committee, 1930-31
Alternate Member, European Advisory Committee, 1931-32
Liaison Director to District Governors, 1931-32

Sam W. Mason, Shreveport, La., U. S. A.
Governor, 20th District, 1917-18

Leslie C. Sammons, Shelbyville, Ind., U. S. A.
Governor, 20th District, 1929-30

Samuel Siddall, Warren, Ohio, U. S. A.
Governor, 21st District, 1923-24

Joseph A. Turner, Hollins, Va., U. S. A.
Governor, 7th District, 1921-22
Chairman, Rotary Education Committee, 1922-23
Member, Business Methods Committee, 1923-24

International Convention

A 16-page issue of the R. I. News Letter, containing a brief report of the Nice (1937) convention, was mailed to all clubs on 1 July, 1937. The proceedings book of the convention, which contained 662 pages, was ready for distribution on 1 September.

Convention attendance promotion work for the 1938 San Francisco convention was begun last September. A general outline of information of the convention city, its environs and attractions, together with a set of ten selected photographs, was sent to each Rotary district and regional magazine. This information was supplemented later by additional folders and articles, and a large amount of the material was used in these publications.

The official convention folder was prepared and 75,000 copies were printed for distribution to Rotary clubs throughout the world. 22,000 copies of this folder, in Spanish, French, Italian and German, were also prepared and distributed to Rotary clubs in countries in which those languages are used.

A four-color mailing piece, secured through the co-operation of the convention host city, was imprinted with the dates of the convention and mailed with the R. I. News Letter to all Rotary clubs. Other folders, articles, and three issues of the Convention News, published and distributed, brought the total of convention literature distributed to approximately 200,000 pieces.

A suggested outline for a club program on the San Francisco convention was distributed to all clubs.

A motion picture, entitled "On-To-San Francisco" and designed to promote interest in the convention, three reels in length, was prepared and six copies were distributed to the Rotary clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, United States and Canada. The films enjoyed a full booking schedule and many requests for bookings could not be filled.

Page advertisements featuring the San Francisco convention were carried in the March, April, May and June issues of "The Rotarian."

Throughout the year the secretariat was actively engaged in co-operating with the president and the convention committee and the Rotary Club of San Francisco in developing the plans for the San Francisco convention. It is anticipated that there will be 10,000 persons in attendance and plans which are being made for their entertainment and comfort seem to assure an outstandingly successful convention.

Considerable research has also been carried on by the secretariat during the past year in assisting the board of directors to study the facilities of the cities in various parts of the world that have extended invitations to entertain Rotary's 1939 and 1940 conventions.

Sergeant-at-Arms

Rotarian Prentiss M. Terry of Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A., was appointed as sergeant-at-arms of the 1938 convention. He will be assisted by Rotarian Clarence F. Pratt, of San Francisco, as first assistant sergeant-at-arms and Rotarian Joseph A. Greenway, of Richmond, California, as second assistant sergeant-at-arms. In addition, there will be over a hundred assistant sergeants-at-arms appointed from clubs in the five districts of California.

Convention Committees

The credentials and nomination and election arrangements committees were appointed by the president. The personnel of these committees is given below:

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Stanley Long, Seattle, Washington, U. S. A., Chairman
Lawrence S. Akers, Memphis, Tennessee, U. S. A.
Clarence N. Boynton, Phoenix, Arizona, U. S. A.
Harold I. Covault, Lorain, Ohio, U. S. A.
Emile Deckers, Antwerp, Belgium
Roland S. Horton, Lake Worth, Florida, U. S. A.
Watari Kitashima, Tokyo, Japan
H. C. Mei, Shanghai, China
Joaquin Serratosa Cibils, Montevideo, Uruguay
Trudus Teves, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

NOMINATION AND ELECTION ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

Percy B. Scurrah, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, Chairman
Harold de Bildt, Cairo, Egypt
H. V. Cooper, Vicksburg, Mississippi, U. S. A.
Ricardo Hernandez, Chihuahua, Mexico
Philip H. Huyck, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
Royal L. Mann, Missoula, Montana, U. S. A.
Charles Marks, Mexborough, England
John MacGregor, Needham, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
U. Tun Nyoe, Rangoon, Burma
E. Roy Shaw, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Council on Legislation

Complying with the provisions of the by-laws of R. I., the president has, with the approval of the board of directors, appointed the following representatives of non-districted clubs and representatives-at-large on the council on legislation at the 1938 convention:

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-DISTRICTED CLUBS

Ernesto Bastos, Lisbon, Portugal
Ljuben Boshkoff, Sofia, Bulgaria
A. Marcus Tollet, Helsingfors, Finland

REPRESENTATIVES-AT-LARGE

Clinton P. Anderson, Albuquerque, New Mexico, U. S. A.
George C. Hager, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.
Walter D. Head, Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A.
Ed. R. Johnson, Roanoke, Virginia, U. S. A.
Will R. Manier, Jr., Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A.
Crawford C. McCullough, Fort William, Ontario, Canada
Allen L. Oliver, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, U. S. A.
Edwin Robinson, Sheffield, England
Bruce Williams, Joplin, Missouri, U. S. A.

The president is prepared to appoint Rotarian Charles L. Wheeler of San Francisco, California, U. S. A., governor of the 104th district and past director of R. I., to act as chairman of the council on legislation at the 1938 convention when the president is unable to occupy the chair.

International Assembly and Rotary Institute

In August the first assistant secretary accompanied Director Herbert Walton on a tour of inspection of possible locations for the assembly and, upon the decision of the board of directors to hold the assembly at Del Monte, Calif., he made all the necessary arrangements with the Hotel Del Monte for the holding of the assembly and Rotary institute there the week of June 13th to 18th.

The experiment tried last year at Montreux, Switzerland, of holding a Rotary institute of present and past officers at the same time and place as the international assembly, for the purpose of informal discussion, met with such success that the board of directors decided that such an institute should again be held this year. All necessary contacts were made and considerable correspondence has been carried on in connection with the use at the assembly of the bi-lingual telephone translator system on a Spanish-English basis, the reporting of the proceedings of the meeting, the printing of the book of biographies and the handbook for the participants in the assembly.

A great amount of time and detailed attention has been devoted to the development of the program for the assembly and the institute and suggested outlines and background materials were made available to those chosen to present the various phases of the assembly program and to those selected to lead the discussions.

In the interest of providing the means for acquaintanceship and fellowship for those attending the assembly and institute before their arrival at Del Monte, arrangements have been made for a special assembly-institute train starting from Chicago and stopping off en route at Denver, Colo., and Salt Lake City, Utah, for five hours of sight-seeing.

Regional Conference

The first regional conference for the Rotary clubs in middle Asia was held in Penang, Straits Settlements, 15-18 April, 1938. The secretariat, working especially through the Singapore office, co-operated with the governors and Rotarians of districts 79, 80 and 89, in the preparations for this conference. It was attended by President Duperrey and was highly successful, especially from the standpoint of informing the general public with regard to the Rotary movement and bringing the Rotarians of middle Asia into closer relationship with each other.

District Conferences and Assemblies

In endeavoring to be of the most assistance possible to the district governors and to the members of the conference host clubs, a considerable amount of time has been given, and a large volume of correspondence has been handled, in connection with preparations for and the conduct of the 1938 district conferences. Many helpful suggestions were sent by the secretariat to the district governors or to the host clubs.

In addition, numerous other specific helps were provided in answer to individual requests. More than 35,000 badges were sold by the secretariat to the district conferences.

With but very few exceptions, a representative of Rotary International appointed by the president of R. I. was present at the annual conferences of the districts of Rotary International. The details relating to arrangements and itineraries were handled, as usual, through the central office and the continental European office of the secretariat.

The reports received from twenty-four conferences indicate a representation of 1,040 clubs out of a total of 1,081 clubs in these districts, with a total attendance of nearly 13,000. At seven of these conferences there was a one hundred per cent representation of the clubs. Two of the conferences had more than 1,000 in attendance. All indications are that the conferences were well up to the previous high standard of excellence.

Aims and Objects

The aims and objects committee of R. I. redrafted the text of the pamphlet, "The Aims and Objects Plan," and the pamphlet has been published and distributed.

In an endeavor to assist member clubs to follow a well-rounded Rotary program, the secretariat has given attention to each of the channels of Rotary activity—club service, vocational service, community service and international service. In addition to answering questions from clubs and from individual members on these four subjects, new literature has been prepared by the secretariat, as indicated in the following paragraphs:

Club Service

A new pamphlet has been prepared by the secretariat entitled "Manual of Information for Rotary Club Committees," and two copies, one in loose-leaf and the other in bound form, have been distributed to every Rotary club. In it are combined descriptions of each of the usual Rotary club committees, together with additional suggestions for the use of the president and the chairman. The bound form is for permanent use and the loose-leaf edition is sent to the president-elect to acquaint him with the functions of the various committees in the club. He may then hand the appropriate sections to committee chairmen appointees for their information and guidance.

Other new or revised pamphlets in the field of club service are: "The Program Committee of the Rotary Club," "118 Questions and Answers," and "Rotary in 47 Minutes." The latter pamphlet is an excellent description of Rotary, written several years ago by Rotarian L. S. Akers, and is now available and on sale for the first time by Rotary International.

The "Outline of Classifications" has also been revised and a reprinting made.

Vocational Service

On the recommendation of the vocational service member of the aims and objects committee, the third week in March was designated Vocational Service Week in Rotary. Special program and promotion material was prepared and widely circulated for this event. The vocational service score card, the purpose of which is to reveal to the Rotarians who use it the degree to which they are living up to their opportunities in this field of service, has proved very popular and a second edition had to be printed.

File No. 550, "Vocational Service—Making it Work," by Past Director W. W. Emerson, was widely distributed and has been revised to correspond with the vocational service programs listed on Form 251 for the year 1938-39, and will be available to district governors and club officers.

Pamphlet No. 33, "Codes of Standards of Correct Practice," has been completely revised under the title of "Standards of Correct Practice." A temporary edition in mimeographed form has been prepared for use.

Community Service

Based on suggestions by the community service member of the aims and objects committee, a new edition of the "Community Service" pamphlet was prepared and has been published and circulated. Considerable emphasis is placed on the importance of surveys, both to determine the need for different types of community service and the available leadership in the clubs.

The pamphlet, "The Rural Boy," which formerly was in mimeographed form, has been put into the usual printed pamphlet form. File No. 618, "This Housing Problem," is a new mimeographed paper designed to assist those clubs interested in raising the standard of housing accommodations in their respective communities.

International Service

The international service member of the aims and objects committee made a number of suggestions for changes in the pamphlet "International Service," and a new edition of this pamphlet has been published and distributed.

To assist Rotary clubs in carrying out the suggestions of the board that meetings during Rotary Anniversary Week be on the theme of "International Friendship," special program material was prepared and sent to all clubs. All of this material was translated into Spanish and parts of it into other languages, resulting in a wide adoption of the board's suggestion during the fourth week of February.

Among other program papers prepared during the year were the following: a series on agencies for international co-operation, such as the International Labor Organization, The International Organization for Intellectual Co-operation. The Universal Postal Union, etc., a paper entitled "3000 Miles of Understanding" (descriptive of the more than 125 years of peaceful relations between Canada and the United States), and a paper entitled "Our Town and International Trade" (suggestive of the dependence on international trade of even those inland towns which do not realize that dependence).

Boys Work

In the specialized field of community service known as boys work, the secretariat has kept its files on boys work activities up to date and has prepared from time to time program outlines for the boys work topics appearing on Form 251.

A file entitled "A Symposium on Character Education," is a revision of several earlier files on different aspects of this important topic. Another file called "Apprentice Training—A Method of Preparing Youth for Jobs" is a revision which makes this paper more useful. A paper entitled "Boy Sponsorship" is an addition to the files in this activity for which there is an apparent need.

Youth Service

Continued interest in the specialized branch of community service called "Youth Service," has resulted in rewriting a number of files. One, entitled "Rotary Youth Service—A Plan of Procedure," is essentially a manual for Rotary club committees functioning in this field. The other, entitled "Occupational Guidance for Youth," consolidates a number of previous papers and, in effect, is a manual for committees rendering service to young people in need of guidance.

Boys and Girls Week

The activity known as Boys and Girls Week started some years ago as Boys Week, promoted by the Rotary Club of New York. The week, now called Boys and Girls Week, is observed by Rotary clubs in various parts of the world. In the United States, a National Boys and Girls Week committee promotes the observance of the week through many interested organizations. Co-operation has been given by the secretariat to the national committee for the United States. An Advance Herald, giving early information about the week and its many possibilities, was mailed to all Rotary clubs. A Manual of Suggestions for observing the week was distributed to all clubs requesting it, together with program suggestions for a Rotary club meeting during Boys' and Girls' Week.

Institutes of International Understanding

The special section of the secretariat which experimented with thirteen Institutes of International Understanding the latter part of the previous year, has demonstrated the workability of its technique during this year. It has encouraged and assisted eighty-eight clubs to sponsor Institutes. Four of these held their Institutes individually, that is, without any co-operative relationship with neighboring clubs. They were held on successive days, from one to three days each, and the clubs received only nominal suggestions from the secretariat. The remainder were group Institutes; that is, five clubs co-operated, through the district governor, to hold Institutes. In the case of these, the secretariat suggested dates, subjects, and speakers, and assisted in many other ways such as providing publicity, suggestions as to financing, and as to securing attendances.

A large measure of the success of these Institutes may be attributed to the selection of the speakers. It has been the aim to select speakers well informed in various fields of international relations, who had ability to express themselves. Considerable attention was also given to the background of the speakers, their tactfulness on the public platform and their freedom from strong controversial bias. Outstandingly successful results were obtained in communities where the local Rotary clubs kept themselves more or less in the background and enlisted the community as a whole in a co-operative effort.

As the reports from the various Institutes came in, they were found to be quite unanimous in their expressions. All reported they had had far larger attendances than were anticipated, that the people of the community as a whole showed great interest in the Institute meetings, and that a real service had been rendered to the community.

Except in one case, where the club membership did not seem to exert itself either to attend or to encourage attendance, there were astonishing results. Attendances ranged from two hundred and fifty to fifteen hundred, the average being well over six hundred. In addition to these attendances at the evening forums, the speakers usually addressed the local high schools during the daytime, in that case, more than doubling the number of people reached by the Institute speakers.

In practically all of the fifteen districts where Institutes were held this year, plans are being made to repeat. Many inquiries have come from other areas. There is no doubt that upwards of three hundred clubs will be putting on Institutes.

Rotary Information and Publicity

Attention has been given throughout the year to the developing of ideas and plans for the disseminating of interesting, pertinent and timely Rotary information to the greatest possible number of Rotarians, and of non-Rotarians as well.

On each of President Duperrey's visits to the United States, news stories and pictures were released to the leading wire feature services in the United States. Advance publicity was also furnished to the Rotary clubs at which he was scheduled to appear.

Arrangements were made for a broadcast by President Duperrey, during one of his visits to the secretariat, over radio station WGN, Chicago, and its affiliated stations. A second broadcast was arranged over the same station, under the auspices of the University Broadcasting Council.

Material on the San Francisco convention, the Official Call to the 1938 convention by President Duperrey, numerous special articles and selected articles from "The Rotarian" (released in advance of publication) have been sent to the regional and district Rotary publications for their use.

A considerable amount of publicity was prepared for various and special occasions, such as: Institutes of International Understanding, Rotary's 33rd Anniversary, National Boys and Girls Week, and for newspapers in conference host cities desiring material in getting out special editions in honor of Rotary.

Rotary Publications

A new pamphlet, "Welcome to Rotary," was prepared and printed for distribution to Rotary clubs. The booklet was designed to be of particular interest to new Rotarians. About 20,000 copies have thus far been distributed. It has been translated into Spanish for printing and distribution to Spanish-speaking clubs.

A leaflet, "These Rotarians—They Meet, They Eat and They . . . ?" was prepared and made available to Rotary clubs as an explanation of Rotary suitable for distribution to non-Rotarian guests at Rotary meetings. There has been a wide demand for this leaflet.

Four printings of "Brief Facts About Rotary," have been made during the year and two printings of the same folder in Spanish.

"Rotary as a Factor in World Stability," an address given by President Duperrey before the Rotary Club of Chicago in October, 1937, was printed and distributed to all Rotary clubs. A large number of requests for additional copies of this pamphlet were received.

"Rotary Publicity," a pamphlet for the use of the public information committee of Rotary clubs, has been revised and printed.

Approximately 225 Rotary clubs have made use of the "Inside Pages" service

for club bulletins during the past year. This has involved the distribution of approximately 15,000 copies per week.

To date, 23 issues of the R. I. News Letter (in English) to club presidents and secretaries have been printed and distributed. During the year issues of this publication in French, German and Spanish have been gotten out at frequent intervals and sent to presidents and secretaries of clubs, international officers and committeemen in countries where those languages are most commonly used.

At the request of the board, the president appointed an ad hoc committee on Rotary publications to consider the entire problem of Rotary publications in general, and particularly a series of questions on the subject referred to the 1937-38 members of the board by the 1936-37 members.

This committee has made several recommendations on the subject, the most important of which is that there should be two editions of "The Rotarian" magazine—one suitable for distribution in the USCNB and one suitable for distribution in other parts of the world where English is the language most commonly used. It is contemplated that much of the material which appears in one issue can be used in the other issue. The details of the proposal have not been worked out and the recommendations of this committee will have the consideration of the board at its June meeting.

The Rotary Foundation

No appropriation having been made in 1937-38 for the carrying on of the promotional work of the Rotary Foundation, part of the responsibility was assigned to the program department which, during the year, has prepared a number of pieces of literature relative to the Foundation.

To the department of service to clubs was given the responsibility of conducting the correspondence with clubs and Rotarians concerning the Foundation and with supplying the material requested.

The fiscal department has acknowledged all new contributions, and has sent periodical statements and collection letters to those owing payments on their pledges. (Reference to the report of the Rotary Foundation trustees in this book of reports will inform one as to the state of the Foundation funds.)

Rotary Foundation Campaign

At its July, 1937, meeting, the board of directors of R. I. adopted a resolution providing that R. I. enter upon a campaign to raise $2,000,000 for the Rotary Foundation, half of which was to be raised before July, 1939. The board appointed a committee to make preliminary plans for the setting up of the campaign (all such plans to be subject to the approval of the president) and to make specific recommendations as to the number and personnel of the campaign committee and generally as to the sub-committees and the general organization set-up. It has not proved possible thus far for this committee to carry out the instructions of the board but it is hoped that plans will be completed so that this campaign may be inaugurated early in 1938-39.

Paul Harris' 70th Birthday Remembrance

Letters were written to the governors and club presidents in the USCNB stating that inasmuch as Paul Harris would be 70 years of age on 19 April, 1938, they might like to honor him by sending a contribution to the Foundation in lieu of the usual conventional greetings. Included with the letter was a statement entitled "An Example of What the Foundation Can Do." Nearly $100 for every

year of Paul's life has been received. Correspondence received with the contributions indicates that there was a wholesome reaction to this effort and that there is a favorable and earnest expectation of the approaching Rotary Foundation $2,000,000 campaign.

Fiscal Matters

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of R. I. the books of account of the organization for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, were audited by public accountants selected by the finance committee. The reports submitted by the auditors contained detailed information in regard to the assets, liabilities and surplus at the close of the year and the income and expense in the general administration accounts, the magazine accounts, the 1937 convention transportation committee accounts, and the 1937 convention hospitality accounts.

These reports were reviewed by the finance committee at its October, 1937, meeting, and subsequently presented to the board of directors of R. I. A consolidated report, prepared by the auditors, was approved by the finance committee and board and was sent to each club president and secretary on November 4, 1937. A brief statement regarding the finances of R. I., by the chairman of the finance committee, accompanied this report.

Each month the secretariat has prepared and submitted to the board of directors and the finance committee a statement showing the income, expense, assets and liabilities of the organization as at the close of the preceding month. In addition to these monthly statements special reports were prepared from time to time to furnish information to the board and finance committee on certain special phases of the finances of R. I. One such statement showed the income, expense, assets and liabilities of R. I. during the ten-year period from July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1937. Another such statement showed the income and expense during 1936-37 divided according to the various districts and geographical regions comprising R. I.

In order to assist the finance committee in preparing the recommended general administration budget for next fiscal year (1938-39) the secretariat compiled for the committee operating data showing the actual income and expense for last year, the budget and probable actual figures for the current year and data concerning the estimates for next year. Similar data were compiled for the magazine committee in connection with the preparation of the magazine budgets for next year.

Contributions to the Rotary Foundation were received, acknowledged, and deposited in the Foundation's bank account. The books and financial records of the Foundation were kept by the secretariat and periodically statements were prepared and submitted to the trustees to show the status of the accounts of the Foundation.

Detailed records were maintained in connection with the securities in the investment portfolio of R. I. and assistance was given to the investment committee in handling the investment problems of the organization.

Effective July 1, 1937, the handling of the collections from the clubs in Continental Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor and the handling of the R. I. disbursements in that region were transferred from the office of the secretariat in Chicago to the office of the secretariat in Zurich.

In general the collections from the clubs have been very satisfactory during the current year. However, in a number of countries the currency is still depreciated and R. I. has continued to allow the clubs in those countries to deduct 50% of

the exchange on their remittances to R. I. Also in certain countries restrictions on the exportation of funds have made it necessary to maintain bank accounts in those countries in order to handle the collections from the clubs.

A detailed statement of the finances of Rotary International appears as a separate but attached section of this report and in the report of the treasurer. (See pages 534 to 547)

"The Rotarian"

During the past year, "The Rotarian" has continued to develop along established lines, always endeavoring to mirror activities and interpret principles of the Rotary movement.

Rotary's growing understanding of its international entity and emphasis upon extension have stimulated interest in its public relations program in which publications necessarily are an important part, and "The Rotarian" has endeavored to increase its usefulness in this program. Although a large percentage of its circulation is in the United States and Canada, there has been a determined effort to make "The Rotarian" acceptable to an increasing number of Rotarians in other countries, by having in each issue articles of universal interest, contributions by non-American authors, and articles from or about overseas countries. Studied effort has been devoted to producing a magazine which, because of content and general appearance, would win the favorable attention not only of Rotarians but non-Rotarians generally.

While some 200 free-lance manuscripts are studied by the editors each month in choosing those best suited for "The Rotarian," most of the articles published are the result of advance planning as to what subjects should be treated in certain issues, then actively soliciting manuscripts from the authorities deemed best qualified to write about them. During the past twelve months, such authors as these have written for "The Rotarian" readers: Bertil Ohlin, Abbe Ernest Dimnet, Earnest Elmo Calkins, Cordell Hull, Sir Josiah Stamp, Sir James Barrett, Hendrik Willem van Loon, Sven Hedin, John Dewey, Helen Keller, Will Durant, Daniel C. Roper, Henry C. Link, Lord Tweedsmuir, Sir Charles Morgan-Webb, and H. G. Moulton.

The debates-of-the-month continue to hold up in interest, bringing out as they do both sides of current problems bearing a strong Rotary interest. Among topics discussed were these: awarding contracts to lowest bidders, small college vs. large, broadcasting of trials, a department of peace, one-house legislatures, labor union responsibility, advertising, and the recession and the way out.

District governors, club officers, and club publication editors and others have given remarkable co-operation, not only in supplying articles and news but in stimulating reading and use of the magazine. Each month articles treat on club program topics suggested in Form 251 prepared by the secretariat, and this practice continues to make "The Rotarian" of practical value to Rotary clubs in the preparation of weekly programs.

More than 2,200 clubs, recognizing the importance of informing the public about Rotary, are paying for some 7,500 subscriptions (representing a net gain of 20% during the year) to be sent to honorary members, non-Rotarians, schools and public libraries, hospitals, etc. At least 15 school text books have used articles from "The Rotarian," as commendable samples of current literature. Newspapers and magazines continue to quote or reprint freely from articles and editorials; the Reader's Digest alone has used six articles during the last year (more than 20 during the last four years), thus increasing the audience by more than two million

for each article used. It is estimated that Rotary made at least 100 million contacts with readers of other publications during the year past.

Recognizing the problems of youth and employment in many countries, "The Rotarian" has recently initiated a new series of articles by Walter B. Pitkin on "How to Get a Start in Life." This will continue for several months during the next Rotary year, with the hope that the magazine may be of further service in a field which is of definite Rotary interest.

A project which has successfully materialized during the past year is the Clubs-of-the-Year Contest sponsored by "The Rotarian." The purpose of the contest is to stimulate a wholesome competition among all Rotary clubs of the world in sponsoring worthwhile activities in Club, Vocational, Community and International Service. The wide interest in the contest is evidenced by the fact that clubs from nine countries participated in the contest for 1936-37 which came to a close in September, 1937. Its success has led the magazine committee to recommend, and the board of directors to approve, the continuance of similar contests.

"Revista Rotaria"

In the Rotary year 1937-38, aside from the usual selection of the best articles used in "The Rotarian," which are translated and adapted to the needs of Latin American readers, "Revista Rotaria" published a series of articles originally written in Spanish. Among those who contributed directly to "Revista Rotaria" during the year were several outstanding personalities: Dr. Leonidas Garcia, Ecuadorian educator; Francisco Marseillan, Past President of the South American Union of Engineers' Associations and incoming director of R. I.; Prof. M. Salas Marchan, Chilean, one of the outstanding Latin American educators; R. Larco Herrera, Past Secretary of State and Past Secretary of the Treasury of Peru; Ricardo Jinesta, Costa Rican writer and author. The sections appearing in "Revista Rotaria" containing information about Rotary club activities, as well as the editorials, are original and are prepared especially for the magazine.

The magazine started the Rotary year 1937-38 with a circulation, paid by the clubs and individuals, of 6,734 copies. The circulation of the June, 1938, issue reached 8,593 copies—an increase of 27.6 per cent for the year not including the July issue—in addition to some 800 free copies which are distributed among the Latin American club secretariats, among prominent people, universities, associations, social centers, etc.

During the year the magazine has acquired a much greater popularity than it had before. In the great majority of the Spanish-speaking districts the subscription to the magazine is practically total, and in some of them the number of subscribers exceeds the number of Rotarians. In Brazil, where Spanish is not the language of the country, about 57 per cent of the Rotarians are subscribing.

Business and Advertising

Over 100 advertising agencies have purchased advertising space in "The Rotarian" during the past year. Advertising has been published for manufacturers of automobiles, office equipment, hotels, travel (railroads, steamships, airplanes), colleges and schools, golf equipment, books, etc., which is proof of the acceptance "The Rotarian" has in the national advertising field.

During the year, many firms interested in reaching the Latin American markets have published advertising in "Revista Rotaria." Advertising has been published for manufacturers of photographic equipment, radios, office supplies, maps, etc. The lineage for the year shows an increase over the previous year.

Central Office Administration

Incoming Mail

In the ten months July, 1937-April, 1938, more than 157,000 pieces of mail were received, representing a monthly average of nearly 16,000.

Checks, money orders, and cash payments received totalled 16,190 during the ten months of the fiscal year, or a monthly average of 1,619.

Central Files

More than 300,000 pieces of material were filed in the central filing division during the ten months of July, 1937, to April, 1938, or an average of over 30,250 pieces per month.

Approximately 58,000 references were made to material in the files, an average of nearly 5,800 per month.

Membership Files

During the first ten months of this fiscal year 33,423 new members (including reinstated members) were reported to the central office by club secretaries—on an average of 3,342 a month, as compared with 2,874 per month during 1936-37, the peak average on record.

18,429 terminations were reported by club secretaries, an average of 1,843 a month as compared with 2,258 terminations per month during 1932-33, the peak average on record, and 1,587 terminations per month during 1934-35, the lowest average on record.

Nearly 18,000 references were made to the membership files during the first ten months of the fiscal year.

Discontinuance of Card Files of Rotarians in G. B. & I. and CENAAM Region

Effective 1 December, 1937, we discontinued in the central office the card files covering past and present members of Rotary clubs located in Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, Northern Africa and Asia Minor.

Similar records have been maintained in the secretariat of R I B I at London, and the Continental European office at Zurich, and it was concluded in the interest of economy that these files could be dispensed with in the central office.

Statement of Membership July, 1937, and March, 1938

Region	Estimated Membership as of last meeting date—July, 1937	Estimated Membership as of last meeting date—March, 1938
United States, Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda	131,103	141,001
Great Britain and Ireland	20,193	20,824
Other Regions	34,545	34,826
Totals	185,841	196,651

These figures are based upon membership entries contained on attendance reports submitted by district governors and by clubs of non-districted territory except the figures for Great Britain and Ireland which are based upon monthly reports of membership received from the secretaries of the clubs in Great Britain and Ireland.

Outgoing Mail and Shipments

Outgoing mail to various Rotary clubs, district assemblies and conferences, district governors, Rotarians, etc., averaged approximately 60,000 pieces per month. Nearly 6,400 parcel post, express and third-class shipments were made each month.

Printing

The following work has been completed in the print shop in the central office from July 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938:

Printing presses: 563 jobs; 3,007,877 pieces; 2,089,137 impressions.

Folder: 135 jobs; 785,250 pieces.

Total pieces handled on the printing presses and folder: 3,793,127.

Multicopying

Since the 1st of July, 1937, over 860,000 impressions were completed on the mimeograph machine; nearly 54,000 impressions on the multigraph machine; and over 1,100 prints on the rectigraph machine.

Official Directory

The 1937-38 edition of the Official Directory was published by the first week in August. It carried 294 hotel listings—an increase of 29 over the previous year.

The 1938-39 edition is in process of preparation and is scheduled to be published by the end of July. Indications are that it will carry more than three hundred hotel listings.

Mailing Lists and Addressograph

Ten mailing lists are maintained and these were used for a total of 357 jobs with approximately 587,000 impressions. On an average, approximately five hundred plates were cut each month and about 1200 plates corrected.

Transportation

The details covering the transportation arrangements for the Nice Convention were completed and the books of account were closed. Co-operation was given to the auditors, Ernst & Ernst, Chicago, who were engaged by the finance committee to audit the books. Their report, plus income accruing after October 15, 1937, the date of their report, shows the net income from these operations as $59,217.68.

Pursuant to the instructions of the board of directors, cost calculations covering estimated travel costs for attendance of officers and committeemen at board and committee meetings and the 1938 international convention and assembly were prepared and transmitted to the individuals. Transportation to cover these estimates was purchased upon request.

Co-operation was given to the district "On-to-San-Francisco" committee chairmen in making plans for their district tours, and information on the travel arrangements was furnished to individuals requesting it.

Personnel

On the 30th of April the staff of the central office of R. I. consisted of 138 members, of whom one is temporary and two are on leave of absence because of

illness. There are also nine field representatives, a convention manager, who is on duty at San Francisco, California, two members serving in the president's office in Paris, twelve people on duty in the Continental European office, and three in the office for Asia. Thus, the total number on the staff on the 30th of April was 165.

The central office of the secretariat is operating under the provisions of the U. S. Social Security Act and the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act. This requires the keeping of detailed personnel records on each person in the employ of R. I. All record procedures have been revised and simplified to provide increased efficiency. It also requires the careful preparation of numerous reports for submission to the Collector of Internal Revenue and the Director of Labor of the State of Illinois.

Purchases

Constant study is given to our purchasing procedures in order to make our purchases in the most economical manner.

One example of such saving was the printing of the 1937-38 Official Directory of R. I. on a lighter weight paper, thereby saving several hundred dollars in postage. The number of kinds of envelopes has been reduced and larger quantities purchased at a time. Where advisable laboratory analysis is made of paper used in envelopes or books.

Visitors at the Central Office

In the period from 1 July, 1937, to 30 April, 1938, there were 502 Rotarian visitors at the central office of whom 420 were from within the United States and 82 from other countries.

Visitors who are making their first visits to the central office are taken through the office and given an explanation of its activities. Opportunities are afforded them for securing helpful information pertaining to any particular phase of Rotary in which they have an especial interest. Following each visit a letter concerning the visit is sent to the secretary of the club of which the visitor is a member.

Rotary Clubs in Great Britain and Ireland

Although the secretariat of Rotary International—Association for Great Britain and Ireland, located in London, England—is not under the supervision of the secretary of Rotary International, the secretary of R. I. has opportunity to observe in a general way the work done in that office. The secretary and his staff have greatly enjoyed their contact and work with the new secretary of R. I. B. I., H. S. Banner, who this year succeeded W. W. Blair-Fish as secretary to the association. During this year the general secretary has noted the usual splendid service to the board of directors of R. I. B. I., the committees of that association, its district chairmen and councils, its district conferences and its area conference given by the secretary of R. I. B. I., assistant secretary and the secretariat staff. The splendid condition of the Rotary clubs in G. B. & I. continues to testify to the helpful service provided by the staff of R. I. B. I.

W. W. Blair-Fish has continued to edit the two magazines issued by R. I. B. I., "The Rotary Wheel" and "Service in Life and Work." All who are familiar

with these fine magazines will appreciate the amount of energy and thoughtful direction which is given to their production.

Continental European Office

The Continental European Office of the secretariat in Zurich, Switzerland, serves the 464 clubs on the Continent of Europe, North Africa, and Asia Minor, a large number of district governors, committeemen of R. I. and members of the board resident in that region, the European Advisory Committee and other regional committees. It is an integral part of the secretariat of Rotary International and, as such, is under the supervision of the secretary of Rotary International. Constant close contact between the central office and the Continental European office of the secretariat is maintained.

Dr. Alex. O. Potter, who for seven years served as European secretary, resigned that position as of 1 July, 1937, to become assistant to the president, and Assistant Secretary Lester B. Struthers, who for fifteen years has been associated with the secretary in Rotary work at the central office, was placed in charge of the C. E. O. He also succeeded Dr. Potter as secretary of the European Advisory Committee and secretary to the various regional conferences held in Europe.

Because the president of R. I. has had his office in Europe during 1937-38, the C. E. O. has been privileged to have prompt and frequent contact with the president and with his office. Besides keeping in touch with the president's itinerary and preceding him with material for publicity, the C. E. O. has been able to place in his hands details with regard to problems which he might desire to discuss with officers of Rotary International and Rotary clubs as he traveled about. Similarly, the C. E. O. has maintained other regular contacts with the president's office, particularly with the assistant to the president.

The work of the C. E. O. was considerably increased when on the 1st of July, 1937, there was transferred to it from the central office, the collection of per capita tax and other moneys due Rotary International from Rotary clubs in the region and also disbursements of Rotary International in the CENAAM region. This naturally involved a more extensive and more complicated system of accounting and much more correspondence on financial matters than had previously been the responsibility of that office.

The European secretary has co-operated closely with the chairman of the European Advisory Committee, keeping him informed of the development of Rotary in Europe and informing him with regard to special problems. Preparations were made and secretarial service given in connection with the meeting of the E. A. C. in October.

The C. E. O. also furnished secretarial service to the aims and objects committee, which met in Paris, the meeting of the organizing committee for the Fourth Regional Conference, to members of the extension committee at a conference held in London, England, prior to the October meeting of the extension committee.

The European secretary, as secretary of the Fourth Regional Conference and of the organizing committee for the conference (which is to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, in September, 1938) is co-operating with the chairman and members of the organizing committee and assisting in preparing plans for the program, the entertainment features, the registration arrangements, etc.

It has been possible this year for the European secretary to have many personal conferences with district governors and committeemen in the CENAAM

region, thus providing ready counsel on the problems which have arisen in their work of supervising clubs and organizing new clubs.

The C. E. O. sends out each month a bulletin to international officers and committeemen, administrative advisers, club presidents and secretaries in the CENAAM region, and also to the editors of district reviews. This bulletin is issued in five languages, English, French, German, Czech and Italian. To each copy of the bulletin is attached a news sheet giving concise information about club activities.

No opportunity has been lost to keep the 1938 convention before the Rotarians of the CENAAM region, through repeated references to it in the C. E. O. monthly bulletins and in individual letters.

The European secretary attended over a period of three days, meetings of the general assembly (1937) of the League of Nations and sessions of several of the committees of the League, at the same time making contacts with the division of public relations and other outstanding personalities on the permanent staff of the League.

The International Auxiliary Language Association called a meeting in Paris of officers of a fairly large number of international organizations which have their headquarters in Paris in order to present to them the story of the work which is being done by IALA in the direction of establishing an international auxiliary language and interesting the people of the world in making use of such a language. In view of the friendly interest which R. I. has in the work of the IALA, the European secretary attended the meeting as an observer.

The work of serving the Rotary clubs and the international officers of Rotary International increases constantly from year to year as additional clubs are formed and as more districts are organized. The number of the members of the staff of the C. E. O. has been increased by three during the last two years but nevertheless the office is always heavily loaded with work.

Singapore Office

Although an office of the secretariat to serve the clubs in Asia was authorized by the board in June, 1935, it was not until July, 1937, that the office was formally opened in Battery Building, Battery Road, Singapore, Straits Settlements. Arrangements had been made with Rotarian Richard Sidney, for many years an active member of the Rotary Club of Singapore, to serve as secretary for Asia. Rotarian Sidney spent several weeks in the secretariat office in Chicago acquiring information and background. En route to Singapore he visited the London and Zurich offices, acquiring further background on the administration of Rotary International. Since July, he and two young men assistants have been busily engaged in the work of the Rotary office for Asia, which, in a miniature way, is serving the 129 Rotary clubs of Asia and the district governors and R. I. committeemen in the same way that the Continental European office serves the Rotary clubs and officers and committeemen in that region.

Rotarian William Allan Eley of Singapore, Governor of the 80th district, has been most helpful to the new secretary for Asia, and other prominent Rotarians of the region, including Governor Pieter van Hulstijn of Buitenzorg, Java (district 79), and Past R. I. Director Cecil Rae of Ipoh, Federated Malay States, have given counsel and advice which has been invaluable in the work of the office for Asia during the first year of its existence.

Conclusion

Rotary had its beginning in a world era entirely different from the world of today. It had its greatest development in the post-war period when all nations seemed to desire, above everything else, understanding, good will and peace. In these troublous times its ideals are being truly tested. Harry Lauder's statement that "Rotary is the golden strand in the cable of international friendship" is brought to mind again and again and we can but hope that this strand will not break as so many strands of that cable seem to be doing. The confidence, energy, and determination to carry on, of Rotarians and Rotary clubs, under great difficulties in various parts of the world are most encouraging.

However, there are danger signals within our own organization. There are evidences of misunderstanding and ill will, of bitter hostility among Rotarians. Rotary is supposed to be a great advocate of a program for the world of understanding, good will, and peace. If those who are advocating such a program cannot have understanding and good will among themselves, if they are engaged in a fight within Rotary, what influence for peace can our organization hope to have on the world? At different times in the past there have been somewhat similar outbreaks within the Rotary organization which were followed with expressions of regret and have ended in the determination not to have the same sort of thing occur again. However, it has occurred again, and this time the effects of it have been more widespread than ever before. Some measures should be taken to prevent another outbreak of the plague.

This annual report of necessity includes only a brief mention of the innumerable activities engaged in by the secretariat. Many phases of the details have been omitted; otherwise the document would have to be extended enormously.

The secretary expresses his appreciation for the opportunity which he and his associates at the secretariat have had through another year to serve Rotary clubs throughout the world.

The sincere interest which Rotarians throughout the world have demonstrated in the movement and the devotion which President Duperrey, members of the board, and other R. I. officers and committeemen have shown in planning for and working towards its greater growth and development, have been a source of inspiration.

The secretary takes this opportunity to commend and thank publicly First Assistant Secretary Lovejoy, Assistant Secretaries Potter, Struthers, Feighner, Williams, Hilkert, Craddick and Sidney, Business Manager Kendall, and Editor Case, and all the other members of the R. I. staff in Chicago, Zurich and Singapore, as well as R. I. B. I. Secretary Banner and the staff of the London office, for their faithful and constructive service so cheerfully performed.

Respectfully submitted,

CHESLEY R. PERRY,

Secretary, R. I.

Geographical Distribution of Rotary Clubs Chartered 1936-37 Compared With 1937-38

The geographical distribution of new clubs admitted this year, 1 July, 1937, to 31 May, 1938, as compared with that of those admitted during the corresponding period last year, is shown in the following table:

1936-37	CONTINENT	1937-38
0	Africa (South of Equator)	1
14	Asia	23
9	Australia and New Zealand	6
35	Continent of Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor	38
18	Great Britain and Ireland	18
30	Latin America	66
196	United States and Canada	252
302		404

Clubs Admitted to Membership in Rotary International During 1937-38

The new clubs admitted this year, July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938, are given below, arranged alphabetically by countries and regions:

Alexandretta
- Alexandretta

Algeria
- Bone

Africa
- Stellenbosch

Argentina
- Bell-Ville
- Canada de Gomez
- Carmen de Patagones
- Comodoro Rivadavia
- Diamante
- El Partido de Vicente López
- Esquel
- General Alvear
- General Roca
- Mercedes
- Neuquen
- Nueve de Julio
- Puerto Deseado
- Quilmes
- San Carlos de Bariloche
- San Francisco
- San Isidro
- San Julian
- San Martin
- San Pedro
- Venado Tuerto
- Viedma
- Villa Constitucion

Australia
- Cootamundra
- Gunnedah
- Innisfail
- Moree
- Murwillumbah
- Wellington

Bolivia
- Camargo
- Santa Cruz de la Sierra
- Tarija
- Tupiza
- Uncia
- Uyuni

Brazil
- Cachoeiro de Itapemirim
- Crato
- Maceio

Bulgaria
- Gorna Orehovitza

Canada
- Bathurst
- Bourlamaque-Val d'Or
- Chesterfield
- Durham
- Markdale
- New Waterford
- North Sydney
- Paisley
- Port Elgin
- Queenston
 - See: Lewiston, N. Y.
- Raymond
- Shelburne
- Southampton

Tara
Wiarton

CEYLON
Negombo

CHILE
Andacollo
Buin
Cañete
Casablanca
Combarbala
Illapel
Lonchche
Molina
Mulchen
Puenta Alto
Puerto Aysen
Putaendo
Quilpue
San Carlos
San Javier y Villa Alegre
Vallenar
Vicuna

CHINA
Chungking
Sian

COLOMBIA
Buga

CUBA
Guanabacoa

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Trebic

DENMARK
Aabenraa
Hillerod
Skive

ECUADOR
Babahoyo
Portoviejo

EGYPT
Assiut
Mansourah
Zagazig

ENGLAND
Alnwick
Bromsgrove
Dagenham
Farnworth and District
Hyde
Ilkey
Kirkham
Leek
Morpeth
Newton-le-Willows
Sidmouth
Swinton and Pendlebury
Widnes
Wilmslow and Alderley Edge

ESTONIA
Nomme

FINLAND
Pori

FRANCE
Aiz-en Provence
Castres sur Agoût
Chartres
Comminges
De Cauterets et de la Vallee des Gaves
Dieppe
La Rochelle
Le Puy
Millau St. Affrique

HONDURAS
San Pedro Sula

INDIA
Asansol
Barsi
Bijapur
Cochin State and Br. Cochin
Dacca
Lucknow
Pandharpur
Surat

ITALY
Alessandria
Biella

JAPAN
Hiejyo
Kochi
Matsuyama
Nishinomiya
Nokkeushi
Taikyu
Takamatsu

JUGOSLAVIA
Stara Kanjiza

LITHUANIA
Siauliai

MEXICO
Ciudad Delicias
Cuauhtemoc
Ojinaga

NETHERLANDS (THE)
Schiedam
Winschoten
Zaandam

NETHERLANDS INDIES
Blitar
Modjokerto
Pasoeroean
Poerwokerto
Poerworedjo
Tegal

PERU
Ayacucho
Barranca
Cajabamba
Huanuco
Jauja
Juliaca
Oroya
Tumbes
Sicuani

PORTUGAL
Figueria de Foz

PHILIPPINES
Baguio

SCOTLAND
Ardrossan and Saltcoats

SUDAN
Khartoum

SWEDEN
Falun
Filipstad
Härnösand
Kristinehamn
Motala
Skelleftea
Sollefteå
Trollhättan
Vaxio

SWITZERLAND
Schaffhausen

SYRIA
Damascus

UNITED STATES
Alderson, W. Va.
Alexandria, Minn.
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Alice, Texas
Alta, Iowa
American Falls, Idaho
Amherst, Ohio
Ashland, Ala.
Ashland, Pa.
Basin, Wyo.
Batavia, Ohio
Bellevue, Ky.
Benavides, Texas
Benld, Ill.
Berlin, N. J.
Berryville, Ark.
Bessemer, Pa.
Bloomfield, Iowa
Bolivar, Mo.
Booneville, Ark.
Bowling Green, Ohio
Braidwood, Ill.
Brazil, Ind.
Breckenridge, Minn.
Bridgewater, Va.

UNITED STATES (Cont'd)

Britt, Iowa
Brundidge, Ala.
Butler, Ind.
Caguas, P. R.
Calhoun, Ga.
Caliente, Nev.
Camdenton, Mo.
Cameron, Texas
Campbellsville, Ky.
Canton, Mass.
Canton, N. Y.
Canton, Pa.
Canton, S. D.
Cardington, Ohio
Carmi, Ill.
Carson City, Nev.
Carthage, Miss.
Cassville, Mo.
Catawissa, Pa.
Chattahoochee, Fla.
Cherry Valley, N. Y.
Chester, Vt.
Clarkton, N. C.
Clifton-Aldan, Pa.
Clovis, N. M.
Coleman, Wis.
Colonial Beach, Va.
Como, Miss.
Costilla County, Colo.
Cotter, Ark.
Crawford, Nebr.
Creede, Colo.
Cullman, Ala.
Cumberland, Ky.
Curtis, Nebr.
Dalton, Ga.
Dalton, Ohio
Deadwood, S. D.
Decatur, Ga.
Decorah, Iowa
Draper, N. C.
Dundalk, Md.
Dunmore, Pa.
Dwight, Ill.
Eastman, Ga.
East Pasadena, Calif.
Edmond, Okla.
El Dorado Springs, Mo.
Eldred, Pa.
Ellsworth, Kans.
Elm City, N. C.
El Reno, Okla.
Emporium, Pa.
Englewood, Colo.
Erlanger, Ky.
Estherville, Iowa
Eustis, Nebr.
Evans City, Pa.
Evergreen, Ala.
Fairhope, Ala.
Fanwood-Scotch Plains, N. J.
Farmville, Va.
Fort Lupton, Colo.
Franklin, Nebr.
Freeburg, Ill.
Freer, Texas
Garberville, Calif.
Georgetown, S. C.
Gladwin, Mich.
Grafton, Ill.
Grand Saline, Texas
Grant, Nebr.
Grant City, Mo.
Greensboro, Ala.
Greenview, Ill.
Greenville, Calif.
Grinnell, Iowa
Groton, N. Y.
Hailey, Idaho
Hamilton, Mo.
Hegins-Valley View, Pa.
Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hicksville, Ohio
Highland, Ill.
Hill City, S. D.
Hopkins, Minn.
Horse Cave, Ky.
Hughes, Ark.
Hughesville, Pa.
Humacao, P. R.
Iaeger, W. Va.
Imlay City, Mich.
Independence, Mo.
Irvington, N. J.
Ishpeming, Mich.
Jeanette, Pa.
Jefferson, Ga.
Johnstown, Colo.

UNITED STATES (Cont'd)

Kauai, T. H.
Kaysville, Utah
Kenton, Ohio
Kirkland, Wash.
Laceyville, Pa.
Lafayette, Ala.
Lafayette, Ga.
Lake Orion, Mich.
La Porte, Texas
La Veta, Colo.
Leitchfield, Ky.
Lemoyne, Pa.
Lenox, Iowa
Leoti, Kans.
Lewiston, N. Y.-Queenston, Ont.
Lexington, Nebr.
Lillington, N. C.
Lima, N. Y.
Limon, Colo.
Linden, Texas
Lower Lake-Lakeshore, Calif.
Ludlow, Ky.
Madison, Nebr.
Manhattan, Mont.
Manito, Ill.
Maquoketa, Iowa
Marshall, Ark.
Mathis, Texas
Maui, H. T.
Maysville, Mo.
Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Miami Beach, Fla.
Middleport, N. Y.
Middleville, Mich.
Milledgeville, Ga.
Millen, Ga.
Monroe, Ga.
Montoursville, Pa.
Montpelier, Ohio
Morril, Nebr.
Morris, N. Y.
Mount Jackson, Va.
Mount Sterling, Ohio
Mount Vernon, Ky.
Murfreesboro, N. C.
Myerstown, Pa.
New Braunfels, Texas
New Castle, Del.
New Hampton, Iowa
Nicholson, Pa.
Niles, Calif.
Oberlin, Ohio
Odessa, Texas
Olathe, Colo.
Olathe, Kans.
Olyphant, Pa.
Oregon, Ill.
Osceola, Mo.
Oshkosh, Nebr.
Ouray, Colo.
Oxford, Mich.
Oxford, Nebr.
Paris, Ark.
Parkersburg, Iowa
Park Rapids, Minn.
Pelican Rapids, Minn.
Pella, Iowa
Peotone, Ill.
Phelps, N. Y.
Phillips, Wis.
Phillipsburg, N. J.
Pineville, W. Va.
Pittsfield, Ill.
Pleasantville, N. J.
Pocahontas, Ark.
Pocahontas, Iowa
Portola, Calif.
Princeton, Mo.
Ravenna, Nebr.
Reading, Mich.
Red Lodge, Mont.
Republic, Pa.
Rolling Fork, Miss.
Roscoe, Calif.
Roseville, Calif.
St. Louis, Mich.
St. Marys, Ohio
St. Pauls, N. C.
Schaller, Iowa
Schenevus, N. Y.
Seagraves, Texas
Shamrock, Texas
Sheffield, Pa.
Shelby, Mich.
Sidney, N. Y.
Silver Creek-Schuylkill Valley, Pa.
Smethport, Pa.
Snow Hill, N. C.

UNITED STATES (Cont'd)

Socorro, N. M.
Solomon, Kans.
South Gate-Walnut Park, Calif.
South Pasadena, Calif.
South Plainfield, N. J.
South Side of St. Joseph, Mo.
Southern Pines, N. C.
Southwest Los Angeles, Calif.
Spirit Lake, Iowa
Stamford, N. Y.
Steele, Mo.
Studio City, Calif.
Sudan, Texas
Sumner, Iowa
Sunflower, Miss.
Taft, Texas
Taylorsville, N. C.
Tenille, Ga.
The Moriches, N. Y.
Thiensville-Mequon, Wis.
Thomson, Ga.
Tipton, Ind.
Trenton, N. C.
Unadilla, N. Y.
Turkey Run, Ind.
Unionville, Mo.
Van Dyke, Mich.
Versailles, Ky.
Wakeforest, N. C.
Wapakoneta, Ohio
Warrensburg, Mo.
Weatherly, Pa.
Weaverville, Calif.
Wellington, Texas
West Jefferson-Jefferson, N. C.
West Union, Iowa
Wethersfield, Conn.
Wetumpka, Ala.
Willard, Ohio
Williamson, W. Va.
Wilmington, Ill.
Winnsboro, S. C.
Woodburn, Ore.
Worcester, N. Y.
Wray, Colo.
Yazoo City, Miss.
Youngsville, Pa.

URUGUAY

Rocha

VENEZUELA

Caracas

WALES

Barry
Conway
Haverfordwest

LIST OF CLUBS WHOSE MEMBERSHIPS HAVE BEEN TERMINATED BETWEEN 1 JULY, 1937, AND 30 JUNE, 1938

Charter Number	City	Date
2515	Rayne, Louisiana	August, 1937
3382	Nova Friburgo, Brazil	September, 1937
3262b	Sorata, Bolivia	October, 1937
3315	Baden-Baden, Germany	October, 1937
3067	Berlin, Germany	October, 1937
3869	Bielefeld, Germany	October, 1937
3438	Braunschweig, Germany	October, 1937
3507	Bremen, Germany	October, 1937
3370	Breslau, Germany	October, 1937
3277	Chemnitz, Germany	October, 1937
2382	Danzig, Danzig	October, 1937
3473	Darmstadt, Germany	October, 1937
3010	Dresden, Germany	October, 1937
3331	Dusseldorf, Germany	October, 1937
3579	Erfurt, Germany	October, 1937

2728	Frankfurt a.M, Germany	October, 1937
3620	Freiburg, i.B., Germany	October, 1937
3704	Friedrichshafen-Lindau, Germany	October, 1937
2676	Hamburg, Germany	October, 1937
3549	Hanover, Germany	October, 1937
3464	Karlsruhe, Germany	October, 1937
3543	Kiel, Germany	October, 1937
4229	Krefeld, Germany	October, 1937
3183	Leipzig, Germany	October, 1937
3322	Magdeburg, Germany	October, 1937
3355	Mannheim, Germany	October, 1937
3009	Munich, Germany	October, 1937
4345	Offenburg, Germany	October, 1937
3265	Plauen, Germany	October, 1937
3437	Saarbrucken, Germany	October, 1937
3583	Stettin, Germany	October, 1937
3460	Wilhelmshaven-Rustringen, Germany	October, 1937
3648	Wuppertal, Germany	October, 1937
3578	Zwickau-Glauchau, Germany	October, 1937
3305	Aachen, Germany	October, 1937
3377	Halle, Germany	October, 1937
3220	Nurnberg, Germany	October, 1937
3470	Pforzheim, Germany	October, 1937
3508	Remscheid, Germany	October, 1937
3011	Stuttgart, Germany	October, 1937
2908	Koln a/Rhein, Germany	October, 1937
3506	Wiesbaden, Germany	October, 1937
3672	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany	October, 1937
3407	Gorlitz, Germany	October, 1937
3510	Heilbronn, Germany	October, 1937
3503	Liegnitz, Germany	October, 1937
4277	East Tawas, Michigan	January, 1938
2042	Fort Lee, New Jersey	February, 1938
2348b	Araraquara, Brazil	February, 1938
3352	Quezaltenango, Guatemala	March, 1938
3041	Sonsonate, El Salvador	March, 1938
967	Three Rivers, Canada	March, 1938
3353	Baden bei Wien, Austria	March, 1938
2624	Graz, Austria	March, 1938
2840	Innsbruck, Austria	March, 1938
3039	Bad Ischl, Austria	March, 1938
2911	Klagenfurt, Austria	March, 1938
2839	Linz a/Donau, Austria	March, 1938
2480	Salzburg, Austria	March, 1938
3318	Steyr, Austria	March, 1938
2142	Vienna, Austria	March, 1938
3561	Villach, Austria	March, 1938
3243	Wiener-Neustadt, Austria	March, 1938
804b	Irvington, New Jersey	April, 1938
2665	Lydonville, Vermont	June, 1938
3811	Baracoa, Cuba	June, 1938

FINANCIAL SECTION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

By the Secretary of Rotary International
to
Board of Directors

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938

(May and June Estimated)

May 20, 1938

To the Board of Directors of Rotary International:

Herewith I submit to you the financial section of the annual report of the secretary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938. This report consists of exhibits covering the following phases of the finances of the organization:

Assets, Liabilities and Surplus
Analysis of Surplus
Income and Expense of General Administration
Income and Expense of "The Rotarian"
Income and Expense of "Revista Rotaria"

The figures contained herein are based upon actual transactions recorded in the books during the ten months ended April 30th, and estimates covering transactions for May and June, 1938.

In the general administration accounts the estimates for the entire year are: income, $833,580.00; expense, $878,767.00; excess of expense over income, $45,187.00.

In the magazine accounts the estimates for the entire year are: "The Rotarian"—income, $265,100.00; expense, $234,925.00; excess of income over expense, $30,175.00. "Revista Rotaria"—income, $10,450.00; expense, $17,900.00; excess of expense over income, $7,450.00.

Consolidated operations for the year show a net reduction in surplus of $22,462.00.

In accordance with the by-laws of Rotary International public accountants will make an audit of the books following the close of the fiscal year. Their report will be presented to the finance committee and the board of directors.

Respectfully submitted,

CHESLEY R. PERRY,
Secretary.

Prepared by
ROBERT C. HILKERT, C.P.A.
Assistant Secretary

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30, 1938

(May and June Estimated)

ASSETS

CASH—ON DEPOSIT AND ON HAND			
In United States		$ 57,088	
Outside United States ($30,000 subject to withdrawal restrictions)		50,000	$107,088
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Club Accounts	$ 16,000		
Sundry Accounts	2,000	$ 18,000	
Less: Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	$ 3,000		
Reserve for Exchange	1,500	4,500	
		$ 13,500	
Advances to Officers and Field Representatives for Expenses		8,500	22,000
ACCRUED INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS			4,272
INVENTORIES			
Pamphlets, Club Supplies, etc.			13,000
INVESTMENTS			
Certificate of Deposit		$ 5,000	
Bonds at Amortized Cost (Current Market Value $481,127)	$470,256		
Stock at Cost (Current Market Value $9,050)	15,300		
Mortgages on Real Estate (Cost)	28,132		
Real Estate Sales Contract	8,974		
Real Estate (Cost)	15,275		
	$537,937		
Less: Reserve for Possible Loss	25,000	512,937	517,937
CONVENTION GUARANTY DEPOSITS (See Contra)			
1938 Convention—Cash on Deposit		$ 5,050	
1939 Convention—Cash on Deposit		5,000	10,050
EQUIPMENT—DEPRECIATED COST VALUE			
Office Furniture and Fixtures		$ 19,023	
Office Machinery and Devices		8,630	
Type Metal		2,500	30,153
DEFERRED EXPENSE			
Unexpired Insurance Premiums		$ 259	
Postage		1,300	
Office Supplies		5,000	
Moving Expense and Leasehold Improvements		4,210	
Miscellaneous		3,000	13,769

"THE ROTARIAN" ASSETS		
Cash and Postage Deposit	$ 1,450	
Accounts and Notes Receivable—less allowance	8,400	
Hotel Exchange Certificates—less allowance	2,400	
Inventories (paper, manuscripts, art work, plates, etc.)	17,500	
Equipment—less depreciation	4,450	
Moving Expense and Leasehold Improvements	750	
Deferred Expense	400	$ 35,350
		$753 619

Liabilities

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		
For Current End of Year Expenses, for District Governors, International Assembly, Convention, Merchandise, etc.	$ 40,000	
Accounts Receivable Credit Balances	810	
1938 Convention Guaranty Deposit (See Contra)	5,050	
1939 Convention Guaranty Deposit (See Contra)	5,000	
Due Rotary Foundation Account Courtenay Will Bequest	4,062	$ 54,922
ACCRUED		
Reserve for Unfinished Business	$ 17,000	
Federal and State Social Security Tax	2,664	19,664
DEFERRED INCOME		
Per Capita Tax	$ 2,000	
Charter Fees and Miscellaneous	700	2,700
"THE ROTARIAN" LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$ 7,500	
Deferred Income	2,200	9,700
SURPLUS		
General Fund	$691,633	
Less Provision for Possible Loss on Investments	25,000	666,633
		$753,619

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS

Year Ending June 30, 1938 (May and June Estimated)

			SURPLUS		
	Total	Reserve for 1937-38 Expense	General Fund	Convention Fund	Convention Transportation Fund
Balance at June 30, 1937	*$710,509.58	$60,919.41	$562,727.91	$56,509.75	$30,352.51
Operating Accounts for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938					
Excess of Expense Over Income in—					
General Administration $45,187.00					
"Revista Rotaria" 7,450.00					
$52,637.00					
Less Excess of Income Over Expense in "The Rotarian" 30,175.00					
Net Charge to Surplus	22,462.00		22,462.00		
	$688,047.58	$60,919.41	$540,265.91	$56,509.75	$30,352.51
Income Credited to Surplus					
Profit on Sale of Equipment	105.00		105.00		
Additional Income from 1937 Convention Transportation Operations	2,607.00		2,607.00		
Interest Credited to Special Funds from July 1 to December 31, 1938	1,302.90			847.62	455.28
	$692,062.48	$60,919.41	$542,977.91	$57,357.37	$30,807.79
Expenditures Debited to Surplus	429.48		348.50	80.98	
	$691,633.00	$60,919.41	$542,629.41	$57,276.39	$30,807.79
Reserve for 1937-38 Expense, Convention Fund, and Convention Transportation Fund Transferred to General Fund		−60,919.41	+149,003.59	−57,276.39	−30,807.79
Balance June 30, 1938	*$691,633.00	—0—	*$691,633.00	—0—	—0—

* Subject to deduction of $25,000.00 for provision for possible loss on investments.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
INCOME AND EXPENSE OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Year Ending June 30, 1938
(May and June Estimated)

INCOME		
Ordinary Income		
Per Capita Tax	$771,717	
Charter Fees	48,000	
Interest and Dividends	17,872	
Gross Income from Sale of Supplies	5,000	
Net Income from Real Estate	870	
Miscellaneous	371	
	$843,830	
Minus Exchange	16,500	
Total Ordinary Income	$827,330	
Extraordinary Income		
Grant from Rotary Foundation for Institutes of International Understanding	6,250	
Total Income		$833,580
EXPENSE		
General Administration (Except Secretariat)	$529,067	
Secretariat (All Offices)	349,700	
Total Expense		878,767
EXCESS OF EXPENSE OVER INCOME		$ 45,187

Rotary International
Expense of General Administration
(Except Secretariat)

Year Ending June 30, 1938

(May and June Estimated)

Accounts Receivable Losses	$ 2,500
Administrative Advisers	500
Attendance of Representatives of R. I. at District and Regional Conferences	20,000
Board of Directors:	
Meetings of and Service to Board	37,500
Office Expenses of Directors	2,300
Committees ($14,700):	
Ad Hoc Committees	750
Aims and Objects	2,800
Boys Work-Youth Service	600
Canadian Advisory	900
Constitution and By-Laws	250
European Advisory	6,000
Finance	2,900
Investment	250
Stationery, etc., for Committees	250
Convention Administration	87,600
District Governors	153,000
Field Service—Regular	21,000
General Expense	750
Institutes of International Understanding	6,250
International Assembly (1938)	59,975
Organizing New Clubs ($94,900):	
Extension Committee	2,800
Extension Field Service	51,000
Traveling by Governors, et al.	16,500
USCNB Extension Division (in Central Office)	24,600
President Emeritus' Honorarium	5,000
President's Memento	5,000
President's Office	5,820
President's Travels (not otherwise provided for)	7,500
Protection of Name and Emblem	25
Redistricting Expense	850
Treasurer's Office	137
Trustee Service on Investments	1,260
Visits to Clubs by Present and Past International Officers	2,500
Total	$529,067

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
EXPENSE OF SECRETARIAT

Year Ending June 30, 1938

(May and June Estimated)

CENTRAL OFFICE

Auditing	$ 1,200
Equipment Depreciation	5,500
Equipment Repairs and Maintenance	700
Films and Slides for Club Programs	150
General Expense	1,375
Insurance—Employees' Life, Health and Accident	2,800
Insurance—Employees' Retirement	15,000
Insurance—U. S. Social Security	8,350
Insurance—Fire, Surety Bonds, etc.	740
Light and Power	3,000
Magazines (TR and RR) for R. I. Officers, Club Secretaries, etc.	1,700
Moving Expense and Leasehold Improvement—Amortization of	1,830
Multicopying	3,100
Official Directory (cost less income)	700
Pamphlets for Distribution to Clubs, Rotarians, Assemblies, etc.	5,350
Photographs	950
Postage, Express, etc.—Outgoing	18,300
Postage, Freight, etc.—Incoming	375
Printing	10,750
Rent of Office Space	23,393
Stationery and Supplies	6,500
Supervision and Clerical	187,000
Telephone—Local	2,450
Telegraph and Long Distance Telephone Tolls	3,500
Traveling	200
All Other Classes of Expenses	1,280
Total	$306,193
Less Services Rendered to Magazine Office	6,700
Total	$299,493

CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN OFFICE

	Swiss Francs
Entertaining Visitors	500
Equipment Depreciation	2,750
Exchange	900
General Expense	1,050
Insurance—Fire, Surety Bonds, etc.	2,560
League of Nations Contacts	500
Pamphlets and CENAAM Directory	4,200
Postage	7,500
Printing and Multicopying	4,500
Rent, Light and Heat	6,250
Stationery and Supplies	3,700
Supervision and Clerical	80,000
Taxes	1,800
Telephone and Telegraph	4,000
Traveling	5,200
Total—Swiss Francs	125,410
@ .288 = U. S. Dollars	$ 28,593

OFFICE FOR ASIA	Straits Dollars
Entertaining Visitors	$ 300
Equipment Depreciation	300
Exchange	350
Insurance—Fire, Surety Bonds, etc.	130
Light and Water	180
Newspaper Subscriptions	120
Postage	500
Rent of Office Space	1,440
Stationery, Supplies and Printing	1,000
Supervision and Clerical	10,200
Telephone and Telegraph	600
Traveling	1,600
Total—Straits Dollars	$ 16,720
@ .575 = U. S. Dollars	$ 9,614

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT	U. S. Dollars
Supervision and Clerical	$ 10,000
Traveling	2,000
Total	$ 12,000

Total for Secretariat (All Offices) $349,700

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
INCOME AND EXPENSE OF "THE ROTARIAN"

Year Ending June 30, 1938
(May and June Estimated)

INCOME		
Subscriptions	$230,500	
Advertising	32,500	
Miscellaneous	2,600	
	$265,600	
Minus Exchange	500	
Total Net Income		$265,100

EXPENSE	
Addressing and Mailing	1,520
Advertising Cash Discounts	375
Advertising Commissions	4,050
Advertising in Other Magazines	100
Advertising Promotion	1,275
Auditing	600
Audit Bureau of Circulation Membership	300
Books and Magazine Subscriptions	420
Editorial and Circulation Promotion	6,700
Equipment—Depreciation	1,320
General Expense	1,850
Insurance—Fire, Surety Bonds, etc.	185
Insurance—Employees' Life, Health and Accident	475
Insurance—Employees' Retirement	2,650
Insurance—U. S. Social Security	1,600
Light and Power	1,100
Loss on Accounts Receivable	400
Loss on Inventory of Manuscripts, Drawings, Plates, etc.	1,000
Loss on Sale of Hotel Exchange Certificates	175
Magazine Committee	5,750

Manuscripts, Sketches, Drawings, Plates, Zincs and Electros	29,600	
Moving Expense and Leasehold Improvement—Amortization of	375	
Paper Stock—Body and Cover	41,600	
Postage (Exclusive of Magazine)	1,700	
Postage on Magazine	17,725	
Printing (Exclusive of Magazine)	550	
Printing of Magazine	41,700	
Rent of Office Space	5,930	
Services Rendered by Secretariat	6,400	
Stationery and Supplies	1,350	
Supervision and Clerical	48,450	
Telephone and Telegraph	2,200	
Traveling	5,500	
Total Expense		234,925
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSE		$ 30,175

Rotary International
Income and Expense of "Revista Rotaria"

Year Ending June 30, 1938
(May and June Estimated)

INCOME		
Subscriptions	$ 9,000	
Advertising	3,000	
	12,000	
Minus Exchange	1,550	
Total Net Income		$ 10,450
EXPENSE		
Addressing and Mailing	135	
Advertising Cash Discounts	50	
Advertising Commissions	450	
General Expense	75	
Insurance—Employees' Life, Health and Accident	50	
Insurance—Employees' Retirement	185	
Insurance—U. S. Social Security	155	
Losses—Accounts Receivable	450	
Paper Stock—Body and Cover	1,570	
Plates, Zincs and Electros	1,150	
Postage (Exclusive of Magazine)	250	
Postage on Magazine	500	
Printing (Exclusive of Magazine)	100	
Printing of Magazine	6,800	
Promotion	100	
Services Rendered by Secretariat	300	
Sketches and Drawings	150	
Stationery and Supplies	200	
Supervision and Clerical	4,930	
Telephone and Telegraph	50	
Traveling	250	
Total Expense		17,900
EXCESS OF EXPENSE OVER INCOME		$ 7,450

Annual Report

of

RUFUS F. CHAPIN, *Treasurer*

of Rotary International to the Board of Directors

May 20, 1938.

Herewith I submit to you the report of the treasurer of Rotary International for the fiscal year 1937-38, as prescribed in Article V, Section 6 (c) of the international by-laws.

In most countries the monetary situation today is approximately the same as it was a year ago. A few currencies have increased somewhat in value but on the other hand there have been rather drastic reductions in the currencies of several countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America. Rotary International has continued to make allowances to clubs on account of the difference between the accepted value of their currency and what is considered the par value.

Two more countries have placed restrictions on the exportation of funds and it has been necessary to establish R. I. bank accounts in those countries in order to handle the collections from the clubs and the R. I. disbursements within those countries. R. I. now has funds impounded in 7 countries of Europe, 6 countries of South America and 1 country in Asia. Insofar as possible these funds are used to meet obligations which can be paid in these currencies.

Last July the handling of R. I. collections and disbursements in Continental Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor was transferred from the office of the Secretariat in Chicago to the office of the Secretariat in Zurich, Switzerland, and accounts for these funds were established in Zürcher Kantonalbank and in the Swiss Post Office. Past Vice-President Hugo E. Prager was appointed assistant treasurer of R. I. to sign, jointly with the European secretary, checks drawn on these accounts. An account was also established in the National City Bank of New York at Singapore to take care of the requirements of the office of the secretariat opened in that city.

The general decline in security prices during the past year has had no serious effect upon the portfolio of R. I. The bonds have a present market value of $481,126.81 which is $10,800.75 in excess of their amortized cost and the stock has a present market value of $9,050.00 which is $6,250 under the cost price. The amount invested in mortgages ($28,212.12) is approximately $400.00 less than a year ago. One of the three mortgages is in process of foreclosure and the other two are in satisfactory condition. One of the properties owned by R. I. was sold for approximately the amount invested in the property. The other property owned by R. I. is rented and is producing income in excess of the expense in connection with it.

Following the receipt of the report covering the finances incident to the hospitality of the 1937 convention, the 80,000 French franc guaranty deposit posted by the Rotary Club of Nice was returned to the club.

The Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio, has deposited $5,000.00 as a guaranty in connection with the contract to hold the 1939 convention in that city.

The deposit of all collections and the disbursement of all funds during the year were in accordance with procedure approved by the board of directors.

The investments of R. I. as shown in this report are in the custody of the First National Bank of Chicago under a trust agreement approved by the board of R. I.

On May 20, 1938, the cash accounts, according to reports received in the central office of the secretariat up to that date, and the investments of R. I. were as follows:

Statement of Cash

As at May 20, 1938

(Listed in U S. dollars at current rates of exchange)

Unrestricted Funds

$201,382.27	First National Bank of Chicago.
8,086.91	Bank of Toronto, Montreal ($8,158.72).
6,909.84	Westminster Bank, Ltd., London (£1,390.16.10).
7,055.46	Commonwealth Bank of Australia (£1,774.19.2).
1,651.47	Bank of New Zealand (£412.1.11).
17,332.81	Zürcher Kantonalbank, Switzerland (Sfr. 75,788.41).
669.96	Postal Account Switzerland (Sfr. 2.929.43).
1,000.00	Secretariat (Central Office) Petty Cash Account.
1,143.50	Secretariat (Continental European Office) Petty Cash Account (Sfr. 5,000.00).
2,017.75	Secretariat (Office for Asia) Petty Cash Account (Straits $3,500.00).
$247,249.97	

Funds Subject to Withdrawal Restrictions

$ 51.59	Oesterreichische Creditanstalt-Wiener Bank-Verein (RM 128.43).
3,279.70	Danske Landmandsbank, Denmark (Kr. 14,793.40).
7,746 87	Reichsbank, Germany (RM 19,285.22).
851.08	American Express Company, Greece (Dr. 93,525.15).
404.10	Pester Ungarische Commercial-Bank, Hungary (P. 2,040.92).
7,682.89	46th District, Italy (L. 146,062.55).
739.28	General Banking Corp., Ltd., Poland (Zl. 3,915.69).
1,924.09	Mitsubishi Bank, Japan (Y6,643.96).
1,260.80	Bank of Italy and Rio de la Plata, Argentina (Ps 4,812.23).
580.70	Banco Mercantil de La Paz, Bolivia (Bs. 11,614.07).
6,527.71	Banco de Credito Mercantil, Brazil (Rs. 110:639$100).
2,141.86	Banco de Londres y America del Sur, Chile (Ps 53,546.47).
946.48	National City Bank of N. Y., Santiago, Chile (Ps 23,661.92).
2,021.00	Banco de Chile, Valdivia, Chile (Ps 50,525.09).
59.85	Banco Aleman Antioqueno, Colombia (Ps 108.17).
80.06	Banco de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia (Ps 144.69).
704.43	Banco Aleman Translantico, Uruguay (Ps 1,583.00).
$ 37,002.49	
$284,252.46	Total

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS

As at May 20, 1938

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

$ 5,000.00 National Builders Bank of Chicago.

BONDS

(Listed at par value)

GOVERNMENT BONDS

$ 10,000.00	Dominion of Canada—4%—due 1952
10,000.00	Dominion of Canada—4%—due 1960
10,000.00	Dominion of Canada—4½%—due 1940
10,000.00	Dominion of Canada—4½%—due 1958
10,000.00	Dominion of Canada—5%—due 1943
20,000.00	Province of Ontario, Canada—4½%—due 1949
500.00	Republic of Chile (External Debt)—6%—due 1962
1,705.00	Republic of Chile (Internal Debt)—7%
26,763.00	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (£5,500)—3½%—due 1952
24,300.00	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (£5,000)—4%—due 1990
8,000.00	United States of America—3¾%—due 1956
97,000.00	United States of America—4%—due 1954
50,925.00	United States of America—Home Owners' Loan Corporation—2¾%—due 1949
$279,193.00	Total Government Bonds

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

$ 5,000.00	Bell Telephone Co. of Canada—5%—due 1955
10,000.00	Central Illinois Public Service Co.—4½%—due 1967
10,000.00	Commonwealth Edison Co.—4%—due 1981
15,000.00	Consumers Power Co. of Michigan—3¾%—due 1965
10,000.00	Duquesne Light Co.—3½%—due 1965
10,000.00	Hydro Electric Power Comm.—4%—due 1957
10,000.00	Kentucky Utilities Co.—5%—due 1969
10,000.00	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.—5%—due 1969
7,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—3¾%—due 1961
5,000.00	Penn Central Light & Power Co.—4½%—due 1977
10,000.00	Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois—4½%—due 1981
5,000.00	Shawinigan Water & Power Co.—4½%—due 1968
5,000.00	Western United Gas & Electric Co.—5½%—due 1955
$112,000.00	Total Public Utility Bonds

RAILROAD BONDS

$ 10,000.00	Canadian National Railway—4½%—due 1957
10,000.00	Canadian Northern Railway—6½%—due 1946
9,720.00	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (£2,000)—4%—due 1962
10,000.00	Pennsylvania Railroad—4¼%—due 1984
5,000.00	St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—4½%—due 1978
8,000.00	Virginia Railway Co.—3¾%—due 1966
$ 52,720.00	Total Railroad Bonds

INDUSTRIAL BONDS

$ 5,000.00	Swift & Co.—3¼%—due 1950

REAL ESTATE BONDS

$ 10,000.00	Ambassador East Inc. (Chicago)—4% to 1942—5% thereafter to 1952
$458,913.00	Total Bonds

The foregoing bonds with a total par value of $458,913.00 are carried on the books of Rotary International at an amortized cost of $470,326.25. Their market value at the present time is approximately $481,126.81.

STOCKS
(Listed at cost)

$ 15,300.00	First National Bank of Chicago—50 shares common stock of $100 par value. At the present time the market value of this stock is approximately $9,050.00.

INDIVIDUAL FIRST MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE
(Listed at cost)

$ 13,852.12	643 Park Drive, Kenilworth, Illinois—6%
8,360.00	101 Elmore Avenue, Park Ridge, Illinois—6%
6,000.00	224 West Illinois Street, Chicago, Illinois—5%
$ 28,212.12	

REAL ESTATE SALES CONTRACT

$ 9,000.00	2242 Forestview Road, Evanston, Illinois

REAL ESTATE
(Listed at cost)

$ 15,275.51	445 Oakdale Avenue, Glencoe, Illinois

The annual financial report submitted by the secretary contains detailed statements of the income and expense during 1937-38, and the assets, liabilities, and surplus of the organization as at June 30, 1938.

RUFUS F. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ROTARY FOUNDATION TRUSTEES

To Rotary International:

The trustees of the Foundation held one meeting this year on October 24-25, 1937, in the central office of the R. I. secretariat in Chicago. Matters pertaining to the Foundation subsequent to the meeting were handled by correspondence.

The books of the Foundation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, were audited by public accountants. Their report was reviewed at the meeting of the trustees and the balance sheet of the Foundation as at June 30th was included in the printed report of the finances of R. I. for last year, which was mailed to all clubs.

Last year the Foundation made a grant of $5,000.00 to Rotary International for the purpose of promoting the organization and conduct by Rotary clubs of

Institutes of International Understanding. $3,869.19 of that sum was expended by R. I. and the balance of $1,130.81 was brought forward to be applied to this activity during the current year. The Foundation made a further grant of $5,869.19, or such part thereof as may prove necessary, in order to bring the total available for promotion of institutes during the current year to $7,000.00. It appears that approximately $6,250.00 of that sum will be expended. This work has been reported upon in the R. I. News Letter.

A grant of 2,000 French francs was voted for expenses of Past District Governor Andre Gardot of Angers, France, incident to his appointment as observer of Rotary International at the 1938 sessions of the Academy of International Law at The Hague. The work Rotarian Gardot does with the young people sent to the Academy by Rotary Clubs has been described in the R. I. News Letter.

The following securities were purchased by the trustees during the current year: $5,000.00 par value Chicago Union Station 4% bonds due July 1, 1963; $5,000.00 par value Virginian Railway 3¾% bonds due March 1, 1966. In 1931 the Foundation received from the Rotary Clubs of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma a mortgage of $11,395.23 on a property in Independence, Kansas. The final balance of $2,628.58 on this mortgage was paid to the Foundation in March.

Last June the Board of R. I. considered inaugurating a campaign to raise funds for the Foundation and it was hoped that the campaign could be started by January 1st. However, due to various circumstances the launching of such a campaign had to be postponed, consequently no special efforts were made to raise funds this year. The secretary of R. I. sent a letter to clubs in the U. S. C. N. B. inviting them to make a contribution in honor of the 70th birthday of President Emeritus Paul P. Harris. The response was very gratifying. Up to May 20th contributions were received amounting to $6,448.11. During the period from July 1, 1937, to May 20, 1938, the Foundation received a total of 499 contributions consisting of the following:

Cash	$7,497.99
Pledges	1,695.00
Total	$9,192.99

Last November Rotary International received from the executor of the will of Henry Howard Courtenay, deceased, $3,716.07 in cash and securities appraised at $17,299.75. The will specified that the bequest was for the use of the Rotary Club of Winchester, Virginia, for such educational and charitable purposes as its directors or trustees may deem proper. Since that time an additional $346.31 has been received from interest and dividends on the securities, making the total fund on April 30th, $21,362.13. In accordance with provisions in the constitution of R. I. these funds have been made a part of the Foundation. The trustees of the Foundation and the Winchester Club are now giving consideration as to the method to be used so that the wishes of the testator may be carried out.

The investments of the Foundation as shown in the accompanying balance sheet are in the custody of the First National Bank of Chicago under a trust agreement approved by the trustees of the Foundation.

Following is the balance sheet of the Foundation as at April 30, 1938:

ROTARY FOUNDATION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
BALANCE SHEET

April 30, 1938

ASSETS

Cash			
On Deposit in Savings Accounts—			
First National Bank, Chicago, Illinois		$18,252.37	
First National Bank, Ontario, California		1,074.75	$19,327.12
Investments			
Bonds—at Cost	$26,941.38		
Less Reserve to Reduce to Quoted Market	3,139.76	$23,801.62	
Accrued Interest		202.15	24,003.77
Pledges		$20,406.28	
Less Reserve for Cancellations		5,320.00	15,086.28
Due from Will Bequest			1,000.00
Sundry Receivable			
Due from Rotary International for Cash Receipts in Germany—Impounded			10.00
			$59,427.17

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	
Due Rotary International	$ 1,481.29
Due Others	395.59
Rotary Foundation Fund	57,550.29
	$59,427.17

Contingent assets as at April 30, 1938, consisted of the following:

Life insurance policies in which Rotary Foundation has been named beneficiary—at face value of policies	$37,852.60
Will Bequests	4,000.00
	$41,852.60

On April 30, 1938, the Henry Howard Courtenay estate trust fund, for use of the Rotary Club of Winchester, Virginia, consisted of the following:

Cash	$ 4,062.38	
Securities—as appraised by executor	17,299.75	
	$21,362.13	

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, Chairman
ROBERT E. LEE HILL
ED. R. JOHNSON
GLENN C. MEAD
SYDNEY W. PASCALL

1937-1938 Officers

of

Rotary International

GENERAL OFFICERS

President

Maurice Duperrey (abrasives manufacturing), 19 rue de Paradis, Paris, France. Cable address: "Interotary."

First Vice-President

Bruce Williams (analytical chemistry), 620 Joplin Street (Mail address: P. O. Box 264), Joplin, Missouri, U. S. A.

Second Vice-President

Armando de Arruda Pereira (tile and brick manufacturing), Rua 3 de Dezembro 17-30 (Mail address: Caixa Postal 1930), Sao Paulo, Brazil. Cable address: "Acimarec."

Third Vice-President

Carlos P. Romulo (newspaper publishing), D-M-H-M Newspapers, Manila, Philippines.

Directors

Allison G. Brush (vegetable canning), Commerce Street (Mail address: P. O. Box 131), Laurel, Mississippi, U. S. A.

Joseph Imre (medicine—ophthalmology), Benczur-utca 22, Budapest VI, Hungary.

Stanley Long (apartments operating), Granada Apartments, Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.

Will R. Manier, Jr. (general law), Baxter Building, Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A. Cable address: "Interotary."

Angus S. Mitchell (past service member), "Mindanao" 7 Haverbrack Avenue, Malvern, Vic., Australia. (Member, Rotary Club of Melbourne, Australia.) Cable address: "Rotary-club Melbourne."

Edwin Robinson (fruit distributing), Castlefolds Market, Sheffield, England. Cable address: "Bananas."

P. B. Scurrah (women's clothing retailing), 728 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Canada. Cable address: "Scurrahs."

James M. Walker (bonded storage), O. K. Building, 161 Jefferson Ave., Memphis, Tennessee, U. S. A. Cable address: "Okeh."

Herbert K. Walton (capital investments), P. O. Box 161, San Rafael, California, U. S. A.

Secretary

Chesley R. Perry (Rotary International), 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Cable address: "Interotary." Telephone: State 4020.

Treasurer

Rufus F. Chapin (past service member), 1320 North State Street, Apt. A1, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT GOVERNORS (1937-1938)

3rd—**Adrian Rodriguez** (law practice), Zaragoza 4B, Pachuca, Hgo., Mexico.

4th—**Ricardo Hernandez** (hardware retailing), Libertad 114 (Mail address: Apartado 155), Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico.

25th—**Manuel Galigarcia** (nervous and mental diseases), Kokoito "Los Pinoes" (Mail address: Calle J No. 461, Vedado), Havana, Cuba. Cable address: "Aligarcia."

38th—**Federico Martins** (past service) Avenida 16 de Julio 188. (Mail address; Casilla Correo 284), La Paz, Bolivia.

46th—**Paulo Ruggeri Laderchi** (military studies), Private address: Villa Belrespiro, San Remo, Italy. (Mail address: Segreteria del Distretto 46 del Rotary Internationale, Piazza Paolo Ferrari 8, Milano, Italy.) Cable address: "Italrotary Milano Ruggeri Laderchi."

49th—**Georges Robert Lefort** (fine arts), Boul. de la Gare, Guingamp, C. du N., France. Cable address: "Lefort—Guingamp." (Member, Rotary Club of Saint-Brieuc, France.)

53rd—**Frederick George Hall-Jones** (barrister), 98 Esk Street, Invercargill, New Zealand. Cable address: "Hall-Jones."

54th—**C. J. Steiger** (overseas trade), c/o Volkart Bros. (Mail address: Postfach No. 38), Winterthur, Switzerland. Cable address: "Steiger care Volkart."

55th—**George E. Nesbitt** (physician), 237 Oxford Street, East London, South Africa. Cable address: "Rotator" East London.

59th—**Trudus Teves** (rope manufacturing), Prins Hendrikkade 16/17, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

60th—(Spain. No district conference or nomination of district governor reported.)

61st—**Emile Deckers** (ship owner), 12, Rue Vleminckx, Antwerp, Belgium. Cable address: "Emildeck."

63rd—**Joaquin Serratosa Cibils** (past service), (Mail address: Rio Branco 1430), Montevideo, Uruguay. Cable address: "Rotargo."

64th—**Julio Araos Diaz** (judiciary) Corte de Apelaciones (Mail address: Casilla 44), Iquique, Chile. Cable address: "Araos."

65th—**John Burgess Watt** (portrait photography), 75A Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. Cable address: "Burgess Watt."

66th—**J. V. Hyka** (governmental foreign publishing service), Rotary, Obecní dům, Prague I, Czechoslovakia. Cable address: "Rotaryclub."

67th—**Yngvar Hvistendahl** (whaling), Markveien 12, Tonsberg, Norway. Cable address: "Skudd."

68th—**Christian Clausen** (hardware retailing), Calle 5a 1100, Bucaramanga, Colombia. Cable "Christian."

70th—**Junkichi Satomi** (department stores), c/o Daimaru Department Store, Shinsai-bashi, Osaka, Japan. Cable address: "Daimaru." (Mail address: Governor's Office, 70th Rotary District, 348 Maru-Biru, [P. O. Box 333] Tokyo, Japan. Cable address: "Serviclub.")

71st—**Rodolfo Valdez** (paper manufacturing), Saenz Pena 106 (Mail address: Casilla Postal 219), Callao, Peru. Cable address: "Rodvaldez."

72nd—**Jose do Nascimento Brito** (novelties distributing), Rua da Alfandega 87 (Mail address: Caixa Postal 933), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable address: "Rotago."

74th—**Roberto Gonzalez** (surgery), 5A Calle Noreste, No. 310, Managua, Nicaragua. Cable address: "Roberto Gonzalez."

75th—**Ernst J. Ipsen** (associations—automobile clubs), Palaisgade 6, Copenhagen, Denmark. Cable address: "Danrotary."

76th—**Robert R. Garran** (commonwealth service—law administration), Roanoke Red Hill, Canberra, F.C.T., Australia.

77th—**Stevan K. Pavlowitch** (patriotic associations), Gospodar Jevremova, 39/I, Belgrade, Jugoslavia. Cable address: "Pavlowitch, Jevremova 39."

78th—**Carl Harald Trolle** (commercial banking), Storgatan 16, Kalmar, Sweden. Cable address: "Trolle Handelsbanken."

79th—**Pieter van Hulstijn** (judiciary), Hospitaalweg 8A, Buitenzorg, Java, Netherlands Indies.

80th—**William Allan Eley** (insurance—life), Hongkong Bank Chambers (Mail address: P. O. Box 197), Singapore, Straits Settlements. Cable address: "Care Sunbeam."

82nd—**Zoltan Koos** (stock exchange), Herman Otto ut 38, Budapest, Hungary.

83rd—**Arthur Merton** (journalism), 13, Sh. Ibraham Pasha Naguib, Kasr El Dubara (P. O. Box 228), Cairo, Egypt. Cable address: "Merton."

84th—**Agripa Popescu** (charity associations), Boulevard Maria (Mail address: Str. Paris No. 67, Parcul Bonaparte), Bucharest III, Roumania.

85th—**Witold Sagajllo** (coal mining), Rakowiecka U1 No. 7, Warsaw 12, Poland.

86th—**German Balbontin S.** (milk distributing), Casilla 315, Santiago, Chile. (Member: Rotary Club of Talagante, Chile.) Cable address: "Gerbontin" Santiago.

87th—**Alvaro Bianchi** (notary), Calle Camilo Henriquez (Mail address: Casilla 133), Valdivia, Chile.

88th—**Marco A. Plaza S.** (automobile retailing), Blvd. "9 de Octubre" 702–710. Apartado 597, Guayaquil, Ecuador. Cable address: "Maplas."

89th—**Phiroze Sethna** (past service), Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, India. Cable address: "Phiroze."

90th—**André Pons** (notary), 54, rue Houles, Mazamet, France.

91st—**Emile Couibes** (cements), 91/ème District du Rotary International. 26 Place Tolozan, Lyon, France.

96th—**Fong F. Sec** (past service), 103 Metropole Hotel, Shanghai, China. Cable address: "District."

97th—**Fong F. Sec** (past service), 103 Metropole Hotel, Shanghai, China. Cable address: "District."

98th—**Fong F. Sec** (past service), 103 Metropole Hotel, Shanghai, China. Cable address: "District."

102nd—**Fred R. Smith** (concrete products manufacturing), 1025 Rust Building, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.

104th—**Charles L. Wheeler** (intercoastal shipping), 2037 Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. Cable address: "Cormic."

105th—**Allison Ware** (general law practice), First National Bank Building, Chico, California, U.S.A.

106th—**Tully C. Knoles** (education—colleges), College of the Pacific, Stockton, California, U.S.A. Cable address: "C.O.P."

107th—**Marvin C. Park** (bowling and billiards), 9244 Wilshire Blvd. (Mail address: P. O. Box 215), Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A.

108th—**Raymond H. Green** (printing), 542 Pine Avenue, Long Beach, California, U.S.A.

110th—**Henry C. Dworshak** (printing and publishing), P. O. Box 111, Burley, Idaho, U.S.A.

111th—**Clarence N. Boynton** (medical analysis laboratories), 507 Professional Bldg., Phoenix, Arizona, U.S.A.

112th—**Royal L. Mann** (groceries retailing), 316 West Railroad Street, Missoula, Montana, U.S.A.

113th—**Bernard Vessey** (musician), 116 N. Nevada, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.A.

115th—**John W. Chapman** (war veterans service), State Capitol Building (Mail address: P. O. Box 1723), Santa Fe, New Mexico, U.S.A.

116th—**Oliver C. McIntyre** (wooden box manufacturing), c/o Capital City Box Company, Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

117th—**Edward M. Conant** (electric light and power), 15 South Fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.

119th—**Fred W. Minty** (surgery), Midwest Clinic, Rapid City, South Dakota, U.S.A.

120th—**Charles N. Cadwallader** (furs retailing), 129 South 12th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A.

122nd—**Leon F. Montague** (education—public schools), Solomon, Kansas, U.S.A.

123rd—**Cecil Howes** (newspaper correspondent), 820 Kansas Avenue (Mail address: 1418 West 10th), Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A.

124th—**Jeff H. Williams** (general law practice), P. O. Box 170, Chickasha, Oklahoma, U.S.A.

125th—**Frank T. McCoy** (general law practice), Commerce Building (Mail address: P. O. Box 329), Pawhuska, Oklahoma, U.S.A. Cable address: "McCoy."

127th—**J. Edd McLaughlin** (banking), Ralls, Texas, U.S.A. Cable address: "Jemac."

128th—**Lewis R. Ferguson** (cement manufacturing and distributing), 1402 Santa Fe Building, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.

129th—**Robert H. Kern, Jr.** (groceries retailing), 312 Texas Avenue (Mail address: P. O. Box 475), Mercedes, Texas, U.S.A.

130th—**Alan S. Pimental** (insurance—casualty), 511 State National Bank Building (Mail address: 318 Rice Hotel), Houston, Texas, U.S.A.

132nd—**William M. Brandon** (communication—radio service), 1002 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.

134th—**Ernest W. Tedlock** (automobile retailing), 317 South 9th Street, St. Joseph, Missouri, U.S.A.

135th—**James L. McQuie** (building and loan), 229 North Kirkwood Road, Kirkwood, Missouri, U.S.A.

136th—**Raymond Ham** (automobile retailing), 18 West Locust Street (Mail address: P. O. Box 259), Aurora, Missouri, U.S.A.

138th—**John L. Hughes** (general merchandise), Benton, Arkansas, U.S.A. (Member, Rotary Club of Benton-Bauxite, Arkansas, U.S.A.)

139th—**H. V. Cooper** (education—public schools), c/o Carr High School, Vicksburg, Mississippi, U.S.A.

140th—**Sterling A. Withers** (cotton seed oil manufacturing), Tunica, Mississippi, U.S.A.

141st—**J. Oliver Emmerich** (newspaper publishing), Daily Enterprise Building, McComb, Mississippi, U.S.A.

143rd—**Walter P. Hagman** (education—teacher training), Kaukauna, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

144th—**Oscar F. Stotzer** (monument manufacturing), 1001 Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

146th—**Thomas E. Newland** (past service), 803 Bateman Street, Galesburg, Illinois, U.S.A.

147th—**Richard E. Vernor** (fire prevention publicist), 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

148th—**Harry A. Cochran** (protestantism), 220 East Adams Street, Taylorville, Illinois, U.S.A.

149th—**George B. Gieser** (banking), O'Fallon, Illinois, U.S.A.

151st—**Kim Sigler** (general law practice), City Bank Building, Hastings, Michigan, U.S.A.

152nd—**Geoffrey A. Wheable** (education—public schools), Board of Education, City Hall, London, Ontario, Canada.

153rd—**E. Roy Shaw** (education—commercial schools), United Artists Building, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

155th—**A. Elliston Cole** (protestantism), 111 South Grant Street, Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A.

157th—**Harold I. Covault** (insurance—casualty), 201 Cleveland Trust Bank Building, Lorain, Ohio, U.S.A.

158th—**Oliver D. Everhard** (general law practice), Tracy Block, 558½ West Tuscarawas Avenue, Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.

159th—**Robert R. Bangham** (furniture retailing), 209 North South Street, Wilmington, Ohio, U.S.A.

161st—**W. L. Matthews** (education—teacher training), Western Teachers College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, U.S.A.

162nd—**O. O. Thompson** (general contracting), 520–22 Overton Street, Newport, Kentucky, U.S.A. (Mail address: 2910 Montana Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.)

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60—(No nominations.)

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75—Ernst J. Ipsen (associations—automobile clubs), Palaisgade 6, Copenhagen, Denmark. Cable address: "Danrotary."

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Chesley R. Perry (Rotary International) 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. Cable address: "Interotary." Telephone: State 4020.

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Rufus F. Chapin (past service member) 1320 North State Street, Apt. A1, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

GENERAL COUNCIL OFFICERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

President: P. H. W. Almy (general law practice), Bank Chambers, Fleet Street, Torquay, England.

Vice-President: T. D. Young (linen distributing), Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.

Immediate Past President: T. A. Warren (education—general administration), Education Offices, North Street, Wolverhampton, England.

Honorary Treasurer: Sydney W. Pascall (sugar confectionery-manufacturing), James Pascall, Ltd., Streatham Road, Mitcham, Surrey, England (Member, Rotary Club of London, England).

Secretary: H. S. Banner (Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland), Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, London W. C. 1, England. Cable address: "Interotary Westcent" (London).

The General Council consists of the officers and the R. I. representatives in the districts.

R. I. REPRESENTATIVES AND DISTRICT GOVERNORS

Districts 1 and 2—Thomas Hunter (general law practice), 35 High Street, Paisley, Scotland. (District Council Chairman: James S. Hogg (coal retailing), 109, Newington Road, Edinburgh 9, Scotland.)

District 3—William Stockdale (surveying), 73 Howard Street (Mail address: 5, Windsor Gardens), North Shields, England. (District Council Chairman: James S. Harker (accounting service), Barclays Chambers, Durham, England.)

District 4—George B. Harrison (general law practice), "Lingholme," Raikeswood Road, Skipton, Yorks., England. (District Council Chairman: Joseph Torry Lancaster (education—private schools), Ashville College, Harrogate, Yorks., England.)

District 5—Percy Reay (clothing manufacturing), 49, Piccadilly, Manchester, England. (District Council Chairman: Alfred Eames (religion—established church), St. John's Vicarage, Crawshawbooth, Rossendale, Lancs., England.)

District 6—T. H. Rose (banking), Barclays Bank, Ltd., New Street, Birmingham, England. (District Council Chairman: Arthur H. Moyle (grocery and provision, retailing), "Foodville," Oldbury Road, Smethwick, Staffs., England.)

District 7—C. Emerson Huston (perfumery manufacturing), care of Messrs. Zenobia, Ltd., Woodgate, Loughborough, Leics., England. (District Council Chairman: Henry Morley (newspaper publishing), "Eastfield," Park Drive, Hucknall Notts., England.)

District 8—Stamp W. Wortley (general law practice), Lea. Rig. Cornsland, Brentwood, Essex, England. (District Council Chairman: F. E. Hares (drapery distributing), Homelands, Gaywood Road, King's Lynn, Nfk., England.)

District 9—Wilfrid L. P. Float (religion—established church), The Vicarage, High Wycombe, Bucks., England. (District Council Chairman: Maynard Tomson (surveying and estate agency), 120, Bancroft, Hitchin, Herts., England.)

District 10—Hugh Towl (mouldings dist.), Abondale Road, Weston, Bath, England. (District Council Chairman: Cyril Franklin (feed and grain retailing), "Greentrees," St. Margaret's Road, Hereford, Hfdshire., England.)

District 11—John A. Peart (education—administration), 3, The Square, Winchester, England. (District Council Chairman: Henry Bristow, 61, Hatherley Road, Winchester, England, Past Service Member.)

District 12—A. J. Southam (estate agency), 15 Station Road, Ashford, Kent, England. (District Council Chairman: W. M. Valon (tar distilling), "Valeda," Wilderness Avenue, Sevenoaks, England.)

District 13—Bradley R. Gordon (dentistry), 356, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, England. (District Council Chairman: James P. Ryan (electrical contracting), 10, High Street, Wanstead, London E. 11, England.)

District 14—**Thomas Benson** (dairy products), Apple Tree Cottage, Toddington, Littlehampton, Sussex, England. (District Council Chairman: Harold H. Coote (house furnishing retailing), 60, High Street, Wimbledon, England. Mail address: 49, Furzedown Road, Belmont, Surrey, England.)

District 15—**T. J. Rees** (education—general administration), Education Dept., The Guildhall, Swansea, Wales. (District Council Chairman: Isaac Edwards (estate agent and auctioneer), The Hawthorns, Courtland Terrace, Merthyr Tydfil, Glam., Wales.)

District 16—**William McCarter** (shipping), 4, Duncreggan Road, Londonderry, Ireland. (District Council Chairman: Patrick T. Montford (magazine publishing), "Dublin Opinion House," Mid. Abbey Street, Dublin, Ireland.)

District 17—**Norman Black** (medicine—dental surgery), Dunstanville, Greenbank, Falmouth, England. (District Council Chairman: Arthur J. Allams (china and glass distributing), The Rotunda, Torwood Street, Torquay, England.)

District 18—**H. D. Darbishire** (general law practice), 13, Union Court, Liverpool 2, England. (District Council Chairman: G. Roberts Jones (religion—free churches), Treflys, Pwllheli, Wales.)

District 23—**Adolfo E. Autrey** (wholesale drugs), Aduana 202 Sur., (Mail address: Apartado 50), Tampico, Mexico.

District 24—**Miguel Gonzalez** (investments), Apartado 5, Tijuana, Mexico.

District 25—**Alfredo Correoso y Quesada** (general law practice), Hermanos Aguero 1A, (Mail address: Apartado 467), Camaguey, Cuba. Cable address: "Correoso."

Districts 26, 27, 28 and 29—**Luiz Dias Lins** (hydro electric power), Ed. do Banco Auxiliar de Commercio, Rua 1° de Marco N. 25 (Mail address: Caixa 561), Recife, Brazil, Cable address: "Govery."

District 30—**Horacio Damianovich** (chemical research), 25 de Mayo 1885, Santa Fe, Argentina.

District 31—**Joaquin Serratosa Cibils**, Rio Branco 1430, Montevideo, Uruguay. Cable address: "Rotarygo." Past service member.

District 33—**Franklin Quezada Rogers** (judiciary), Corte de Apelaciones. (Mail address: Casilla 24D), Temuco, Chile. Cable address: "Franquero."

District 34—**Armando Hamel** (insurance—general), Bandera 140, (Mail address: Casilla 2753), Santiago, Chile.

District 35—**Luis Gajardo Querrero** (pediatrics), Casilla 110, San Felipe, Chile. Cable address: "Gajardo."

District 38—**Federico Martins**, Avenida 16 de Julio 188, (Mail address: Casilla Correo 284), La Paz, Bolivia. Cable address: "Martins." Past service member.

District 39—**Cesar D. Andrade** (pharmaceutical products manufacturing), Calle Luque 327. (Mail address: Casilla 703), Guayaquil, Ecuador. Cable address: "Cesand."

District 40—**Jorge Roa Martinez** (farm loans), Banco Agricola Hipotecario. (Mail address: Apartado 54), Pereira, Colombia. Cable address: "Joromar."

District 42—**Gustavo Enrique Alvarez** (general medicine), Santa Ana, El Salvador. Cable address: "Riozarco."

District 46—**Attilo Pozzo** (petroleum and benzine distributing), Via Monticelli, 18, Genoa, Italy. (Segretaria del Distretto 46 del Rotary Internationale, Piazza Paolo Ferrari 18, Milano, Italy.)

District 47—**Andre Pons** (notary), 54, rue Houles, Mazamet, France.

District 48—**Emile Couibes** (cements), 91ème District du. Rotary International, 26, Place Tolozan, Lyon, France.

District 49—**Paul Longuet** (pharmaceutical chemical products), 48 Bis, rue de Rivoli, (Mail address: 34 rue Sedaine), Paris, France. Cable address: "Laboratoires."

District 53—**George Wm. Hutchison** (accountancy), Premier Buildings, Queen Street, (Mail address: P. O. Box 540), Auckland, New Zealand. Cable address: "Auditus."

District 54—**Louis F. Lambelet** (freight shipping agency), Grand-Bourgeau, Les Verrieres, Switzerland. (Member, Rotary Club of Val de Travers, Switzerland.) Cable address: "Flambelet."

District 55—**Henry John Millard** (boot and shoe mach. spec.), P. O. Box 388, Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Cable address: "Prominent."

District 56—**William Kerr McLuckie**, 24 Adelaide Street, Clayfield N. 2, Brisbane, Australia. Past service member.

District 59—**Daniel de Iongh Wzn** (engineering—efficiency engineer), de Hoochweg 122, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. (Mail address: care of Mr. C. A. Wegelin, Kralingsch Plaslaan 178, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.)

District 60—

District 61—**Emile Deckers** (ship owner), 68 Marcheaux Chevaux, Antwerp, Belgium. Cable address: "Emildeck."

District 65—**Angus S. Mitchell**, "Mindanao" 7 Haverbrack Avenue, Malvern, Vic., Australia. Cable address: "Rotaryclub Melbourne." Past service member, Rotary Club of Melbourne.

District 66—**Frantisek Kral** (veterinary—medicine), Prazska 67, Brno, Czechoslovakia. Cable address: "Professor Kral."

District 67—**Leif S. Rode** (barrister), Karl Johansgate 27, Oslo, Norway. Cable address: "Holmrod."

District 69—**Marcus Tollet** (news bureau—foreign) Glogatan 8 (Mail address: Villagatan 27), Helsinki-Helsingfors, Suomi-Finland. Cable address: "Martollet."

District 70—**Kenjiro Matsumoto** (cotton spinning), Meijimachi, Tobata, Moji, Japan. (Mail address: Governor's Office, 70th Rotary District, 348 Maru-Biru [P. O. Box 333] Tokyo, Japan)

District 71—**Andres F. Dasso** (lumber manufacturing), Avenida Grau No. 100 (Mail address: P. O. Box 1171), Lima, Peru. Cable address: "Sangrent."

District 75—**T. C. Thomsen** (water purification), Christiansgade 22, Copenhagen K. Denmark. Cable address: "Softwater."

District 76—**Fox Martin** (drugs retailing), Summer Street, Orange, N. S. W., Australia.

District 77—**Ivan Slokar** (commercial banking), Miklosiceva c. 10, Ljubljana, Jugoslavia. Cable address: "Slokar Gospobanka."

District 78—**Edward Wilhelm Peyron**, Djursholm, Sweden. Cable address: "Peyron," Past service member, Rotary Club of Stockholm, Sweden.

District 79—**Pieter van Hulstijn** (judiciary), Hospitaalweg 8A, Buitenzorg, Java, Netherlands Indies.

District 80—**Charles Robert Samuel** (solicitor), 5 Union Street, Penang, Straits Settlements. Cable address: "Samuel Rossam."

District 81—**George A. Malcolm** (judiciary), High Commissioner's Office, Manila, Philippines.

District 82—**Zoltan Koos** (stock exchange) Szabodsagter 17, (Mail address: Herman Otto ut 38), Budapest, Hungary. Cable address: "Borse fur Koos."

District 83—**Baron Harold de Bildt** (law arbitration—international arbitration), 7 Sharia el Fadl, Cairo, Egypt. Cable address: "Baron Bildt 7 Elfadl."

District 84—**Prince C. Basarab Brancoveanu** (agriculture), 76 Strada Sfintii Apostoli, Bucharest 3, Roumania. Cable address: "Nubanco"

District 85—**Count Witold Sagajllo** (coal mining), Rakowiecka ul No. 7, Warsaw 12, Poland. Cable address: "Sagajllo Rakowiecka 7."

District 89—**Sir Phiroze Sethna**, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, India. Cable address: "Phiroze." Past service member.

District 96—**James M. Henry** (education—universities), Lingnan University, Canton, China.

Districts 97 and 98—**Fong F. Sec**, 103 Metropole Hotel, Shanghai, China. Past service member.

District 100—**Wayne Stewart** (sightseeing services), Royal Hawaiian Hotel, (Mail address: P. O. Box 119), Honolulu, Hawaii. Cable address: "Retswerb."

District 101—**Marshall E. Cornett** (refined oil products distributing), 125 West Main Street, Klamath Falls, Oregon, U. S. A.

District 104—**Floyd A. Parton** (mortgage loans), 24 North First Street, San Jose, California, U. S. A.

District 105—**Jos. N. Borroughs** (linen supply), 958—28th Street, Oakland, California, U. S. A.

District 106—**J. Thomas Crowe** (insurance law), Jacob Building, Visalia, California, U. S. A.

District 107—**Samuel E. Gates** (electrical machinery manufacturing), 212 North Vignes Street, (Mail address: P. O. Box 600, Arcade Station), Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.

District 108—**Fred B. Mack** (drugs—retail), 1198 "E" Street, San Bernardino, California, U. S. A.

District 110—**Gilbert W. Williams** (air conditioning equipment distributing), 204 Dooly Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A.

District 111—**Wm. R. Carty** (resorts), P. O. Box 112, Needles, California, U. S. A.

District 112—**Wm. E. Rae** (fire insurance), 303 Masonic Temple Bldg., Havre, Montana, U. S. A.

District 113—**Mortimer Stone** (general law practice), 1225 W. Oak Street, Fort Collins, Colorado, U. S. A.

District 115—**John P. Sheehan** (lime manufacturing), 300 Cotton Avenue, (Mail address: P. O. Box 601), El Paso, Texas, U. S. A.

District 116—Percy E. Reed (government services—administration), Parliament Bldgs., Regina, Sask., Canada.
District 117—Fred J. Traynor (general law practice), Mann Building, Devils Lake, North Dakota, U. S. A.
District 119—Raymond C. Cook (syndicated newspaper features), Fifth Avenue and Virginia Street, (Mail address: P. O. Box 264), Sioux City, Iowa, U. S. A.
District 120—Harry F. Russell (corporation law), 205 City Water & Light Building, Hastings, Nebraska, U. S. A.
District 122—James Eugene Conklin (insurance annuities), 504 First National Bank Building, Hutchinson, Kansas, U. S. A.
District 123—John M. Feller (lumber retailing), Sixth and Cherokee Streets, Leavenworth, Kansas, U. S. A.
District 124—Doane R. Farr (motor freight lines), 101 E. Choctaw, Clinton, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
District 125—Charles E. Bowlby (farm mortgage investments), 602 American National Bank Building, Shawnee, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
District 127—Linton H. Estes (paper distributing), 1400 Scott Avenue, (Mail address: P. O. Box 479), Wichita Falls, Texas, U. S. A.
District 128—Hubert T. Johnson (institutions), 619 Herring Avenue, Waco, Texas, U. S. A.
District 129—Datus E. Proper (associations—good roads), 1019 Frost National Bank Building, San Antonio, Texas, U. S. A.
District 130—Francis B. Dunn (civil law practice), Adams Building, Port Arthur, Texas, U. S. A.
District 132—P. K. Wright (securities brokerage), P. O. Box 609, Iowa Falls, Iowa, U. S. A.
District 134—Carl E. Bolte (flour milling), Slater, Missouri, U. S. A.
District 135—A. B. Jackson (christianity—protestantism), 418 Madison Street, Jefferson City, Missouri, U. S. A.
District 136—Herbert H. Hiller (electric light and power service), Wall and National Avenue, Fort Scott, Kansas, U. S. A.
District 138—Frank T. Dooley (hardwood lumber manufacturing), Brinkley, Arkansas, U. S. A.
District 139—J. A. Welch (life insurance), 410 Triad Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U. S. A.
District 140—Wm. R. Herstein, 545 Stonewall Place, Memphis, Tennessee, U. S. A. Past service member.
District 141—E. D. Elliott (christianity—protestantism), 204 S. Pine, Hammond, Louisiana, U. S. A.
District 143—Laurence W. Reynolds (telephone service), Ontonagon, Michigan, U. S. A.
District 144—Howell G. Evans (drafting furniture manufacturing), Two Rivers, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
District 146—Philip M. Dale (medicine—general practice), 1919 Cleveland Boulevard, Granite City, Illinois, U. S. A.
District 147—David E. Walker (education—public schools), Nichols Intermediate School, 800 Greenleaf Street, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A.
District 148—J. Bruce Buckler (education), Casey Township High School, Casey, Illinois, U. S. A.
District 149—E. G. Lentz (education—colleges), Carbondale, Illinois, U. S. A.
District 151—James F. Shaw (flour, feed and grain), Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada.
District 152—Thomas J. Carney (surgery), 525 N. State Street, Alma, Michigan, U. S. A.
District 153—Roy A. Plumb (paint manufacturing), P. O. Box 69, Milwaukee Junction P. O., Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A. (Member, Rotary Club of Hamtramck, Michigan.)
District 154—Paul E. Chalfant (christianity—protestantism), 211 West Jackson Street, Columbia City, Indiana, U. S. A.
District 155—John R. Stemm (transportation—railroads), 5th and Salem Streets, Lafayette, Indiana, U. S. A.
District 156—Paul D. Crimm (chest surgery), Boehne Hospital, Evansville, Indiana, U. S. A.
District 157—Charles A. Hoot (christianity—catholicism), 725 West Market Street, Orrville, Ohio, U. S. A.
District 158—Ralph W. Bell (general law practice), 1335 Standard Building, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. (Member, Rotary Club of Bedford, Ohio).
District 159—Bert F. Downey (steel spring manufacturing), Shuey Building, Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.
District 161—Lawrence W. Hager (newspaper publishing), 100 East Third Street, Owensboro, Kentucky, U. S. A.

District 162—**John Shaw** (education), Maysville, Kentucky, U. S. A.
District 163—**J. U. Overall, Jr.** (refined oil products distributing), 919 E. Court Street, (Mail address: P. O. Box 456), Dyersburg, Tennessee, U. S. A.
District 164—**Houston Cole** (education), Tuscaloosa, Alabama, U. S. A.
District 165—**Porter W. Carswell** (cotton growing), Waynesboro, Georgia, U. S. A.
District 167—**Garland W. Powell** (communication radio), Radio Station WRUF, (Mail address: P. O. Box 578), Gainesville, Florida, U. S. A.
District 169—**Harry W. Rockwell** (education—teacher training), State Teachers College, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.
District 171—**Harry E. Hovey** (food distribution—wholesale), Gates Avenue, Geneva, New York, U. S. A.
District 172—**Adrian M. Newens** (speech education), Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York, U. S. A.
District 174—**Robert F. Walmsley** (banking—national), Nyack, New York, U. S. A.
District 175—**Glennis H. Rickert** (education—public schools), High School Building, Kane, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
District 176—**Willard A. Griffin** (mine, mill, railroad supplies, wholesale), Rotary Club of Brownsville Headquarters, Union Station Building, Brownsville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
District 177—**D. Ed. Edmondson** (life insurance), 129 Mill Street, Danville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
District 179—**Ralph E. Springer** (automobiles retailing), 132 St. Pauls Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
District 180—**Walter N. Kirkman** (public health work—state), 2411 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.
District 182—**Peter R. Deckenbach** (christianity—protestantism), 393 Washington Avenue, Belleville, New Jersey, U. S. A.
District 183—**Arthur McCallum** (food manufacturing), 314 Cleveland Avenue, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U. S. A.
District 184—**Thomas V. Wingate** (christianity—protestantism), 114 W. Broadway, (Mail address: P. O. Box 138), Salem, New Jersey, U. S. A.
District 185—**Kenneth M. Gillespie** (flowers retailing), Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, U. S. A.
District 186—**Irvin W. Cubine** (general law practice), Shackelford Building, Martinsville, Virginia, U. S. A.
District 187—**Francis S. Chase** (education—secondary schools), P. O. Box 534, Suffolk, Virginia, U. S. A.
District 188—**J. Mack Hatch** (hosiery manufacturing), P. O. Box 344, Belmont, North Carolina, U. S. A.
District 189—**Irvin Morgan, Jr.** (cottonseed products manufacturing), Farmville, North Carolina, U. S. A.
District 190—**T. Wilbur Thornhill** (petroleum products), P. O. Box 8 Sta. A, Charleston, South Carolina, U. S. A.
District 192—**Laurence H. Alline** (electric light and power service), Presque Isle, Maine, U. S. A.
District 193—**Percy L. Vernon** (christianity—protestantism), Main Street, Lewiston, Maine, U. S. A.
District 195—**E. LeRoy Rice** (christianity—protestantism), 48 Perry Street, Barre, Vermont, U. S. A.
District 196—**Abraham Glovsky** (general law practice), 234 Cabot Street, Beverly, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
District 197—**Fenwick L. Leavitt** (christianity—protestantism), Bancroft Hotel, Rotary Office, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
District 198—**Oliver S. Edmiston** (oil heating), 430 Hospital Trust Building, (Mail address: Box 1354), Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
District 199—**Lewis D. Bement** (investment management), 278 Main Street, Greenfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
District 200—**Chas. W. Pettengill** (civil law practice) Smith Building, (Mail address P. O. Box 1250), Greenwich, Connecticut, U. S. A.

(For district description refer to the Rotary International Official Directory—1938-39 edition)

1938-39 Committees of Rotary International

Aims and Objects

Chairman: **Walter D. Head** (education—private schools), Montclair Academy, Montclair, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Members:

Club Service: **Geronimo Ramirez Brown** (notary), Junto al Banco Anglo-Sud Américano, Managua, Nicaragua.

Alternate: **Robert E. Heun** (trade associations), 32 South Ninth St., Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A.

Community Service: **Sinclair James McGibbon** (public accounting) 56 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Australia.

Alternate: **Sir Alexander F. Roberts** (wool broking) P. O. Box 1519, Wellington, New Zealand.

Vocational Service: **Edward F. McFaddin** (lawyer), 1st National Bank Bldg., Hope, Arkansas, U.S.A.

Alternate: **Joyce C. Hall** (social stationery mfg.), 25th & Grand Ave., Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.

International Service: **T. H. Rose** (banking), Barclays Bank, Ltd., New Street, Birmingham, England.

Alternate: **C. J. Steiger** (overseas trade), Villa Haldenstein, Winterthur, Switzerland.

Boys Work—Youth Service

Chairman: **Emmet Richards** (newspaper publishing), The Alpena News, Alpena, Michigan, U.S.A.

Members:

Dr. Ed. Lester Merritt (physician—urologist), 130 Rock Street, Fall River, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Roy J. Weaver (automobiles-wholesale), 246 Dunsmere Avenue, Pueblo, Colorado, U.S.A.

Carl Zapffe (metal mining lands), P. O. Box 93, Brainerd, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Dr. Miles D. Zimmerman (dentistry), Warne Clinic Bldg., Pottsville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Constitution and By-Laws

Chairman. **Kenneth S. Kurtz** (corporation law practice), Box 486, Weston, West Virginia, U.S.A

Members:

Norman Sommerville (counsel), 59 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Jeff H. Williams (lawyer), P. O. Box 170, Chickasha, Oklahoma, U.S.A.

Convention

Chairman: **Abit Nix** (general law practice), P. O. Box 155, Athens, Georgia, U.S.A.

Members:

H. J. Brunnier (structural engineering), 612 Sharon Bldg., San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

Tom J. Davis (general law practice), Metal's Bank Bldg., Butte, Montana, U.S.A.

Dr. Manuel Galigarcia (nerve specialist—mental diseases), Calle J. No. 211, Vedado, Havana, Cuba.

Walter D. Head (education—private schools), Montclair Academy, Montclair, New Jersey, U.S.A. (*Aims and objects member.*)

J. V. Hyka (governmental—foreign publishing service), Rotary, Obecni dum, Prague I, Czechoslovakia.

Extension

Chairman: Charles N. Cadwallader (furs retailing), 129 South 12th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A.

Members:

Lauro Borba (hydraulic engineering), Discondedo Riobranco 463, Recife, Brazil.

Harold I. Covault (insurance—casualty), 201 Cleveland Trust Bldg., Lorain, Ohio, U.S.A.

C. Albert Oulton (education—public schools), 321 21st St., East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Carl Harald Trolle (commercial banking), Storgatan 16, Kalmar, Sweden.

Finance

Chairman: Almon E. Roth (trade associations), 215 Market Street, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. (*Appointed for two year term.*)

Members:

Maurice Duperrey (abrasives mfg.), 19 rue de Paradis, Paris, France. (*Past president member appointment for one year.*)

Lewis A. Hird (worsted piece goods manufacturing), 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York, U.S.A. (*Appointed for two year term.*)

Edo Markovic (grain distributing), Brankova ul. 13, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. (*Hold-over appointment from last year.*)

Carl E. Steeb (education—universities), Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A. (*Hold-over appointment from last year.*)

Investment

Chairman: Lewis A. Hird (worsted piece goods manufacturing), 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York, U.S.A. (*Finance committee member.*)

Members:

Rufus F. Chapin (past service), 1320 North State Street, Apartment A1, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. (*Treasurer member.*)

Allen L. Oliver (corporation law), 401-406 H-H Building, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, U.S.A. (*Board of directors member.*)

Magazine

Chairman: Elbridge W. Palmer (book printing), Reedy and Roller Streets, Kingsport, Tennessee, U.S.A. (*Hold-over appointment from last year as member.*)

Members:

Stanley C. Forbes (automobile distributing), 40 Lorne Crescent, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. (*Hold-over appointment from last year.*)

Clinton F. Karstaedt (newspaper publishing), P. O. Box 741, Beloit, Wisconsin, U.S.A. (*Appointed for three year term.*)

Francisco Marseillan (highway construction), Avenida Roque Saenz Pena 501, Buenos Aires, Argentina. (*Board of directors member.*)

Carlos P. Romulo (newspaper publishing), D-M-H-M Newspapers, Manila, Philippines. (*Board of directors member.*)

Conference With International Auxiliary Language Association

Chairman: **Ritchie Lawrie, Jr.** (architecture), Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Members:

George D. Hegarty (electric light and power service), Waterville, Maine, U.S.A.

Jerzy Loth (economic geography), Warsaw, Poland.

Frank Phillips (apiculture), Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.

Herbert Schofield (educating—colleges), Loughborough, England.

ROTARY FOUNDATION TRUSTEES

Chairman: **Glenn C. Mead** (general law practice), 818 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. (*Term as trustee ends 1940.*)

Members:

Russell F. Greiner (lithographing), 2609 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A. (*Term ends 1943.*)

Robert E. Lee Hill (education—universities), 217 Jesse Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, U.S.A. Cable address: "Interotary." (*Term ends 1941.*)

Ed. R. Johnson (past service member), 609-614 Liberty Trust Building, Roanoke, Virginia, U.S.A. (*Term ends 1942.*)

Sydney W. Pascall (sugar confectionery manufacturing), James Pascall, Ltd., Streatham Road, Mitcham, Surrey, England. Cable address: "Pascall Mitcham." (Member, Rotary Club of London, England.) (*Term ends 1939.*)

ROTARY FOUNDATION HONORARY TRUSTEES

Chairman: **Arch C. Klumph** (lumber—wholesaling and retailing distributing), 1948 Carter Road, S.W., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Maurice Duperrey (abrasives manufacturing), 19 rue de Paradis, Paris, France. Cable address: "Duperyus—Paris."

Donato Gaminara (civil engineering), Burgues 3275, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Paul P. Harris (pioneer veteran member), 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

Herbert C. Hoover, Palo Alto, California, U.S.A. (Honorary member, Rotary Club of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, U.S.A.)

Charles A. Mander (paint and varnish manufacturing), John Street, Wolverhampton, England.

J. Layton Ralston, 1210 Royal Bank Building, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. (Honorary member, Rotary Club of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.)

Umekichi Yoneyama (past service member), 116 Minami-cho, 6 chome, Aoyama, Akasaka, Tokyo, Japan.

REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Canadian Advisory Committee

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Oliver C. McIntyre (wooden boxes manufacturing), c/o Capital City Box Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Charles Wm. O'Neill (accounting service), Duncan, British Columbia, Canada.

Percy W. Turner (rubber goods distributing), 83 Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

European Advisory Committee

Chairman: **William de Cock Buning** (past service member), 't Hoenstraat 31, The Hague, The Netherlands. Cable address: "Buning Hoenstraat 31."

Vice-Chairman: **Karel Neuwirt** (surgery), Soukenická ul. 8, Brno, Czechoslovakia. Cable address: "Profneuwirt."

Past Chairman: **Kurt Belfrage** (financial exchanges), Borshuset, Stockholm, Sweden. Cable address: "Belfrage Borsen Stockholm."

Past Directors:

Joseph Imre (medicine—ophthalmology), VIII Romanelli ú. 15, Budapest, Hungary.

Edwin Robinson (fruit distributing), Castlefolds Market, Sheffield, England. Cable address: "Bananas."

Members-at-Large:

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Paul Baillod (general law practice), 1, Rue du Pommier, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Cable address: "Baillod avocat."

Edo Markovic (grain distributing), Brankova ul. 13, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Past Presidents

Paul P. Harris (1910-1912) (pioneer veteran member), 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

Glenn C. Mead (1912-1913) (general law practice), 818 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Russell F. Greiner (1913-1914) (lithographing), 2609 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.

Frank L. Mulholland (1914-1915) (general law practice), 1041 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.

Allen D. Albert (1915-1916) (honorary), P. O. Box 303, Paris, Illinois, U.S.A. (Honorary member, Rotary Clubs of Chicago and Paris, Illinois, U.S.A.)

Arch C. Klumph (1916-1917) (lumber—wholesale and retail distributing), Cuyahoga Lumber Co., 1948 Carter Road, S. W., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

E. Leslie Pidgeon (1917-1918) (honorary), Erskine Church, Sherbrooke Street, West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

John Poole (1918-1919) (honorary), 17 E. Woodbine St., Chevy Chase, Maryland, U.S.A. (Honorary member, Rotary Club of Washington, D. C., U.S.A.)

Albert S. Adams (1919-1920). Deceased December 31, 1926.

Estes Snedecor (1920-1921) (referee in bankruptcy), U.S. Court House, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.

Crawford C. McCullough (1921-1922) (eye, ear, nose and throat specialist), 101 Dominion Bank Building, Fort William, Ontario, Canada.

Raymond M. Havens (1922-1923). Deceased December 2, 1934.

Guy Gundaker (1923-1924) (honorary), Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Everett W. Hill (1924-1925) (ice manufacturing), P. O. Box 57, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U.S.A.

Donald A. Adams (1925-1926) (insurance—casualty), 11 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.

Harry H. Rogers (1926-1927) (past service), 904 Atlas Life Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma, U.S.A.

Arthur H. Sapp (1927-1928) (general law practice), 346 North Jefferson Street, Huntington, Indiana, U.S.A.

I. B. Sutton (1928-1929) (hardware retailing), Avenida Salvador Diaz Miron, Num. 15 oriente (Mail address: P. O. Box 258), Tampico, Mexico.

M. Eugene Newsom (1929-1930) (office supplies retailing), 112 W. Main Street, Durham, North Carolina, U.S.A.

Almon E. Roth (1930-1931) (associations—shipping), Federal Reserve Bank Building, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

Sydney W. Pascall (1931-1932) (sugar confectionery manufacturing), James Pascall, Ltd., Mitcham, Surrey, England. (Member, Rotary Club of London, England.)

Clinton P. Anderson (1932-1933) (casualty insurance), 113 South Third Street (Mail address: P. O. Box 1291), Albuquerque, New Mexico, U.S.A.

John Nelson (1933-1934). Deceased January 24, 1936.

Robert L. Hill (1934-1935) (education—universities), 217 Jesse Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, U.S.A.

Ed. R. Johnson (1935-1936) (past service), 609-14 Liberty Trust Building, Roanoke, Virginia, U.S.A.

Will R. Manier, Jr. (1936-1937) (general law), Baxter Bldg., Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.

Maurice Duperrey (1937-1938) (abrasives manufacturing) 19 rue de Paradis, Paris, France.

Messages to the Convention

GOVERNMENTAL

The White House, Washington: It gives me great pleasure to send cordial greetings to all who are participating in the twenty-ninth annual convention of Rotary International and best wishes for a successful gathering, fruitful of wise counsels and helpful deliberations.

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

France: I am happy to address to you on the occasion of the general convention of Rotary International my sincerest wishes for the success of its work and the prosperity of the association.

ALBERT LEBRUN, President of the Republic of France.

Belgium: The Grand Marshal of the court has transmitted to me the letter which you addressed to him on 29 April 1938 and after taking cognizance of it I did not fail to submit to His Majesty the desire which you express.

The King has charged me with the honour to tell you how profound is the sympathy which he feels for Rotary activity which, in his eyes, constitutes one of the most happy manifestations of the spirit of international solidarity. His Majesty takes the most lively interest in the work of the Convention which shortly is to be held at San Francisco and requests you to remind that Convention of the attachment which His Majesty has for the Rotary ideal. The communication to that effect which you will be kind enough to make on that occasion, in accordance with the desire expressed by the King, will take the place of a royal message.

I beg you to accept, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

BARON CAPELLE, The Chief of the King's Office.

ROTARY

Adelaide, Australia: Greetings successful convention.

ROTARY CLUB of Adelaide, Australia.

Baroda, India: I wish every success to your meeting. It was my desire to take a chance to meet the Fellow Rotarian Brothers, but unavoidable reasons prevent me from doing so.

I wish all Rotarian Brothers may enjoy beautiful San Francisco climate.

ISHVERLAL CHIMANLAL
ZAVERCHAND LAXMICHAND

Bombay, India: Sincere greetings best wishes for successful convention.

PHIROZE SETHNA, Governor, 89th District.

Buenos Aires, Argentina: At their meeting today the Rotary Club of Buenos Aires resolved to send their greetings and best wishes for the success of the convention.

ARNALDO MASSONE, President.

Castlemaine, Australia: My club wishes me to extend best wishes for an overwhelmingly successful Californian Convention.

JONATHAN CAMERON, President.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

My dear Mr. Duperrey:

It gives me great pleasure to send cordial greetings to all who are participating in the twenty-ninth annual convention of Rotary International and best wishes for a successful gathering, fruitful of wise counsels and helpful deliberations.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mr. Maurice Duperrey,
President,
Rotary International,
Palace Hotel,
San Francisco, California.

A Presidential Greeting

Cochin, India: On behalf of the President and members of our Rotary Club I shall thank you to convey the greetings and best wishes of the Rotary Club of Cochin State and British Cochin to the forthcoming Rotary International Convention at San Francisco.

V. N. SUNDARESAN, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Guadalajara, Mexico: We wish you all success for your convention. Our respects and greetings for you and world Rotaryanns, Rotarians and officers. Rotary Club Guadalajara President Charley.

CARLOS M. COLLIGNON, President.

Ipoh, Federated Malay States: Greetings and wishing the convention all success.

ROTARY CLUB of Ipoh, Federated Malay States.

Lima, Peru: Salutations.

JOSE PICASSO PERATA, Past Governor, 71st District.

Littlehampton, England: Best wishes for a fruitful and successful convention from members of Littlehampton Rotary Club, England.

PERCY BOOKER, President.

Managua, Nicaragua: Wishing you (Convention) every success. Affectionate regards.

RAMIREZ BROWN, Past Governor, 74th District.

Melbourne, Australia: Best wishes for successful convention from Rotary Club, Melbourne, Australia.

Millau-St. Affrique, France: Club 4547 wishes success convention.

Montevideo, Uruguay: The Montevideo Rotary Club, the oldest in the Southern Hemisphere, sends cordial greetings to the RI Board and international delegates meeting at the 29th convention.

DR. JUAN ANGEL CAPRA, President.
DR. RODOLFO ALMEIDA PINTOS, Secretary.

Pachuca, Mexico: Through these lines our club joins in spirit the convention which opens tomorrow, wishing it every success.

At your service, we are

(Signed) JOSE J. GALINDO y. R. Secretary.

Paris, France: Congratulations and felicitations for your magnificent and devoted Rotary work accomplished this year.

PAUL LONGUET, President.

Santa Fe, New Mexico: Wishes hearty and sincere for making this convention best of any year.

LELAND D. CASE, Editor, *The Rotarian*.

Sao Paulo, Brazil: The members of the Rotary Club of Sao Paulo send an affectionate greeting to President Duperrey and to all the Rotarians assembled at the convention.

ROTARY CLUB of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Santa Ana, El Salvador: Wishing success and best wishes.

ROTARY CLUB of Santa Ana, El Salvador.

Santiago, Chile: Sincere wishes for a successful convention.

GAETE FAGALDE, Past Director, R.I.

Socorro, New Mexico: Best wishes for great convention from the Socorro N. M. Rotary Club, the baby of District 115. We are with you in spirit and represented in body by John Chapman, our District Governor.

FRANCO LYON, Secretary.

Singapore, Straits Settlements: Heartiest good wishes successful convention from Eightieth District.

W. ALLAN ELEY, Past Governor, 80th District.

Tampico, Mexico: From Tampico Rotary greetings best wishes San Francisco and international convention.

E. FUENTES BERAIN, Vice President.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada: Greetings to the convention.

W. W. EMERSON, Member, Convention Committee, R. I.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Allentown, Pennsylvania: Greetings and good wishes to Rotary International.

QUOTA CLUB INTERNATIONAL
ELSIE M. YELLIS, President.

Atlantic City, New Jersey: Felicitations to you in annual convention. Soroptimist wish you success in all your efforts and that stimulating satisfaction which comes from worthwhile service.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF SOROPTIMIST CLUBS.

Chicago, Illinois: Lions International extends hearty greetings to all Rotarians assembled in San Francisco with best wishes for most successful convention and continued growth of your splendid association.

LIONS INTERNATIONAL
MELVIN JONES, Secretary General.

Los Angeles, California: The Soroptimist Club of Los Angeles sends greetings. Our wish is the continuing of the fine service work you are doing and of the help and cooperation you have always given us.

ALIDA DYSON, Secretary.

Newport, England: I am directed by The Inner Wheel, Newport, Mon., England to convey greetings to the convention and the ladies clubs of the United States.

MARJORIE PHILLIPS.

Saint Louis, Missouri: President Tamblyn joins me in extending best wishes of Optimist International to all attending Rotary International Convention. May your organization with its high ideals and objectives continue to grow and prosper in the rendering of service.

OPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL
RUSSELL F. MEYER, Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, California: To yourself, your District Governors, Officers, Delegates, and Members the officers and directors of the Bank of America bid you welcome to San Francisco. We are proud that so many of our officers are members of Rotary in their respective communities and we are heartily in accord with your aim toward international brotherhood and understanding. May your stay in San Francisco be pleasant and your convention successful in all its endeavors.

BANK OF AMERICA
A. P. GIANNINI, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

San Francisco, California: Greetings and best wishes.

LADIES AUXILIARY VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U. S.
ESTHER KREUTZBERG, President of County Council.

San Francisco, California: The San Francisco Women's Chamber of Commerce welcomes the members of the International Rotary to our city and do want you to know it is our wish that your visit here be a most happy one. Please make any suggestions for any courtesy we could extend your splendid organization and the women of your group.

SAN FRANCISCO WOMEN'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MRS. W. J. O'DONNELL, President.

Santa Cruz, California: The Bay District of Business and Professional Women's Clubs welcomes Rotary International to San Francisco, the heart of our district. The altruistic ideals of Rotary command the respect of the world and your efforts in behalf of international peace are embodied in our own international program. We extend greetings and best wishes for a most successful and enjoyable convention.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS
LELA E. SWASEY, President, Bay District.

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